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Reports from Commissioners &c.

Factories Inspectors' Reports.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Reports

Church Estates Commissioners' Report.

Vols. XVI, XX.

Octavo portions

1867

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1867.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,

Sir, 10, *Whitehall, 6th February* 1867.

We have referred in our separate Reports to various matters which we deem of interest, in connexion with our duties.

In this our Joint Report we have the pleasure of reporting to you that, upon a review of our proceedings in our respective districts, they appear to be "as uniform as is "expedient and practicable."

We beg to call your attention to the anomalies which now exist in the regulation of several trades under legislative restrictions. We have at various times, and at some length, urged in our separate Reports the abolition of the differences now existing in the hours of work in several of these trades, and we recur to the subject now in the earnest hope that it may receive your consideration. We briefly recapitulate the more prominent defects which call for amendment.

By the Factory Acts, and by the Acts which extend those provisions to other trades, the hours of work are uniform throughout the country, and they have always given and continue to give the greatest satisfaction.

These hours are, for children, young persons, and women, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., with an interval of one and a half hours for meals, and on Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.

But in Printworks children of eight years of age and under thirteen, and females above thirteen, may be and sometimes are employed from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and, if so required, without any interval; and boys above thirteen may be employed for 24 hours without any interval.

In Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing Works, the hours of ordinary work are the same as in Factories, but there is in these works the power to recover time lost by reason "of any cause" the accuracy of which loss it is almost impossible to check.

The Bleachworks Amendment Act excludes from the operation of the Act all warehouses in which all the persons employed are males above 14 years of age. Consequently, if in a warehouse a few females are employed, lads of 14

years of age are restricted to 60 hours per week; but if no females be employed, the labour of these same lads is altogether unrestricted.

The above are not all the anomalies we could point out, but each is the cause of great dissatisfaction in several localities; and in urging, the adoption of uniformity of time in all establishments subject to Legislative restrictions we are satisfied that the alteration would serve the best interests of the manufacturers and of the operatives.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1866.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	16	3	5	3	4	1	25	7	32
Amputation of right hand or arm	10	6	4	–	–	–	14	6	20
Amputation of left hand or arm	6	2	3	–	1	–	10	2	12
Amputation of part of right hand	40	42	44	50	17	12	101	104	205
Amputation of part of left hand	36	33	37	51	12	7	85	91	176
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	1	5	–	1	–	6	1	7
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	39	17	38	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fracture of hand or foot	38	26	36	33	14	13	88	72	158
Injuries to head and face	10	30	22	26	11	14	43	70	113
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	291	281	366	401	142	64	799	746	1545
Total	486	441	560	575	216	111	1262	1127	2389

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Amputation of part of right hand	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of left hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	12	6	11	3	5	–	29	9	38
Fracture of hand or foot	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	5
Injuries to head and face	16	4	6	3	2	4	24	11	35
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	75	24	38	24	14	6	127	54	181
Total	112	34	55	31	23	10	190	75	265

APPENDIX No. 2.

SUMMARY of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Inspectors of Factories, during the Six Months ended the 31st of October 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.								
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£5.	£10.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Neglecting to fence mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	30	10	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	27	14	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	—	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day	19	15	4	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	27	20	7	—	—	—	—	17	2	1	—	—	—
Carried forward													

Appendix No. 2—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.								
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£5.	£10
Brought forward -													
Employing children, young persons, and women before six o'clock a.m. -	19	16	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m. - - -	174	125	39	10	—	—	—	88	2	3	32	—	—
Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday - - -	15	12	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours - - - -	77	34	42	1	—	—	—	23	—	11	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women on Good Friday, sacramental fast day or holiday -	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	11	8	3	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - - -	123	114	3	6	97	3	12	2	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of occupation - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to keep factory cleanly - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not keeping a register -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not limewashing, as required by law - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not entering dates of holidays or limewashing in register - - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not producing registers, certificates, &c. - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not hanging up abstract of Acts, notices of hours of work, meal times, &c. -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Issuing and making use of false certificates of age -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Making illegal deductions from the wages of young persons - - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Making false entries in the register of young persons	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office - -	8	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total -	556	386	146	24	100	5	13	184	6	38	35	3	2

The Total amount of Fines inflicted, £442 7*s.* 6*d.*
The Total amount of Costs, £267 16*s.* 10*d.*

Report of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended 31st October 1866.

Sir, *Factory Inspectors' Office*, 10, *Whitehall.*

During the above half year I have visited the various establishments under legislative restrictions, and schools, in the following places:—

Manchester, Hadfield, Padfield, Hollingworth, Middleton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Staleybridge, Preston, Walton, Chorley, Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington, Church, Enfield, Oswaldtwistle, Haslingden, Oldham, Royton, Shaw, Lees, Mossley, Rochdale, Heywood, Rawtenstall, Newchurch, Leeds, Morley, Farnley, Bingley, Morton, Bradford, Batley, Dewsbury, Mirfield, Wakefield, Carlisle, Brampton, Warwickbridge, Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Deanston, Alva, Menstrie, Dundee, Kirkaldy, Cupar.

The number of prosecutions is somewhat larger than I have had lately to report. The list of prosecutions, of which I annex a summary in the Appendix, as usual, contains, for the first time in my experience, a charge of the employment of females, &c., on Good Friday. It was the custom in many of the lace factories at Nottingham to work on Good Friday, and I was obliged to lay some informations in May last, to put a stop to this practice, which I have never known to exist in the other manufacturing districts under my inspection. There is no other charge to which I need call attention.

In pursuance of the 66th section of the Factory Acts, I have made grants during the half year, with your sanction, to the amount of 290*l.*, to the following schools:—

A grant of 30*l.* has been made to the National School at Haworth near Keighley, towards the extension of the school premises; and a grant of 10*l.* has also been made to each of the following schools, being day schools attended by children employed in factories:

The National School, Over Darwen near Blackburn.
„ Radcliffe near Bury.
„ Walmersley near „
„ Stackstead near Bacup.
„ Oxenhope near Keighley.
„ St. Saviour's near Leeds.
„ Stanningley near „

The National School, Calverley near Leeds.
„ Kirkham near Preston.
„ Clayton near Bradford.
„ Harpurhey near Manchester.
„ New Mills near Stockport.
„ Compstall near „
„ Brighouse near Forfar.
„ Sowerbybridge near „
„ Austerlands near Oldham.
„ Shaw near „
„ Hillhouse near Huddersfield.
„ Newmill near „
The British School, Cornholm near Todmorden.
„ Mossley near Manchester.
„ Dukinfield and Staleybridge.
„ Warth near Bury.
The Wesleyan School, Accrington.
The Roman Catholic School, Kirkham, Preston.
The Independent School, Mill Hill, Blackburn.

The number of accidents, which had greatly decreased since 1860, the decrease being caused by the effects of the cotton famine, has now reached the amount theretofore prevalent; and although there has been a slight increase in my district during the last half year, I have to record with the greatest satisfaction that the number of accidents has been latterly, and is now, notwithstanding this recent increase, much less proportionately than ever it was since the Factory Act of 1844 came into operation. Taking the number of accidents as published in the Inspectors' reports, and comparing them with the number of factories under inspection, it will be found that in October 1850, when a return was laid before Parliament showing that the total number of factories under inspection was 4,600, there were 2,000 accidents reported in the half year ended on the 31st of that month. According to the Parliamentary Return for the autumn of 1860 there were 6,378 factories under inspection, an increase of 38 per cent., while the accidents for the half year ended the 31st October 1860 were only 2,127, or an increase of 6 per cent.; and during the six months ended 30th April 1866, the last return published of the number of accidents, which includes the accidents in all the works brought under inspection since 1860, shows that there were only 2,376 accidents reported, or an increase of 18 per cent.

Soon after the passing of the Factory Act of 1844, which first gave authority to the Inspectors to call attention to dangerous machinery, my late colleagues, Mr. Horner, Mr. Howell and Mr. Saunders caused a very large quantity of dan-

gerous machinery to be covered over and rendered very much less dangerous: for instance, Mr. Horner called attention to the exposed wheels of throstle frames, tended by crowds of little children; and to the necessity of providing against the danger of cleaning between the fixed and traversing parts of self-acting mules. Mr. Howell provided for the proper securing of blowing and scutching machines; and Mr. Saunders was instrumental to the adoption of most admirable plans in his district in Yorkshire to prevent accidents from shafting and straps as well as from machinery.

The same steps, as regards machinery, are not equally necessary now. My attention, however, and that of the Sub-Inspectors, is constantly directed to the subject; and in pointing out where more safety may be provided, we are met, I am happy to say, with very general concurrence whenever we make any suggestions. No machine ever leaves the machine makers now, the dangerous parts of which are not well and securely covered, and as old machines are being rapidly broken up, the external and exposed parts of the machinery in a factory are generally well and thoroughly covered. But although all these things combined have produced their effect, and there is now a less number of accidents per factory than there has been hitherto, there are other sources of accident which did not exist twenty years since; one especially, viz. the increased speed of the machinery. Wheels, rollers, spindles, and shuttles are now propelled at increased and increasing rates; fingers must be quicker and defter in their movements to take up the broken thread, for, if placed with hesitation or carelessness, they are sacrificed.

As there is now such a variety of operations under inspection and within the beneficent influence of the Factory Acts, it will be interesting and useful to ascertain the causes of the accidents, the particular parts of the machinery which have been the most fruitful sources of accidents, and how much of the recent increase in the number of accidents reported is due to the greater number of works under inspection.

The following is the number of accidents from machinery in my district in each half year since April 1861, the date when the limits of my present district were fixed.

In the six months ended	30th April 1861	1575
„	31st October „	1415
„	30th April 1862	1026
„	31st October „	900
„	30th April 1863	892

In the six months ended	31st October „	1126
„	30th April 1864	1112
„	31st October 1864	1293
„	30th April 1865	1221
„	31st October „	1689
„	30th April 1866	1794
„	31st October „	1833

The increase in the six months ended 31st Oct. 1865 was due to the improved condition of the cotton trade.

Of the 1,833 accidents during the half year, it will be seen from the following table, in which the accidents are classified according to the particular works in which they occurred, that very few occurred in the establishments under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864; the great bulk, viz., 1,788, occurred in textile factories. For obvious reasons, I restrict my remarks to accidents from the machinery or apparatus of a factory.

—	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M. & F.
Cotton Factories - -	256	169	209	278	142	66	607	513	1120
Woollen „ - -	49	32	64	59	6	7	119	98	217
Worsted „ - -	25	24	23	31	10	7	58	62	120
Flax „ - -	36	105	83	62	18	8	137	175	312
Silk „ - -	2	5	4	6	1	1	7	12	19
Bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works.	6	—	11	3	2	—	19	3	22
Lace Factories - -	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Earthenware Works -	6	1	3	—	—	—	9	1	10
Lucifer Match „ -	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	5
Percussion Cap „ -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paper Staining - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
	384	337	404	439	179	90	967	866	1833

No accidents have been reported to me from fustian cutting works, or cartridge factories.

The proportion of accidents to establishments in my district has been about:—

44 in 100	Cotton Factories.	
12	„	Woollen „
20	„	Worsted „
74	„	Flax „
10	„	Silk „

The above are the works under the original Factory Acts.

Of the works more recently brought under inspection, there have been five in every 100 bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works; one in every 100 lace factories, two in every 100 earthenware works, thirteen in every 100 paper staining works,—and upon the total of works in any district, an average of 24 in every 100 works.

Or, if the number of accidents be compared with the number of persons employed, very similar results will be obtained. For instance, according to the Parliamentary Return for 1860, the proportions of the persons employed in the different classes of factories were:—

In Cotton Factories	-	60 per cent.
Woollen „	-	11 „
Worsted „	-	11 „
Flax „	-	11 „
Silk „	-	7 „

Now, the proportion of persons injured in these different classes of employment was:—

In Cotton Factories	-	63 per cent.
Woollen „	-	12 „
Worsted „	-	7 „
Flax „	-	17 „
Silk „	-	1 „

It appears, therefore, that the relative proportion of accidents is largest in flax factories; and this is accounted for from there being a greater proportion of females, young persons, and children, i.e. the least heedful class of the operatives employed in flax factories than in either of the other classes of works. The machinery, also, is heavy, and, there being very little weaving by power under inspection, nearly all the factories contain the more dangerous kinds of machinery.

By the Factory Act it is not obligatory upon mill occupiers to fence securely mill gearing, unless females, young persons, and children are liable to come in contact therewith, either in passing or in their ordinary occupation. It thus assumes that men should look to their own safety, and although it is natural to expect that men of full age should exercise due caution, yet this class of operatives is subject to a full share of the accidents. Taking the five kinds of factories in which the greatest number of accidents occurred, and comparing the number of injured

persons with the number of each class of operatives employed, we get the following results :—

	Centesimal Proportion.	
	Persons employed in each Factory.	Accidents.
In Cotton Factories :—		
To male adults - -	26	22
„ male young persons -	10	19
„ females above 13 - -	55	40
„ children under 13 -	9	19
In Woollen Factories :—		
To male adults - -	42	22
„ male young persons -	12	30
„ females above 13 -	40	42
„ children under 13 -	6	6
In Worsted Factories :—		
To male adults - -	20	21
„ male young persons -	8	20
„ females above 13 -	60	45
„ children under 13 -	12	14
In Flax Factories :—		
To male adults - -	17	11
„ male young persons -	9	27
„ females above 13 -	70	54
„ children under 13 -	4	8
In Silk Factories :—		
To male adults - -	20	11
„ male young persons -	6	21
„ females above 13 -	61	57
„ children under 13	13	11

In cotton and flax factories, there was a considerable excess of accidents among male young persons and children under 13 years of age ; in woollen, worsted, and silk factories the excess of accidents occurred to male young persons ; and while the general proportion of accidents to persons employed was a little in excess in woollen factories, the protected classes were proportionately far greater sufferers than in either of the other kinds of factories.

The following table shows the proportion of severe accidents in the different kinds of factories :

	Fatal.	Loss of leg, arm, or hand.	Loss of finger.	Fracture of arm or leg.	Fracture of finger.	Other injuries.	Total.
Cotton Factories - -	14	21	206	66	99	714	1120
Woollen „ - -	6	3	27	8	12	161	217
Worsted „ - -	2	—	14	13	3	88	120
Flax „ - -	2	5	46	11	8	240	312
Silk „ - -	—	—	—	—	1	18	19
Bleaching Works, &c. -	2	—	—	1	1	18	22
Lace Factories - -	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Earthenware Works -	—	1	—	1	—	8	10
Lucifer Match „ -	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Percussion Cap „ -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paper Staining „ -	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	26	30	294	100	125	1,258	1,833

The relative proportions of the more severe accidents will be probably shown by the annexed table, in which I have stated their centesimal proportions in the first five named classes of factories:—

Factories.	Centesimal proportion of accidents.				
	Fatal.	Loss of arm or leg.	Loss of finger.	Fractures.	Other injuries.
Cotton - - -	1·3	1·8	18·4	14·7	63·8
Woollen - - -	2·7	1·4	12·4	9·2	74·3
Worsted - - -	1·7	—	11·7	13·3	73·3
Flax - - - -	·6	1·6	14·7	6·1	77·0
Silk - - - -	—	—	—	5·2	94·8

It thus appears that although there are more accidents in flax than in other mills, they are generally of a slighter character, and that the more severe accidents occur in cotton factories.

Referring now to the reports sent by the certifying surgeons and to the investigations made by the Sub-Inspectors into the causes of these accidents, I find that of the fatal accidents 15 were of men engaged upon work more or less dangerous, such as repairing and cleaning shafts while in motion; putting straps upon drums while in motion; going

too near a shaft, &c. Four were of children caught between the fixed and traversing parts of self-acting machinery, and seven from various machines.

Some of these accidents would not have occurred had the sufferers used more caution, and although some were undoubtedly caused by the persons being engaged upon a dangerous occupation, none of them were caused by a neglect of the manufacturer to protect mill gearing and machinery which he was required by the law to fence securely.

The constant employment upon revolving machinery very soon deadens the sense of danger, and the whirring of wheels and jarring of straps cause little apprehension to the busy population of a mill. Little children of nine and ten years of age run about with the utmost unconcern, and the ample skirts of the females are fearlessly worn, very frequently with persistent obstinacy, in opposition to the rules of a mill; and there is really, considering all things, not so great a mass of injury as might have been expected, although I think there is room for much greater precaution. A large number of accidents are the consequence of the perfect indifference of the persons working in mills to the exercise of due caution; but there are still some which may be prevented by more frequent observation by manufacturers and managers in the carrying out of the arrangements of their mills.

For instance, the putting of straps upon the drums of horizontal shafts by persons going up to the shafts for the purpose; the mending of straps which are allowed to hang upon the revolving shafts; the cleaning of shafts in motion by persons going close to them, &c., are things which no one, adult, adolescent, or child, ought to be permitted to perform, yet they are done daily and hourly, and although so frequently with impunity as not to be considered dangerous, yet nine men were killed, and 32 persons were injured, while so engaged.

Again, the general and indiscriminate use of the hoist causes serious accidents. Three persons have been killed and 45 persons severely injured from imperfect arrangements in the management of hoists.

There are a variety of contrivances for preventing the escape of the shuttle from the loom, and I am very glad to be able to report that the accidents from this cause, generally involving partial or total loss of vision, have decreased, but there have still been 28 of these accidents, eight of which caused injury to the eyes of the poor weavers.

There is another class of accidents which are very serious, but difficult to prevent,—viz., those caused to children by

their being caught when between a fixed and moveable part of a self-acting mule, especially in cotton factories. Every mule ought to be fitted with a self-cleaning apparatus; very many have them, and there is a pro rata reduction of danger to the operatives in the mills in which they have been adopted. But in other mills the safety of the children depends upon the will and care of the minder, who prefers that his little "scavenger" should risk his life, while dodging in and out between the moving machinery to clean and dry down the frame, instead of stopping the machinery to enable the child to perform his work, and to return from his dangerous situation, in safety. It is true that any one permitting a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule while in motion, is liable to prosecution, and I have prosecuted some lately, but it is not easy to procure evidence to prove that the minder knew that his scavenger was under the mule.

There have been 22 accidents from this cause, 4 of them fatal, and 11 very severe.

I have spoken of the indifference of some of the operatives to the liability to injury by which they are surrounded, and this is evident when I find that 70 persons were injured in consequence of their "playing with ma- "chinery in motion," wantonly placing in jeopardy their lives and limbs in mere bravado.

One lad was killed while playing gymnastics upon a revolving shaft; five persons had their arms or legs fractured; four children suffered the loss of fingers, and the remainder were more or less injured from wilfully amusing themselves and playing.

But a large number of accidents are caused by the eagerness of the workpeople to get through their work expeditiously. It must be remembered that it is of the highest importance to manufacturers that their machinery should be in motion, i.e., producing yarns and goods. Every minute's stoppage is not only a loss of power, but of production, and the workpeople are urged by the overlookers, who are interested in the quantity of work turned off, to keep the machinery in motion; and it is no less important to those of the operatives who are paid by the weight or piece, that the machines should be kept in motion. Consequently, although it is strictly forbidden in many, nay in most factories, that machinery should be cleaned whilst in motion, it is nevertheless the constant practice in most if not in all, that the workpeople do, unreproved, pick out waste, wipe rollers and wheels, &c., while their frames are in motion.

Thus, from this cause only, 906 accidents have occurred during the six months, in the following proportions, in factories:

	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cotton - -	93	114	104	188	93	31	623
Wool - -	16	19	24	33	2	2	96
Worsted - -	9	11	7	19	4	6	56
Flax - -	15	51	25	29	3	3	126
Silk - -	1	3	—	1	—	—	5
	134	198	160	270	102	42	906

Taking cotton factories as having the largest number of these accidents, it appears that more casualties are caused in the carding room than in any other department; thus of the 623 accidents, 62 were from cleaning looms, 69 from throstle spinning frames, 135 from mule spinning machines, 314 from the machinery in the carding room, and 43 from other machines. The proportion of hands to machinery is largest in the weaving department and very much smaller in the carding department, but the machinery in the carding room is of a much more dangerous character, and the hands receiving less wages than spinners and weavers are generally of a less intelligent class, and the large number of accidents in the carding department is thus readily accounted for.

To bring under one view the consequence of work being done in the manner I have just described, I annex a table, showing the nature of the several accidents just enumerated.

	Fatal.	Loss of Arm.	Loss of Fingers.	Fracture of Arm.	Fracture of Fingers.	Other Injuries.	Total.
Cleaning mill-gearing and machinery in motion - -	5	7	127	7	64	696	906
Putting straps on drums of shafts in motion -	4	8	1	11	—	17	41
Hoist - -	3	—	—	12	—	33	48
Working between fixed and moving parts of machines -	4	—	—	7	—	11	22
	16	15	128	37	64	757	1017
Playing with machinery -	1	—	10	9	4	46	70
Other causes -	9	15	153	54	57	455	746
Total -	26	30	294	100	125	1,258	1,833

It had been suggested to me by Dr. Leach of Heywood, one of the oldest and most experienced certifying surgeons in my district, whose duty it is to inquire into the causes of the accidents, and to report them to me, that it would probably be found that a large proportion of them occurred at the end of the week. Such is the case. The number of accidents which occur on Fridays, and especially on Saturdays, is much larger than on any other day.

On the former day the excess is nearly 12 per cent. over the average number of the four first days of the week, and on the latter day the excess is 25 per cent. over the average of the preceding five days, or, if the number of working hours on Saturday be taken into account—seven hours and a half on Saturday, as compared with ten hours and a half on other days,—there is an excess of 65 per cent. on Saturdays over the average of the other five days. Although a great deal of cleaning is constantly going on day by day, yet Saturday is generally the day set apart for the thorough cleaning of the machinery, and a great deal of this is done while the machinery is in motion, because some cleaning can then be more readily done than when the machinery is still, and the workpeople are anxious to finish quickly the cleaning, which is an unproductive operation, and therefore to be rapidly completed.

Taking such of the preceding accidents as were caused in the performance of work while machinery was in motion, and the operators in positions of danger instead of the work being delayed until the machinery was standing, there will appear to be a large number of accidents which might have been prevented. No amount of precaution will save some persons from accident; their heedlessness, recklessness, and daring, will lead them headlong into danger; still I cannot but feel that some amelioration might be effected. The manufacturer is a loser by every accident, in the absence from work of the operative; it is his interest, and I believe it to be the anxious desire of every manufacturer in my district, to prevent all accidents; but, in my opinion, some more stringent regulations are required to prevent persons being placed in jeopardy in their ordinary work, and I trust that the attention of manufacturers may be drawn to this very important matter, and that strict directions will be given in all mills to forbid all this dangerous kind of work.

There are very many manufacturers who pay not only the expense of medical attendance in cases of accident, but the wages of the injured persons during their inability to work; but I must express my opinion, that where an accident has

been caused in the ordinary course of work, not through wilful neglect of proper precautions, that the master should in every such case bear the whole of the expenses and losses consequent upon such accident.

I am always glad to notice in my inspections the commencement of new arrangements for the well-being and advantage of the workpeople, and to obtain details of those which come under the notice of the sub-inspectors, and I have recently had from Mr. Richards a report of his visit to the potteries at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which he has given me a very gratifying account of a school recently established by Mr. Maling, of the Ford Pottery in that town.

I had the pleasure to report in October last the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Maling for securing the proper ventilation of his pottery; he was at that time also preparing a room in which to commence a school on his premises for the education both of the children employed in his work, who were required by law to attend school, and for the children of his workpeople. Mr. Richards reports most favourably of the progress that has been made, and of the arrangements proposed for the extension of the advantages offered and accepted by the workpeople.

When Mr. Richards visited the school he found 50 children in attendance, all of them females, of whom 17 were half-timers, the remainder being children not employed in the works, but whose parents are so employed.

No children are allowed to remain unless they are clean and obedient; if there is any difficulty upon these points they are at once sent home.

There was a good supply of Chambers' Educational Books, coloured diagrams, copybooks, slates, a blackboard, and materials for sewing.

The following is the plan carried out:—

All the half-timers—17, to be increased to 20—attend school in the morning; then in the afternoon 17 full-timers are brought from the works, and attend the school from 2 to 5, and then return and work until 6. p.m., the time of closing.

Mr Maling tried at first the sending to school of one set of 17 full-timers one week, and another set the following week, so as to have 34 under instruction; but the week of non-attendance interfered so much with their progress, that in future one set will be sent to school daily until they can read and write with facility, understand the simple rules of arithmetic, and sew and knit, and then that set will give way to another set.

As full-timers are not required to attend school, Mr. Maling would not insist upon any full-timer going to school who might object, and there is no restriction upon the age of the young persons or the department in which they are employed.

No charge is made either to the half or the full timers, the whole expense being borne by Mr. Maling.

At present the school is for females only, but if this succeeds to Mr. Maling's satisfaction, he will then commence a school for the boys.

I believe Mr Maling had for some time been anxious to make some such arrangements, before potteries were placed under factory regulations, but he could not have carried them out under the old system. We thus see the influence of factory legislation, not only in its direct and palpable effect in preventing oppressive employment, but in its strengthening the hands of those who wish to do good, and in making those benevolent and wise arrangements possible, which otherwise would have been impracticable.

If I were to go through the list of the manufacturers of my district, and note down the names of all those who have interested themselves to promote, in some way or other, the moral and material welfare of their operatives, I should produce a catalogue which would fill pages of my report.

There are some institutions, such as those of Haley Hill and Copley at Halifax, connected with the works of Messrs. Jas. Akroyd and Sons, which have been founded and are promoted and enlarged constantly in their sphere of influence by Col. Akroyd, the present enlightened member for the borough—which comprise in themselves every possible element for the assistance morally, materially, and intellectually of every person employed in the works.

There are the arrangements of the firm, also at Halifax, of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, a firm of unbounded liberality, who have in so many ways, both at Halifax and elsewhere, exerted themselves with so great success to promote the happiness and aid the intellectual improvement of the working classes.

And I could descend in the scale to the names of those who in their more restricted opportunities are constantly improving the condition of their works, making them more healthy, building improved dwellings, establishing sick societies; forming lending libraries; giving rooms, light and fire for reading rooms, promoting nightschools, &c., &c.

The peculiarity in all these arrangements is that the adoption of them or of any of them is purely a voluntary act of the workpeople. The master explains the object and advantages of his plans, shows his desire to promote

the well-being of his workpeople, expresses his interest in them, and then leaves them to avail themselves of what he has provided for them if they think fit to do so. In some cases, where houses have been built by a manufacturer, it may be said that he requires them to be occupied by his own operatives. That may be so, but I have found that there are more applicants for such houses than there are houses for the applicants, so manifest are the advantages of these special dwellings over the ordinary cottages. In a few instances in my district it is obligatory upon the children employed in the factory to attend the school provided by the manufacturer; in other instances the manufacturer selects the schools which he requires the children to attend; in these cases the school is always unexceptionable, if not the best in the locality; but, as a general rule, there is no restriction upon the children who attend such schools as the parents may wish, provided they are conveniently situated as regards the factory and the children's home.

It is this independence of feeling and character which frequently renders it very difficult for a manufacturer to carry out all that he would wish, for he has to consult the prejudices as well as the wants of his workpeople.

It is very different abroad. There the masters have so much more sway over the workpeople that they can make compulsory what is only voluntary in this country. There are very admirable arrangements in France, which, however they may be suited for that country, would be impossible here. There are others which are of great assistance to the workpeople there, but are unnecessary here. The same honour, however, is due to those great and good men who, seeing the necessities of their workpeople, endeavour, in their various circumstances and opportunities of exercising beneficial influence, to help and relieve them.

Foremost among these gentlemen in France is M. Jean Dollfus, the eminent manufacturer of Mulhouse, whose name is not less well known as a philanthropist and benefactor. Among the more recent plans set on foot by him has been one for the preservation of infant life at Mulhouse, which I cannot better describe, as recently organized, than by quoting a description published in the "Times."

"Some time since one of the most eminent manufacturers of Mulhouse, M. Jean Dollfus, who employs in his establishment 1,100 women, had his attention drawn to the extraordinary mortality among their new-born children, more than 40 per cent. having died in a few weeks. The cause of this was found to be the want of care; the mothers, having nothing but their wages, were obliged to resume work, and were consequently unable to

give that attention to their infants which their condition required. M. Dollfus resolved that these women should be kept on full wages not only during their confinement, but for six weeks after, without doing any work whatever, except—and this was an indispensable condition—taking care of their children. The success of the experiment having been proved by the decline in the mortality from 40 to 25 per cent. in the course of four years, M. Dollfus proposed forming an association. It appears that seven of the most considerable firms of Mulhouse—Steinbach, Kœchlin, and Co., Kœchlin Brothers, Dollfus and Mantz, Hellman Brothers, Dollfus, Mieg, and Co., Vaucher and Co., Thierry, Mieg, and Co.—at once responded to the appeal; and subsequently another firm, that of Larsonnier Brothers and Chevert, followed their example. They considered, however, that it would be more prudent, and at the same time less humiliating to the parties concerned, to form a mutual relief society among the women themselves, rather than a work of charity; and with this object a set of rules and regulations was drawn up applicable to the women working in the eight establishments. Those rules and regulations are in substance to this effect:—With a view to form a fund sufficient to give, during six weeks, succour equal to their average wages, all the women, married or otherwise, employed in the factories, and between 18 and 45 years old, engaged to pay 15 centimes a fortnight, and the masters as much for each of the women employed by them. Should the infant die, the relief is continued at least three weeks after the woman's confinement. During their illness they are visited by doctors; till the end of the period above mentioned they are not allowed to do any work whatever; and a commission, composed of the masters, foremen, and workmen, is charged with the strict fulfilment of these regulations.

"This association consists at present only of eight firms, the other manufacturing houses of Mulhouse having declined forming part of it—not, however, from any motive of interest, as they give the same relief to the women of their own factories, but only to such of them as are married; and they consider that to extend it to those who are not married would simply be to give a premium to immorality. The motive, no doubt, is good; but, on the other hand, it is alleged that the association originated by M. Dollfus was founded for the benefit of the infants, and it is not just that the infants should suffer for the faults of their parents; that the mere prospect of receiving full wages during six weeks, without the obligation of work, could hardly induce a young woman to go astray; that the greater part of the unmarried women in such a situation live with the men as their wives; and that, in most instances, when the legal formalities of marriage are not complied with, it is because of the difficulties created by the local regulations of their place of birth (most of them being Germans or Swiss), which prevent their obtaining the documents required as indispensable by the laws of France. There is consequently nothing in the system of a nature to encourage immorality, or to provoke child-murder, as objected.

"For the last three years it appears that illegitimate births have diminished, owing, perhaps, to the partial removal of the obstacles in procuring the documents for marriage."

I wish to call attention to this paragraph not only because it redounds to the credit of M. Dollfus to be in the van of French manufacturers in making such benevolent arrangements, but because it shows that the principle of mutual insurance is beginning to make progress among the work-people of France, and is being fostered and promoted by the masters. We have it on the authority of Mr. Tidd Pratt that in France only one person in 76 belongs to a friendly society, while in this country one person in nine belongs to some such institution, and any circumstance that shows that operatives of that country are alive to the advantages of mutual assurance must be hailed as a proof of the advancing intelligence of the operatives.

I have been unable to ascertain that any allowance is made to meet the expenses of confinements in any of the numerous friendly societies in this country; in some instances, I believe, a private subscription is made among the members, but as a general rule, females cannot claim sick pay until after the expiration of a month of their confinement.

That there is a waste of infant life in our manufacturing districts is unhappily too true. Children of tender years do not receive all the mother's care and that nutriment which they require, while the mother is absent at the factory; the children suffer in health, and doubtless many sink under the system; but in no place is there such an enormous mortality as even the reduced amount at Mulhouse; and even if such an institution as that established at Mulhouse were proposed in the manufacturing districts of this country, there is so much independence and self-reliance that it would neither be popular nor acceptable.

I should gladly have made a close comparison, had I been able, of the mortality of infants in our manufacturing towns with the number quoted in the "Times;" but, in the first place, the statement is too indefinite to be used with strictness; the proportions referred to, being of "infants having died in a few weeks"; and, secondly, the calculations of the Registrar-General have been generally confined to quinquennial periods, although at certain intervals he has published returns in greater detail, showing the mortality at the different ages. I can only, therefore, offer an approximate statement, which, however, will show conclusively that there is no such infant mortality in this country. The eighth report of the Registrar General, published in 1848, gives

details for the year 1845; and in quoting these, by way of illustrating the condition of some of our cotton manufacturing towns, we must not overlook the fact, that we are speaking of things as they existed 20 years since, and that in point of cleanliness, material comforts, moderate hours of work, and increased earnings, an enormous amelioration has been accomplished since 1845.

I annex from this report* a statement of the number of births in the year 1845, and the number of deaths of infants who had not completed the age of two months, in several of the manufacturing towns in my district:—

Towns.	1845.		
	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of Infants less than two months old.	Percentage of Deaths of children under two months to births in the year.
Nottingham -	1,767	158	8·6
Ashton -	7,294	578	7·9
Norwich -	1,733	129	7·4
Preston -	3,171	233	7·3
Bury - -	3,315	242	7·3
Rochdale -	2,499	182	7·2
Todmorden -	2,898	210	7·2
Blackburn -	3,365	231	6·8
Chorley -	1,498	97	6·4

The general average of England was at the same time 6·2 per cent.

In a paper read by Dr. Farr before the Statistical Society upon the mortality of children in the principal states of Europe†, he states that

"In England 26 children under five years of age die out of 100 born, but in her healthy districts she loses only 18, while in her thirty large town districts‡ 36 perish."

Again, in the same paper, Dr. Farr says:—

"By the English life table, of 100 children born 15 die in the first year, five in the second, three in the third year, two in the fourth, and one in the fifth, making 26 in the five years of age. Of the 15 who died in the first year, five die in the first month, two in the second, and one in the third."

It would appear from this statement that the average mortality of children under five years of age is just equal to

* Eighth Report of the Registrar-General, House of Commons Papers, 1848.

† Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xxix, part 1. March 1866.

‡ Norwich, Nottingham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Preston (see preceding table) are four of the thirty towns.

the improved mortality at Mulhouse of children "a few weeks old."

It is abundantly evident from the above that the mortality of infants at Mulhouse is three times as great as in the purely cotton manufacturing towns in England.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not the custom of women employed in factories in cotton manufacturing towns to return to their work sooner than women employed in other occupations: in general, the period appears to be from three to six weeks, and in some factories it is a rule that they should not return under a month.

But the evil effects of the employment of the mother in the factory tell much more upon the health and stamina of the infants after her return to her employment. They are frequently put under the care of a woman who takes charge of several, the infants being left with her in the morning, and fetched away at night upon the mother's return from work. Sometimes the mother feeds the child in the middle of the day, if the distance is not too great from the factory; but during the absence of the mother, the child is generally kept quiet by some syrup or cordial prepared expressly, and of which large quantities are prepared and sold in the manufacturing towns.

The cause of this is that women can earn more in a factory than at any other occupation A young woman before marriage spends what she earns, and after marriage, her husband, if a factory worker, cannot earn sufficient to supply the place of her former wages, and the pleasure of spending being as great as ever, the woman continues her work in the factory, and follows her spendthrift habits.

The factory system which has grown up in our manufacturing towns requires a treatment adapted to its necessities, and the rearing of the children of women employed in factories is a part of that system which demands thorough investigation and remedy. So long as female labour is so much in request in the manufacturing districts, so long must we expect the continuance of a preference of the factory to domestic duties; but the sad consequences might be mitigated if proper and well ordered nurseries were established, where children could be taken care of, for the same charge as is now made by these private nurses. The extent to which children are exposed to risk cannot be shown more clearly than by the following extract from the "Ashton Reporter," of an account of the proceedings of the coroner's inquest upon the death of a child aged six months who died during the mother's absence at the factory:—

"A juror said there were many married women who would sooner go to the mill than stop at home and nurse their children. Another juror remarked that hundreds of married women in Stalybridge went to the mills in ordinary times, and left their children to be nursed by neighbours. Another juror said that, cold as the weather was that day, and it was the coldest he remembered, children had been dragged out of their beds between five and six in the morning, and taken through the streets in the cold air to the residences of those who nursed them, which were in some cases hundreds of yards off. Another juror said he had worked in a Lancashire town six years, and had never seen what might be witnessed any working morning, in Stalybridge, namely, men going through the streets with cradles in their arms before six o'clock, and women with their babies in their arms wrapped in shawls in order to protect them as much as possible."

The dispute between the masters and the operatives which has recently agitated Lancashire is happily now at an end. The masters proposed a reduction of five per cent. in wages; the operatives urged the masters, instead of reducing wages, to reduce the hours of work to four days per week.

Holding the office I do, it is not within my province to express an opinion whether the masters or the operatives would have been justified upon abstract principles in maintaining their ground; but believing that a strike such as that which was imminent must have been most disastrous to thousands of industrious and respectable operatives, I think the operatives have shown great wisdom in accepting the proposals of the masters, and in determining not to strike. This decision shows a great advance in the manner in which these questions are discussed. It is always difficult to avoid warmth in discussing personal questions, and the strong tendency shown by the operatives for having recourse to some council of arbitration is a healthy and promising feature throughout the discussion.

The settlement of disputes by arbitration is so clearly the most advantageous mode of procedure both to the masters and to the operatives, that its non-adoption must be the effect of difficulties which are not apparent to those who are not acquainted intimately with the customs, practice, and mode of work in the different trades.

The first and great difficulty to be overcome is the necessity of the surrender of private judgment to that of the majority. The operatives have shown their readiness to surrender their right of private judgment by their recent proceedings. They have been guided by their delegates and have accepted their decision. There can be no doubt

that the feeling of the operatives in favour of short time as against reduction of wages was very strong, but they surrendered their own opinions, and most properly so, to the judgment of those whom they had selected as their representatives.

I think this conduct is greatly to their honour, and is a strong argument in favour of their advocacy of arbitration for the settlement of disputes.

But experience is worth more than a thousand arguments.

A board of arbitration and conciliation has existed for some years in Nottingham, in the hosiery and glove trade, with marked success. It consists of nine manufacturers and nine operatives, each elected by their own body to serve for one year, and to be eligible for re-election.

It has been found of so much value that the Chamber of Commerce of Nottingham has strongly recommended its extension to the other great trade of the town (viz. the lace trade) in their late annual report in the following terms:—

"*Boards of Arbitration.*—The Council think this a fitting opportunity to notice the excellent effects which have resulted from the establishment of the Board of Arbitration for the settlement of all matters in dispute between the employers of labour and the employed in the hosiery trade. So well has this board answered the purpose for which it was formed that no strike has taken place during the last six years. The Council strongly recommend the introduction of such a beneficial institution into the lace trade, and would gladly render any assistance in their power towards its formation."

The Report thus referred to by the Chamber of Commerce is as follows:—

"It affords the Board much pleasure to report that the past year has been, on the whole, a prosperous one in the hosiery trade, employment in nearly all branches having been abundant.

"The Board has met eight times during the year for general and special business. The Committee of Enquiry has also met on several occasions, and all matters in dispute which have been submitted to it have been speedily and amicably arranged.

"The Board having now had six years experience of the practical working of the system of arbitration, as opposed to strikes and lock-outs, is thoroughly convinced that in a free country, where workmen and capitalists have a perfect right to enter in combinations, the simplest, most humane, and rational method of settling all disputes betwixt employer and employed is arbitration and conciliation.

"The Board is strengthened in this conviction by the fact that during the past two years the demand for hosiery has been, in several branches, of an exceptional character, and labour in some departments unusually scarce; and, notwithstanding the work-

men have preserved their trades unions, by having a central authority to appeal to, composed equally of employers and employed, all questions calculated to produce irritation and lead to disputes have been promptly settled ; all inequalities in the rates of wages have been adjusted ; the manufacturer has been enabled to accept his contracts without apprehension, and execute them without delay, and the rights of workmen have been jealously looked after and strictly preserved ; whereas in neighbouring counties and throughout the country a chronic warfare has existed betwixt labour and capital, to the great injury of both, owing to the want of some court of appeal commanding alike the confidence of employers and employed.

"It is with much satisfaction that the Board is able to report that at no previous period in the history of the hosiery trade has there existed such a cordial understanding betwixt employer and employed as at the opening of the present year, and the Board trusts that this may long continue, believing that it is calculated to advance the interests of the trade, to improve the condition of the workmen, and to further the progress and well-being of the community."

At the meeting at which this report was discussed, the subject of arbitration received a good deal of attention, and I think the statements of the members of the Board of so great value and deserving of so much attention, that I venture to annex an extract from the Nottingham and Midland Counties Daily Express. Mr. Mundella, the president of the Board of Arbitration, commenced the conversation ; he said :—

"There was one question which had relation to the report, to which he could not help referring, namely the question of arbitration. In the hosiery trade they had tried that system for six years. They had seen the state of chronic warfare which had existed throughout England on the question of wages, and he was afraid that our commercial prospects would be greatly injured if some means were not adopted to prevent the present system of strikes. (Hear, hear.) In the hosiery trade they had not only found arbitration the cheapest, but the most effective, and it was satisfactory to all parties. In proof of this, he might say that during the last six years they had not had a single strike, there had been no scurrilous handbills on the walls, no personalities, and during that time there had been an unusual demand for goods, and an unusual scarcity of labour. (Cheers.) There could not be a better illustration of the results of arbitration than this, and he must say that he should be very glad to see the system more generally adopted. He could not help remarking that the lace trade was now suffering greatly from the effects of former strikes, and the fault—to speak candidly—had not always belonged to the working men, but very often to the masters. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he strongly urged upon all trades,

—not only the lace, but others—the desirability of adopting arbitration in case of strikes or lock-outs. (Applause.)

"Mr. THOS. HILL observed that the remarks made by Mr. Mundella appeared to him to be very important, and he should like to ask him what plan was pursued when new kinds of work were introduced into the trade, whether there was was not often a desire amongst the workpeople to be immoderate in their demands? For his own part, he might say that he had had considerable trouble in improving machinery, so that perhaps a workman could produce half as much again per week. He told his workmen that he desired to reap some benefit from the cost and trouble of the experiment, and he received this reply—He (the working man) did not see how the price could be reduced, because he (Mr. Hill) would get a greater amount of work from the machine.

"Mr. MUNDELLA said this was undoubtedly a question for arbitration. If there had been a number of workmen and a number of masters on each side to discuss the matter, it would at once have been settled, he had no doubt, without difficulty. He had found that by the interchange of ideas the men became better acquainted with economic laws, and they in all cases acted in a very reasonable and sensible manner; but of course, if they expected the system to act with the highest perfection, without a single difficulty, they would be mistaken. (Hear, hear.) A conciliatory spirit must be manifested on both sides, or it was no use attempting to come to any decision upon the vexed questions which arose in the course of trade. (Applause.)

"Mr. J. H. LEE said he had great pleasure in endorsing the remarks which had been made by Mr. Mundella. The action of the Arbitration Board had been exceedingly beneficial to the hosiery trade during the last six years. In 1860, when the Board was established, there were three strikes, but since that time there had not actually been one. (Hear, hear.) During the past year, although a great amount of elasticity and conciliation had to be shown, he should have no fear that a question such as this would have met with a proper and satisfactory settlement. (Hear, hear.) He could earnestly and honestly recommend arbitration to the building trade and to all other trades in which unfortunately disputes occurred.

"Mr. MANNING said the question now under discussion was one of the most important of the present day, and he thought the experience of the Hosiery Board of Arbitration ought to be made widely known. He thought if there was a concise report made out of what they had done, and the experience they had gained, benefit would be conferred on both the master and workman. (Hear, hear.)

"The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Mundella, on the part of the Board of Arbitration, had applied for one of the rewards given by the French Government, and he (the Chairman) had recently attended a meeting of the Royal Commissioners in London. Various subjects were mentioned, and Nottingham was referred to, and a long discussion followed as to the claims to be brought

against the French Government. Many suggestions were made, and at last they came to the conclusion that the sub-committee were to make all necessary inquiries, and then give in their report. The subject would consequently come before the Commission at a future time.

"Mr. MUNDELLA said he had been urged for some time, amongst others by Professor Leone Levi, to publish some kind of report as to what the Arbitration Board had done, and he had recently said to him, "If you will give me the particulars, I will publish a pamphlet myself respecting it." (Applause.) It was thought that the offer of the French Government was a suitable time for ventilating the question. The Board had not had the consent of the entire hosiery trade—he would not say that for one moment. By some it was at first thought degrading to sit down at the same table with the men, but that was not so, and he was glad to say that all the manufacturers in the trade, except two or three, had consented to be bound by it. (Hear, hear.) Those who did not profess to be bound by their decisions were bound in reality, and they meant to send a report to the British Executive, and if it was considered to be worth publishing, they would be all the more pleased. (Applause.)

"Mr. HILL said there was one more point upon which he should like to offer a remark. There had been many private plans adopted in the lace trade to do work, and obstacles had thus been placed in the way of the establishment of a Board of Arbitration.

"Mr. MUNDELLA said it had been just the same in the hosiery trade, but he was glad to say that all difficulties in that way had up to the present been surmounted. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. WARD said, speaking from his own experience in the lace trade, he had found arbitration work extremely well. Some years ago he was selected as an arbitrator in a case where a dispute had arisen, and although the strike had lasted sixteen hours, the whole was brought to a satisfactory conclusion in something like three hours. (Hear, hear.) Of course he had to get the parties on each side to agree to abide by the decision which was arrived at, and they did so, and he was glad to say that there had since been no dispute. Five or six years ago he was engaged in another affair of the same kind, and the matter was brought to an amicable conclusion. Last year, when there was a strike in the fancy levers' branch, he had the pleasure, in connexion with two other gentlemen, of meeting three of the workmen, and Mr. Charlton was the arbitrator, and in this case also, he was pleased to say that a satisfactory conclusion was come to. (Hear, hear.) If a permanent board for the trade were established, he should be happy to do all he possibly could to further it and make it useful. (Applause.)

"Mr. J. H. LEE said he thought it was very desirable that the various trades should adopt arbitration upon one broad feature. Supposing that any instance occurred where the parties could not come to a settlement, it would be desirable to call in the presidents of other trades, so that a conclusion might be come to. The rules of the Hosiery Board were very short and simple, and

he was sure they would be most happy to allow any one to see them.

"Mr. MUNDELLA said they could not have the least objection to that.

"Mr. T. HILL (Messrs. I. and R. Morley) said he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good working effects of the Board of Arbitration. When that board was first commenced, the question of prices was not fixed by the board. Since then, however, they had found the board working so well, that they had taken the fixing of the prices in their hands. They had now a uniform statement throughout the trade which was generally recognized.

"Mr. MUNDELLA said there was a little jealousy sometimes as to submitting their business to the Board of Arbitration. First of all, they had a committee of inquiry, and thus they were enabled to bring about a settlement. By this means things which would become irritating were brought to a conclusion. Strikes, as they all knew, generally arose from the most trifling causes. Both parties pledged themselves to a certain course, and then a strike followed. What they wanted was a central authority to which they could appeal in any case before they rushed into a strike. The men in the hosiery trade would never strike before coming to our board. They maintained their union just as well and better with the board as without it. Instead of the union costing them a shilling per week, as it used often to do,—sometimes causing the men to pledge even the shoes off the children's feet—they had now only to pay one shilling a year. (Cheers.) One of the first things they had to take into consideration when this board was first established was the question of truck. Some of the men were paying truck, which was a very bad system, and ought to be denounced as much as possible. (Hear, hear.) If the poor workman was compelled to go to an uncle or cousin of his employer to obtain his goods, and had to pay 25 per cent. extra, that was a great loss to him, and one to which he ought not to be compelled to submit. (Hear, hear.) The board put a stop to that system by public advertisements. Then there was a practice in use of paying the workmen late on Saturday night, when, all the markets being closed, they were compelled to go to the huxter's shop. That system had also to be stopped. Nottingham might shine as a beacon light throughout the country if the lace manufacturers and others would only adopt the example the hosiers had set. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that there wanted something to fill up that dreadful yawning gap which existed between the middle and lower classes of this country, and he did not doubt then that commercial matters would be placed in a far better position. (Applause.)

"Mr. T. HILL (Messrs. I. and R. Morley) said the workmen in the hosiery trade recognized the board as a great blessing to them. (Hear, hear.)"

If such be the result of arbitration in the hosiery trade, it may fairly be asked, why are the principles not more readily adopted in other trades? We see that even in the

lace trade, which is almost confined to Nottingham, the benefit of this mode of settling disputes has not yet been adopted. I think one of the main difficulties is that referred to by Mr. Mundella, the objection on the part of the masters to surrender what may be considered a question for their own judgment to the vote of a body, half of whom are operatives, and I am strongly of opinion if Mr. Mundella or the board would publish such a statement as is referred to, showing the nature of the questions brought under discussion, and the manner in which those questions are sifted and discussed, that much of the objection to a board of arbitration would be removed.

In the course of the discussions in Lancashire during the dispute, something was said as to foreign competition, and as to the greater cheapness of labour in France, Belgium, and Germany, as compared with this country, and as to the probability of our losing a considerable portion of our trade as cotton manufacturers unless we could produce goods at a lower rate.

I believe Belgian cloth has been sold in Manchester in competition with English calicoes, and I have heard of a firm having sent yarn to Germany for manufacture into goods, which being returned to this country, were sold at a profit, the economy of the manufacture compensating for the freight to and from Germany; but, taking into consideration the cheapness of wages only, I think it will be found that that element alone, except under some exceptional circumstances, is not sufficient to outweigh the great advantages enjoyed by English manufacturers.

The foreigner is under precisely the same conditions as we are in obtaining his supply of the raw material. It is imported, and one price rules in every market.

He labours under some important disadvantages as compared with us. His means of transit and transport are inferior. His fuel is more expensive. His workpeople do not work with the same vigour and steadiness as Englishmen, and consequently the same number of operatives employed upon the same machinery do not produce the same quantity of yarn and cloth as in this country.

All the evidence that has come before me, either in France or in Germany, or in this country, has gone to prove that in point of production there is a great preponderance in favour of this country.

It must be conceded that there is more economy in working one large establishment containing a certain amount of machinery than several smaller factories, containing in the aggregate the same quantity of machinery.

A few years since I obtained from several foreign countries statistics of their textile factories, and upon comparing the size and capabilities of the factories in this country, I arrived at the following result:—

In this country the average number of spindles in a Factory was	- -	12,600
In France	„ - - -	1,500
„ Prussia	„ - - -	1,500
„ Belgium	„ - - -	4,000
„ Saxony	„ - - -	4,500
„ Austria	„ - - -	7,000
„ Switzerland	- - -	8,000

The tendency in this country is to increase the size of the factories, and I have no doubt the proportion would be much larger now; but as the same course of things may exist abroad, it may be considered that the above are about the same relative proportions as at the present time, and in the point of economical management and arrangement the advantage is decidely in favour of this country.

I may further illustrate the question as to the relative production of foreign and British factories by giving the general totals of the number of cotton spindles, and the number of operatives employed in cotton factories; it is not an exact comparison of the work of a British with that of a foreign spinner, but it shows that even where the foreigner is paid individually a very much lower wage than our own operative, we must not forget that more workmen are required for the same work. Thus taking the totals of cotton factories, the average number of persons employed to spindles is as follows:—

In France one person to		14	spindles
„ Russia	„	28	„
„ Prussia	„	37	„
„ Bavaria	„	46	„
„ Austria	„	49	„
„ Belgium	„	50	„
„ Saxony	„	50	„
„ Switzerland	„	55	„
„ Smaller states of Germany		55	„ „
„ Great Britain	„	74	„

This comparison is yet more unfavourable towards Great Britain, inasmuch as there is so large a number of factories in which weaving by power is carried on in conjunction with spinning, and the factories abroad are chiefly spinning fac-

tories; if it were possible to compare like with like strictly, I could find many cotton spinning factories in my district in which mules containing 2,200 spindles are minded by one man (the "minder") and two assistants only, turning off daily 220lbs. of yarn, measuring 400 miles in lengths.

I have recently conversed with some English managers of cotton factories who had been in the same capacity in Germany and Russia, and their testimony founded upon their experience, is strongly in favour of this country. One manager who was in a cotton factory in Oldenburgh stated that the hours of work were from 5·30 am. to 8 p.m. every day, including Saturday, and that working these hours about the same weight of work was turned off the machinery superintended by English overlookers, as would be turned off between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. in this country; but that if German overlookers were employed, the produce would not be nearly so much. He further stated that although the wages were very much lower, in many instances 50 per cent. less than in England, yet the number of hands to machinery was much larger, in some departments the proportion was as 5 to 3.

Another manager had been in Austria; he informed me that the hours were from about 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., but that frequently the factory worked all night, and the hands snatched a few hours sleep in the factory, and that this has continued for days together. The wages were low, but the production bore no proportion to the hours of work.

I have also had some very interesting information from Mr. Johnson, of Walton-le-dale, near Preston, who was for some time in a Russian factory and who is well acquainted with the spinning and weaving of cotton both in Russia and in this country.

I asked him to give me such data as would show the relative rate of wages in Russia as compared with this country, a comparison of the cost of production, and of the weight of yarn and cloth turned off in the same time and by the same quantity of machinery in the two countries.

The first point to which Mr. Johnson refers is a comparison of the wages of hands in the two countries, which in the factories in which he has been engaged he states to be as follows:—

Mr. Johnson has reduced the roubles and kopecs into English money, at the rate of six roubles and 40 kopecs to the pound.

	Equivalent per week of 75 hours in Russia in English money.		Price per week of 60 hours in England.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Blowroom hands	4 0·28	7 4·31	10 0	11 6
Lap piecers	7 4·31	—	14 0	15 0
Grinders	5 4·21	—	18 0	—
Strippers	5 4·21	—	14 0	—
Drawers	2 10·85	3 6·84	12 0	13 0
Slubbers	2 10·85	3 6·84	12 0	14 0
Rovers	4 5·43	—	13 0	18 0
Sweeper	2 2·81	—	8 4	—
Card breaker off	2 4·12	2 10·87	—	—
Doffers	2 0·92	2 4·12	8 4	—
Rovers creelers	2 10·87	3 4·31	—	—
Self-acting minder	11 4·	—	30 0	35 0
Piecers	4 8·	—	13 0	14 0
Creelers in spinning room	2 6·48	2 8·81	7 0	—
Flukers	3 2·81	3 5·53	—	—

But for the purpose of bringing the comparative rate of wages in the two countries more close, Mr. Johnson was good enough to calculate what the earnings of the Russian operative would be, supposing he worked 60 hours per week.

	Russia.		England.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Blowroom hands	3 2·63	5 10·65	10 0	11 6
Lap piecers	5 10·65	—	14 0	15 0
Grinders	4 3·37	—	18 0	—
Strippers	4 3·37	—	14 0	—
Drawers	2 3·88	2 10·88	12 0	13 0
Slubbers	2 8·88	2 10·88	12 0	14 0
Rovers	3 6·75	—	13 0	18 0
Sweepers	1 9·45	—	8 4	—
Card breaker off	1 10·50	2 3·90	—	—
Doffers	1 7·94	1 10·50	8 4	—
Rovers creelers	2 3·90	2 8·25	—	—
Self-acting minders	9 0·8	—	30 0	35 0
Piecers	3 8·8	—	13 0	14 0
Creelers in spinning room	1 11·39	2 2·25	7 0	—
Flukers	3 7·05	2 9·25	—	—

The following statement shows the cost of manufacture in England.

RUSSIA.

Prices paid for spinning 32s twist on mules of 480 spindles each :—

Self-acting minder - - - 1*s.* 9·12*d.*
„ piecer - - - 9·07*d.*

Creeler and fluker paid by master at the rates mentioned in preceding table.

ENGLAND.

Self-actor minder - - - 4*s.* 5·97*d.*

Piecer and creeler paid by spinner at the rates mentioned in the preceding table.

Price of weaving cloth 28 in. wide in 32″ reed space loom 72s reed 18 picks per quarter inch 30 yards long, medium counts,—

Russia 7·5*d.* England 9·37*d.*

In respect to price paid for specific work therefore the sum paid in England greatly exceeds the price given in Russia, and if this element alone were to rule the price of yarns and cloths, England would never have been a manufacturing country. But it must be taken in conjunction with the power of the operative as a producer, and herein will be found an advantage of the English operative over his foreign competitor sufficient, with some other qualifications, to counterbalance the mere cheapness of wages.

The following table has been prepared by Mr. Johnson to show the number of hands required to perform the same work in Russia and in England :—

Occupations.	Proportionate No. of Hands employed to do the same work.			
	Russia.		England.	
	Hands.	Machines.	Hands.	Machines.
Blowroom hands - -	4	3	4	5
Lap-piecers - -	1	18	1	30
Grinders - - -	2	8	1	5
Strippers - - - -	3	72	1	60
Drawers - - -	2	3	1	3
Slubbers - - -	1	2	1	2
Rovers - - -	1	2	1	2
Card breakers-off - -	1	18	*	—
Doffer - - - -	1	4	1	5
Rovers creeler - -	1	4	*	—
Self-acting minder - -	1	2	1	2
Piecers - - -	1	2	1	2
Creelers (spinning room) -	1	2	1	2
Flukers - - - -	1	2	*	—

* Mr. Johnson states that in England the drawers break off their own cardings, that the rovers creel for themselves, and that he does not allow lads to clean the roller beams of the mules and the carriage boards, called fluking, this being always done by the men.

In further explanation of the preceding tables Mr. Johnson states that one factory with which he was connected in Russia worked 150 hours per week, commencing at 12 p.m. on Sunday night and running on, without cessation for meals, until 6 a.m. on the morning of the following Sunday. Two sets of hands are employed, who work in six hour shifts. He says:—

"In cases where hands are paid here by piece and in Russia by the month, I have given the average of wages received by our own hands per week of 60 hours, whilst it must be remembered that a Russian week consists of about 150 hours."

"Relative to production, the nearest estimate I can give is that the same machinery in England would produce half as much again either yarn or cloth, as in Russia. This puts Russia on two thirds the produce under similar circumstances."

"Mules in Russia seldom make alone $2\frac{1}{4}$ draws per minute when spinning 32s twist, whilst here we should not think of running them at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$.

"There they run their 32s reed spare looms at 145 picks per minute; here we should not consider 220 picks too fast for them.

"As regards weaving, in Russia we never had a weaver who could mind more than two looms, whilst here we have hands who without any assistance can keep four running.

"For the last four months our weavers will have made an average of about 6*s*. 2*d*. per loom per week, whilst a weaver, who of course only gets half the money the loom makes, would only receive about 4*s*. 3*d*. per week in Russia, for which he would have to work about 75 hours.

"Regarding nightwork, my father's intention was to run the mill 14 hours a day, exclusive of meal times (instead of 24 hours) that is to say,

From 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. Breakfast half an hour.
„ 8·30 am to 12·30 p.m. Dinner one hour.
„ 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.

"By doing this and speeding the machinery about one third, we should have been able to get quite as much work out of one set of hands as was being done by two sets, and the wages would not have amounted to more than two thirds the amount then paid.

"The quality of material would also have been much improved, for we should have had only one hand to blame for spoilt work instead of two.

"The hands would also have been better able to mind their work if they might have had all their rest at once instead of working six hours in a shift, and having to get their rest and cook their meals before the end of six hours."

But the manufacturers could not be persuaded to lessen their hours of work, and the great proposed improvement fell to the ground.

Although in so many minute details the health and education of the young are watched over and fostered in France and Germany by their respective governments, England is the only country in the world in which the labour of children, young persons, and females is effectively restricted in the great hives of industry.

This, then, would be the only apparent advantage of the foreigner—that, working longer hours, he could produce more work.

The opinion has long exploded in this country that lessened production must necessarily follow a reduction of the hours of labour. There is, probably, not a manufacturer in this country who would wish to return to the old times of twelve hours per day. Even during the period of the agitation for the Ten Hours Bill, there were many manufacturers who advocated the reduction of the hours of labour, and I may mention the firm of Messrs. W. H. Hornby & Co., of Brookhouse Mills, Blackburn, who, in 1842, when the hours of work were 12 per day, made calculations which satisfied them that even though the same wages should be paid to the operatives for 60 hours per week as for 69, the increased cost would be so small as not to be weighed against the shortening of the work of the operatives; and so confident were they, that they proposed to organize an association of millowners to work the hours they then suggested as the maximum, viz., 60 per week. They also urged that the hours of work should be restricted between the limits of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and many years afterwards these limits were fixed by the Legislature in 1856, an arrangement which has given unmixed satisfaction to the present time.

There are Factory Acts in France and in Prussia, but, except in some special localities, the laws are inoperative. Philanthropists know the necessity of them. I have heard the late Baron Charles Dupin eloquently and warmly hold up our Factory Acts as a model, and urge their adoption in France, but it has remained for a cotton manufacturer in that country to do voluntarily for his operatives that which the government have failed to make compulsory. Again has M. Dollfus, of Mulhouse, shown himself superior to others of his class; he has had the moral courage to reduce the hours of work of his establishments when all his competitors were at liberty to work the regular time.

I again quote from the "Times:"

"Down to a recent period the working hours in his manufactory were 12. He has endeavoured to reduce them to 11, without any reduction of the wages of the men, and at the same time

without diminishing the produce of labour. The men who day work were informed that if they could do the same amount in 11 as in 12 hours the same wages would be continued to them, and if not, they should work 12 hours in order to meet the competition of other establishments. For the first fortnight the production was somewhat less; but before a month had elapsed it was from four to five per cent. over that of 12 hours. There was no saving in the fuel employed for the machinery, as the looms did not stop, greater power being required for 11 than for 12 hours. But in the reduction of the hours of work there was a saving both in the fuel for warming the workshops and in lighting, and the saving was not inconsiderable. It is probable that the system will be adopted by the other manufacturers of Mulhouse."

The inevitable tendency of the example of M. Dollfus, and of those who follow him at Mulhouse, will be that the hours of work will be shortened in other districts in France, and thus will M. Dollfus earn the gratitude of thousands of his fellow countrymen, as he has now obtained that of his own workpeople.

I have great pleasure in again bearing testimony to the zeal, assiduity, and industry of the sub-inspectors of my district, in the performance of their arduous and varied duties.

As a general rule, each establishment is visited twice a year, the exceptions being works of little importance, and works in which none of the protected classes are employed, so that a second visit would not appear to be always necessary. The labour of the gentlemen in my district will be appreciated when it is known that each sub-inspector has the superintendence, on an average, of 530 works, and that to inspect their subdivisions efficiently, several of them have had to travel nearly 7,000 miles in the course of the year.

I have, &c.
ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended 31st October 1866.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 13	James Hill, Cotton Spinner, New Mills, Derbyshire.	Reginald Darwin, Esq., W. H. G. Bagshaw, Esq., and Captain White, Town Hall, Buxton, Derbyshire.	Employing four children without certificates of school attendance.	4 0 0	2 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing four children before 12 o'clock and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	4 0 0	2 6 0	
"	John Lomas, Parent, New Mills, Derbyshire.	" "	Neglecting to send two of his children under the age of 13 years, and employed in a cotton factory, to school as required by law.	0 15 0	1 3 0	
"	George Lomas, Parent, New Mills, Derbyshire.	" "	Neglecting to send his child, whilst employed in a cotton factory, to school.	0 7 6	0 11 6	
"	James Swindells, Parent, New Mills, Derbyshire.	" "	Neglecting to send his child, whilst employed in a cotton factory, to school.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Rickards.			
June 21	Sewell and Co., St. Anthony's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	The Mayor and Anthony Nicoll, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Employing nine women and young persons after 6 p.m.	9 0	4 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 1	Lawrence Furness, Darlington.	R. H. Allen, Esq., Rev. J. W. Smith. Court House, Darlington.	Employing two young persons without registering name and first day of employment.	2 0 0	0 14 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons more than seven working days without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 14 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Not producing register and age certificate books -	- -	0 3 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 7	W. & E. Broderick, Newbottle, Houghton-le-Spring.	H. J. B. Baker and H. R. Webster, Esqs., Town Hall, Houghton-le-Spring.	Employing five women and young persons after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 12	John Charlton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Anthony Nicholl and Thos. Wilson, Esqs., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Making a false entry in register - - -	5 0 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Obstructing Sub-inspector in his duty - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-division of Mr. Whymper.			
May 4	Edward Bonsall, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.	T. Peach, F. Bradshawe, junr., and L. E Maun, Esqres., County Hall Derby.	For employing a "youth" in his factory after 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	Joseph Austin, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.	T. Peach, F. Bradshawe, junr., and L. E. Maun, Esqrs., County Hall Derby.	For employing a "youth" in his factory after 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 10 6	
"	George Wilson -	" "	" " "	2 0 0	0 10 6	
May 9	Robert Sylvester, lace manufacturer, Nottingham.	Henry Enfield and Richard Biskin, Esqres., Police Court, Nottingham.	For employing a "youth" on Good Friday 1866 -	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	Jno. Jas. Moore, lace manufacturer, Nottingham.	" "	For employing a "child" on Good Friday 1866 -	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	- -	0 4 6	Summons withdrawn on payments of costs.
"	" "	" "	" " "	- -	0 4 6	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-division of Mr. Oram.			
Aug 16	Thomas Rhodes Hollingworth.	A. Aspland, J. Ogden, and C. Woolnough, Esqrs., Petty Sessions, Dukinfield.	Allowing thirty females and young persons to remain in a room in which a certain manufacturing process was then carried on during the time allowed for dinner.	20 0 0	9 12 6	Ten cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*In the Sub-division of Mr. Henderson.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 14	William Forrest; Cotton manufacturer, Blackburn.	The Mayor of Blackburn and Thomas Land, Esq., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing ten females after six o'clock in the evening.	10 0 0	5 11 0	
Aug. 15	John Pilling, heald manufacturer, Bacup.	George Hargreaves, Esq., and Lieut.-Colonel Robert Munn, Petty Sessions, Bacup.	Employing two young persons and one child without having their names entered on the register.	2 0 0	1 7 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 22	Radcliffe and Newhouse, cotton spinners, Heywood.	Charles Cheetham, Esq., and Richard Kay, Esq. Petty Sessions, Heywood.	Making a false entry in the register of young persons.	5 0 0	1 1 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 15 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 3	William Brooks, cotton manufacturer, Blackburn.	The Mayor of Blackburn and John Baynes, Esq.	Employing a young person without having the name entered on the register.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d	
Oct. 31	John Fish & Son, cotton manufacturer, Livesey Blackburn.	Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart. William Hoole, Esq., and Joseph Harrison, Esq., Blackburn.	Employing fifteen women and young persons before six o'clock in the morning.	15 0 0	3 0 0	
			Informations laid by Mr. Henderson in the Bradford Sub-division.			
July 9	George Tattersfield, woollen manufacturer, Mirfield.	Thomas Freeman Firth, Esq., Joseph Stancliffe Hurst, Esq., and William Carr, Esq., Petty Sessions, Dewsbury.	Employing twelve females and young persons after six o'clock in the evening.	1 0 0	3 15 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Lakeman.			
July 5	Clegg William, Cloughfoot, Dulesgate, cotton manufacturer.	Captain Sutcliffe, Abm. Ormerod, Esq., Geo. Hinchliffe, Esq., and Joshua Fielden, Esq.	Having employed a child without having registered her name.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed the same child without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed the same child without a school certificate.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	Pearson, James (parent) Cloughfoot, weaver.	,, ,,	Having neglected to send his child to school.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
,,	Howarth, William. Roomfield Mill, Todmorden, cotton spinner.	,, ,,	Having wilfully made a false entry in the register of young persons.	10 0 0	0 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 16	Stephenson, John, Shade Mill, Todmorden, cotton manufacturer.	Captain Sutcliffe, Abm. Ormerod, Esq., G. Hinchliffe, Esq., and Joshua Fielden, Esq.	Having wilfully made a false entry in the register of young persons.	10 0 0	1 7 0	
Aug. 30	Kcarney, Thos., fustian cutter, Jumble Hole, Stansfield, near Hebden Bridge.	Abm. Ormerod, Esq., Joshua Fielden, Esq., Rev. J. Sutcliffe.	Having employed two young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 8	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 8	Hilton, John, Grove Mill, Ovenden, near Halifax, worsted manufacturer.	Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., Major Stansfield, Sam. Shaw, Esq.	Having employed thirty-two children, young persons, and females after 6 o'clock p.m.	96 0 0	21 12 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Beadon.			
June 12	Thomas Colbeck, Chapel Hill Mill, Huddersfield.	J. T. Armitage, Esq., Chas. Brooke, Esq., and Wright Mellor, Esq.	Employing one woman and four young persons after 6 p.m.	4 0 0	1 17 6	One withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	John Shaw (same Mill)	„ „	Employing one woman after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
Aug. 15	Geo. Broadbent, Pingle Mill, Delph.	—— Lees, Esq. - -	Employing two boys and three females after 6 p.m.	3 0 0	3 1 0	Three withdrawn on payment of costs. Heard before one Magistrate by mutual consent.
„ 16	David and Charles Shaw, Upper Low West Wood, Golcar.	J. T. Armitage, Esq., and Bentley Shaw, Esq.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on same day.	1 10 0	1 4 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two chidren without school certificates.	3 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 1	Chadwick and Graham, Malakoff Mill Marsh.	J. T. Armitage, Esq., and Bentley Shaw, Esq.	Employing a child without school certificate -	1 0 0	1 12 6	Three withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without registration - -	- -		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without surgical certificate -	- -		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. same day.	- -		
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oswald.			
Sept. 26	Richard Fitton, Moss Mill, Higginshaw.	Robert Whitaker, and John Radcliffe, Esqrs. Royton.	Employing four children before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	4 0 0	5 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same children without school certificate.	4 0 0	2 4 0	
"	Abraham Stott, Middleton Road, Oldham.	" "	Employing three females after 6 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	1 13 0	
"	John Walton, Sons, Middleton Road, Oldham.	" "	Employing five females after six o'clock in the evening.	5 0 0	2 15 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 21	J. & F. Whitaker, Lower Town, Haworth.	John Brigg, Esq., Wm. Marriner, Esq. at the Court House, Keighley.	Employing thirty females during the dinner hour	10 0 0	10 12 0	25 were withdrawn on payment of costs
"	John and Jonas Hey -	" "	Employing thirteen children and young persons during the dinner hour.	12 0 0	5 3 6	Seven were withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 4	Ann Farrar, wife of Zachariah Farrar, of Ann St., New Leeds	W. Pollard, and Geo. Wood at the Bradford Court House.	For using a certificate authorized by the Factory Act, knowing the same to be false.	- -	0 15 0	The first charge was proved. It was shown to the magistrates that the husband had been long ill and unable to work. That he had a large family and was in great poverty; that the wife had committed the offence for the wages. On her promising to do so no more, the charges were withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	For permitting his child to be employed without having attended school.	- -	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	For permitting his child to be employed more than 6½ hours per day.			

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of Prosecutions.

	No. of informations laid.	Amount of Fines inflicted.	No. of Cases withdrawn on the Defendants paying costs.
		£ s. d.	
Employing children, young persons, and females before 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and after 2 p.m. on Saturdays	107	166 0 0	9
Employing children, young persons, and females on Good Friday	6	4 0 0	2
Employing children before 9 and after 1 o'clock	11	9 0 0	2
Employing children without certificate of school attendance	11	14 0 0	1
Employing young persons and females during a meal hour, or allowing them to remain while manufacturing processes were carried on	73	42 0 0	42
Parents neglecting to send their children to school	5	37 6 0	1
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	7	8 0 0	3
Other infractions of the law	15	38 0 0	7
	235	282 17 6	67

Appendix No. 3.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	13	2	4	3	3	1	20	6	26
Amputation of right hand or arm	9	4	3	–	–	–	12	4	16
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	2	3	–	–	–	7	2	9
Amputation of part of right hand	34	33	33	37	13	9	80	79	159
Amputation of part of left hand	30	29	27	35	9	5	66	69	135
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	–	4	–	1	–	5	–	5
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	34	16	31	8	11	–	76	24	100
Fracture of hand or foot	29	18	26	29	13	10	68	57	125
Injuries to head and face	7	19	16	21	8	13	31	53	84
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	224	214	257	306	121	52	602	572	1174
Total	384	337	404	439	179	90	967	866	1833

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	8	3	9	3	5	–	22	6	28
Fracture of hand or foot	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3
Injuries to head and face	9	3	5	3	1	4	15	10	25
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	53	17	24	17	10	5	87	39	126
Total	75	23	38	24	17	9	130	56	186

REPORT of ROBERT BAKER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Eight Months ended the 31st of December 1866.

Factory Inspector's Office, London,
January 1st, 1867.

SIR,

MY report for the last eight months embraces a variety of subjects more or less interesting at the present moment, when, probably, we are on the eve of a considerable extension of that kind of legislation which has hitherto proved so successful in abridging the hours of work of the textile operatives, and also of a few other workers in associated labour; and of thus affording them the opportunity of acquiring either domestic or general knowledge, of which they formerly stood so much in need. With this success before us, we cannot wonder that public attention has been directed to the extreme hours of labour to which other classes of workers have also become subjected; and although without the crippled and deformed condition of the factory workers of 33 years ago, are yet found with the same utter ignorance and unsocial condition as a consequence, no matter whether they are met with in groups as in associated labour, or in small home workshops as in individual employments. For the most part, too, they are at the present period, richer in pecuniary means, equally indulgent in every kind of luxury, and unfortunately equally regardless of the need of intellectual culture for themselves or for their children, as the factory workers were, at the period above referred to. Of this tendency to luxury in the present day, whether in locomotion, or in enjoyments beyond mere appetency, although something marvellous to those who are accustomed to observe it, nobody would have a right to speak, much less to complain, did not facts and figures show us that, whilst its gratification is primarily regarded, the education of their children by a large portion of the working classes, and judicious home examples for their guidance, hold but a very small place in their family considerations. And more than this; for not only in those cases, where the wages of the children are necessary to supplement those of their parents to meet the current expenses of the household, are the facilities which the law gives for acquiring education in combination with employment, often disregarded; but in those also, in which the wages of the parent are far more than sufficient for their ordinary domestic expenditure, are the children driven to seek work in employments which are either

prejudicial to infant life, or are pregnant with physical danger and moral contamination, often before they are of legal age, in order that, by these additional means the sources of a vicious dissipation may be increased.

Having regard to the correction of these evils, the Factory Acts, from being originally set at nought, then ridiculed and finally tolerated, after 33 years experience, and after abundant opportunities afforded both to the law makers and the law observers, have at length come to be regarded generally, as a kind of legislation well fitted not only for the primary office they perform of restricting the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children, but as also presenting a means whereby the first neglect of education and consequent lack of moral and social training amongst the industrial classes, may be redeemed.

Labour's great motto, "the master's right in the workman's time, and the workman's right in his own time," is now becoming better understood by both employers and the employed. And why? Partly because of the more independent position of the workers themselves pecuniarily, partly because of their increased intelligence, and partly from a growing conviction that, that intelligence is a power possessing the utmost influence on all their social relations; and also, because they see, on looking around them, a race of parents remaining, who, less fortunate than themselves, have been the subjects of this primordial neglect, and are not therefore able to appreciate a better state of things for their offspring, and which, they are aware, can only be remedied where labour is under legal restriction, and education is its accompaniment. Whatever, therefore, would have been the present condition of the factory operatives, physical as well as moral, had their hours of work not been long ago reasonably restricted, it is not necessary now to enquire. It is so universally admitted that the Factory Acts have been eminently beneficial wherever they have been applied, as to be undeniable; and we are piloted, therefore, by them into a safe channel with reference to other trades in which lengthened hours, whether in competition with the steam engine or not, not only preclude the labours of the social or intellectual schoolmaster, but prematurely wear out the physical condition of our artisans, to our national loss and discredit.

The principle of interfering by law with labour in excess (excluding always that of adult men) having been thus established satisfactorily, we are entitled to advocate the application of the same principle to all labour whatever, and

to depend as certainly on the same beneficial results and influences from it. To associated labour, by the present system of supervision, because of its capability of dealing with it in aggregates. To individual labour, by the governing and correcting influences of neighbourhoods.

In speaking of the present system of supervision, and associating with it a much more extended sphere of usefulness, some explanation of my present territorial subdivisions is necessary, in order to show not only that my present staff is fairly employed, but, so far as I can, to give an estimate of the addition to it which may be required, so as to include the new works which the Children's Employment Commissioners have recommended to be placed under inspection. The following Table shows the names and locations of my eleven sub-inspectors, their districts, the number of works they inspect, the number of visits paid by each of them annually, and the cost of such visitation in travelling, personal, and incidental expenses, which also includes nights from home. And the administering my share of the department, by visiting these gentlemen from time to time, and inspecting works with them, examining their weekly reports, and entering their visits in separate books, corresponding with any person who may wish to make direct inquiry of me on any points of law or otherwise, signing hundreds of notices, rules, and requisitions, and collecting data for and writing these Reports, form my principal duties as chief of my division.

SUB-INSPECTORS in MR. BAKER'S DIVISION. Name, Work, and Expense of Visitation, Miles travelled, and Number of Works to each, in 1866.

Name of Sub-Inspector.	Where located.	District in Counties or Parts of Counties.	Days inspecting, &c.	Days otherwise officially engaged.	Nights from Home.	Net, including Leave of Absence.	Expenses of Visitation in 1866.												Miles travelled.	No. of Works.
							Rail.			Cab.			Gig.			Incidental.			Personal.			Total.				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1. S. S. Kent	Llangollen	All Wales but Brecon, Glamorgan, and Monmouth.	57	46	39	189	25	11	3	-		-	41	8	9	9	5	0	12	0	0	88	5	0	3556	259
2. D. Jones	Bolton-le-Moors	Parts of Lancaster and York	192	80	35	41	55	4	7	52	9	9	2	6	0	13	9	4	25	16	0	179	5	8	6,312	426
3. W. S. Darkin	Belfast	North of Ireland	157	77	30	78	14	5	0	25	9	6	0	12	6	3	19	9	18	0	0	62	7	9	3,178	356
4. Thos. Steen	Stockport	Parts of Lancaster and Chester	52	36	4	26	8	12	6	18	11	8	-		-	6	9	10	2	8	0	35	12	0	5,382 estim[d]	445
5. F. W. Haydon	Limerick	South of Ireland	—	—	—	—	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	For 1865			152	4	7	5,660	200
6. G. F. Buller	Frome	Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Hants.	209	64	70	39	85	10	0	40	14	7	5	12	0	17	16	2	42	0	0	191	12	9	11,185	215
7. S. W. May	Stoke-on-Trent	Stafford	191	75	11	46	14	16	5	8	4	6	4	4	9	3	17	4	8	8	0	39	11	0	2,634	381
8. C. N. Girardot	Leicester	Leicestershire, Rutland, Beds, Northampton, & parts of Cheshire.	—	—	—	—	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	For 1865			133	15	6	5,022	600
9. E. B. Fitton	Leamington	Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and Worcester.	137	98	11	77	40	9	7	14	17	6	5	0	9	6	3	0	10	4	0	76	14	11	5,448	471
10. H. G. Earnshaw	Stroud	Gloucestershire, Herts, Oxon, Wilts, Bucks, and part of South Wales.	173	85	26	53	79	12	8	133	1	9	-		-	41	14	10	15	12	0	270	1	4	11,296	405
11. John Bailey	Burnley	Parts of Lancaster and York	188	66	2	68	2	3	0	4	18	0	31	6	0	14	5	3	1	4	0	53	16	3	4,367	226
																									53,358	3,984

5 & 8 having exchanged districts, average miles travelled and days of visitation in 1865 only given.
4 away much of his time, sick. Work not a fair average.
3 " " " "
1 " " on family bereavement "
2 working at times in other districts.
9 many works standing during the year.

It will be seen that in the foregoing table Messrs. Sub-inspectors Kent and Steen have not performed an average amount of visitation, which is accounted for in the former case, by a long attendance on, and the ultimate loss of his wife, and in the latter, by an attack of hæmoptysis which necessitated his temporary removal to a warmer climate during the winters of 1865 and 6. Mr. Darkin's visitation has also been affected by nervous headaches, to which he is exceedingly liable By the change of district between Mr. Haydon and Mr. Girardot, I have only been able to give the mileage and cost of each district in 1865, instead of that of last year.

The table, however, exhibits for each gentleman whose duties have been unimpeded, a steady average annual visitation and of other official services, during 256 days; the remaining 57 days of the working days of the year, being absorbed in the usual leave of absence, and in those private matters for which leisure is required for all. With these exceptive circumstances my district is, I have every reason to believe, in good working order; and I hope I may say, the duty is being efficiently and economically discharged.

For myself, since my last report, I have visited works of various kinds, and schools, in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Wales, and the north and south of Ireland, and also attended officially at the office in London when necessary.

Such is my district, with its subdivisions. For the latter I am not at all responsible. I had no voice in the selection or arrangement of it. I succeeded to it, partly on the death of Mr. Howell, and partly on the resignation of Mr. Horner and of Sir John Kincaid. Each district is, however, so arranged as to afford a proportion, as far as may be, of town and country visitation; and, of necessity, the district of one Sub-inspector sometimes, and at some corner of it, approximates to that of another, which must be the result of any arrangement. But as it is unavoidable, so it is of no moment whatever.

The Act which brought earthenware and other works under the law was the main reason why the original outline of these divisions was somewhat altered; but that alteration will enable me to make my arrangements more easily hereafter, so as to equalize the work to the Sub-inspectors with as little cost to the public service as efficiency will permit.

But it cannot be imagined, and ought not to be concealed, that any general Act to include all works in which there is to be found the associated labour of females, young persons, and children throughout the country, (and such must be

the inclusion, if the Act is either to be acceptable generally, or as useful as it might be made,) cannot be efficiently worked without greatly enlarged means of visitation, nor, so far as I am concerned, without my being relieved of all office work but dictating correspondence. It will take time, and a vast amount of personal visitation, to place any such general Act in the same easy groove in which the Factories Act and the Factories Act Extension Act run. But, given the means, and the requisite public confidence and support, I have no doubt whatever of being able to lay before the Secretary of State, in two or three years, if I may be spared, a success in the education of the children of the working classes of my district, which will afford an ample return for a comparatively small outlay; and, in the moral and social improvement of them all, prove one of the greatest national blessings which the wisdom of the legislature has devised. Taking the "Children's Employment Commissioners" Reports as a guide to works reported on, and others that, though they are not reported on, I know to be collateral, it will be necessary to add perhaps as many more Sub-Inspectors as those I now have, to my staff. The number, however, will entirely depend on the works to be brought under the law from time to time.

Alteration of Acts.

I have previously very strongly recommended certain alterations in the Acts which follow the last Factory Act, namely, the 16 & 17 Vict.; *i.e.*, The Print Works Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29., The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act 25 Vict. c. 8., The Calendering and Finishing Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 38., The Lace Works Act 24 & 25 Vict. 117., and the Act for extending the provisions of the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 98. All these Acts, in my humble opinion, should be repealed; and the works now under them, and others of a similar character that would come under them in future years if they were not repealed, should be placed under the Factory Act Extension Act, with such exceptive clauses re-enacted, if any, as it might be desirable to continue. All legislation restrictive of labour, and which, in being so, alters to some extent the ordinary routine of an establishment, regards a certain amount of inconvenience in its early operations as inevitable. But experience has sufficiently pointed out, that most, if not all such inconveniences, are questions only of appliances; and the real question is, whether the welfare and comforts of the workers, or the expense of these appliances, are most urgent.

The decimal action of machinery may be one of the sources of our highest commercial greatness; but it must be in proportion to human strength, and the laws which regulate life. We know, in fact, that the progress of manufacture is to produce more goods, and in effect to reduce the cost of production to the producer as competition increases, *i.e.*, if a manufacturer makes a thousand pieces for a fixed sum, and cannot sell them for a given sum, he must make more, in order by the increased sale to produce the same profit. Thus overtime produces on a given amount of machinery what a certain increase of machinery would produce within the same time; but it is at less cost, and is therefore more profitable to the producer, but who, too often takes no account of the physical wear and tear of the worker. And as many employers are either unwilling or unable to invest more capital in their manufactories, and are occasionally pushed to supply goods within a given time, and as many of the workers are unable to decline working overtime for fear of being dismissed, or unwilling, because of the additional remuneration they will receive, the temptations to overwork are often irresistible.

Now, the Factory Acts and the Acts suggested to be repealed, profess to limit the hours of labour of the same class of workpeople alike. It is true they are not all factory operatives who come under the latter, but they are part and parcel of the same community. These Acts profess to institute a uniformity of labour time for the purpose of accommodating the workers' leisure to their means of social and intellectual improvement. But in this profession they fail almost entirely, in consequence of their different interpretations. The Factory Acts limit the hours of work in factories proper, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, and to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. The Printworks Act permits little children of eight years of age to be employed till 10 o'clock at night, and makes no provision for their meal-times. It also assumes an education by its clauses, but which are faulty in construction, and are thereby comparatively inoperative and useless.

The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act also professes to assimilate the hours of labour of the workers to the Factories Act, but it permits the employer, (which the Factories Act does not,) for any real or assumed loss of time during the day by the whole of his machinery, or by any part of it, to recover the same, by working till half-past four on any subsequent Saturday, and till 8 p.m. on any other subsequent day, and so on from day to day till all the lost time is recovered. The same Act also interdicts interference by the inspectors for the protection of the workers from

dangerous mill gearing. The Bleachworks Act (Open Air) is wholly inoperative for any of the purposes of restrictive legislation. It provides against nothing but working before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m., however young the workers may be, or however ignorant and unfit to be employed, from any cause whatever. The Calendering and Finishing Act contains the same anomalies as the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, and so also with the Bleaching and Dyeing Extension Act, with this additional grievance, that the employer may fix his hours of work from day to day if he likes between 6 and 6, 7 and 7, or 8 and 8 a.m. and p.m.; the Laceworks Act exempts lace dressing and finishing, (now recommended to be included under any new Act,) and also prohibits interference by the inspectors for the prevention of accidents by machinery or mill gearing. And lastly, there are one or two alterations in the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38, and in the Factory Act Extension Act, which are most important; in the former, for the preservation of human life, and in the latter, for maintaining a more perfect uniformity of labour among the same class of workers.

I should be most unwilling to press so earnestly for the repeal of these Acts, if I did not intend to suggest that exceptive portions of them, if needful, might be re-enacted in any new Factory Act Extension Act; and if I did not also purpose to offer what I trust will be deemed satisfactory reasons why they should be repealed; my great object being to effect the simplest consolidation of all these Acts by resolving them at last into the Factory Act. These Acts all vary more or less in their enactments, and thereby render their operation confusing and difficult, without a corresponding benefit. They require different abstracts. Each have varying interpretations. A manufacturer's premises may be occupied with four or five branches of trades each branch being under a different abstract and set of official books. In each of these Acts the terminal hours of labour and the meal hours may vary, and the utmost domestic inconvenience and extra family expense arise from it. One general meal hour in a working man's house over several, is a great economy to him; and no recreative or intellectual arrangements can be comparatively so successfully carried out as where the hours of attendance are uniform. Moreover, with respect to overtime, competition in commerce is successful often by decimal profits. If a man has 50,000 spindles, and each spindle revolves 4,000 times a minute, and at each revolution wraps round the bobbin three and a half inches of thread, it is easy to see how valuable minutes become, and what moral energy it must sometimes require

on the part of the manufacturer to resist the winding on of a few more yards. Thus, the power given in the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act to make up time said to be lost, from any cause whatever, offers an equally irresistible temptation to a bleacher with not a very susceptible conscience, (to that of the possessor of spindles,) to add to the profit of his day against the conscientious labour of a neighbouring bleacher, who would deem it a degradation to be suspected of overwork. It also places the conscientious bleacher at a very great disadvantage with his neighbour in the same market, besides exciting acrimonious feelings between them, weakening also the law, and the power of its administrators.

It might, indeed, have been needful at first to use exceptive legislation for the trades of bleaching and dyeing, to enable the masters and workers to slide into restriction without prejudice to their former discipline or trade interests. But the Act is now six years old, and has been complained of in the respects I have now once again referred to, ever since it was passed; and it cannot equitably be made exceptive any longer, when there is about to be a general effort at uniformity of working hours by law, for all workers and in all trades. Restrictions on industry are not tolerable in any country, excepting so far as they are intended to protect the thews, and afford opportunity for the mental culture, of those that are engaged in it; but where these are both compromised, it becomes, no doubt, a conscientious duty to interfere. In the history of the Lowel Factory in the Western Republic, and again of the new Lisburn Mills at Paterson, New Jersey, carried on so successfully by Irish capital at the present moment, the arrangements as to the period of daily labour in such works have been so well defined, and mutual rights are so fully recognized that, hitherto the system has given general satisfaction both to the employers and employed, and legislative interference between them is unknown. But in neither locality is there any competition or scarcity of population, nor any need of overwork, nor of Factory Acts. "Mill owners," says the editor of the "Northern Whig," "in that part of the world might work their machinery "for 20 consecutive hours if they pleased, and, provided they "could prevail on their hands to attend to the spindles or "looms during all that period, no authority would interpose to "prevent it; but such is the cordial feeling between employer "and employed that specific rules are tacitly recognized on "both sides, and the short-hour system is as fully upheld as "though hosts of penal enactments had been passed by Con-"gress, and armies of state inspectors had been appointed to

" guard the interests of the operatives. In the manufacturing " districts public works usually commence at seven o'clock " in the morning, and after the people have had breakfast they " leave off at twelve, when one hour is taken for dinner ; after " which they return to work and continue on till six o'clock— " the entire period of labour under the free system being about " the same as that which exists here under the Parliamentary " code of restriction."

No such state of things could exist in this country as a short hour system being tacitly recognized. Factories with us are on too gigantic a scale ; and competition is too vast both for the supply of hands and the produce market. The power of the law has therefore become necessary for the protection of children, for the diffusion of education, and for the regulation and control of parental cupidity ; and the world outside has demanded and obtained the administration of these corrections as a Christian duty.

Thus it is that, past legislation has taught us, with its lengthened experience, the limits between what are denominated "the labour rights" of the employer, and those of the employed ; and it is very important, that by any means, these should be correctly ascertained. The terminal limits of the law are definite and tangible. Possibly, but for this definition, these same limits might have been more disadvantageously arbitrary for both sides. So late as 1850 the Factory Act defined the labour contract fulfilled between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on Saturday by 2 p.m, and so it ought to have remained. But the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, contrary to the spirit of that contract, extended the evening terminal to 8 o'clock, and that on Saturday afternoon to half-past four, on a semi-sentimental plea of necessity on the part of capital ; and disturbed and disarranged by this exceptive legislation the pleasant prospects of social and mental improvement which the workers in bleaching and dyeing works had anticipated and longed for, from their experience of the Factory Acts. This exceptive legislation, however, cannot now be permitted to continue equitably ; for the Factory Act Extension Act passed in 1864, and which will, no doubt, from its excellent adaptability, form the basis of future legislation of this kind, has reverted to the terminal hours of the Factory Act, pure and simple, for all the workers under it. It would, therefore, be an act of great injustice to the workers under the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act if they were any longer to be an exception to a general rule. For what is it that all the friends of the working classes are aiming at ? At some utopian scheme of philanthropy, prompted by impulse and fostered by enthusiasm? Not at all. They recognize labour as a condition of life ;

and where the living is to be dependent on it, then the earliest labour which the physique of the labourer can bear without injury. But earnestly regarding human beings as something more than labourers, and as possessing intellectual necessities of more importance than the mere enlargement of commerce, and having a perpetual testimony presented to them in the vital statistics of the industrial districts, particularly with respect to infanticide and infant mortality, to the often obscene and indecent conversations of associated labour, to the low estimate of female virtue among the operatives, to the insocial condition of many of the workers' houses, and to the absence of all those attractions in them which render homes and hearths so endearing, they are anxious to instruct, improve, and reform the habits and manners of the communities which have hitherto been so much neglected, without unduly interfering either with labour or individual privileges. For, leaving to capital all its energies for its own use, they seek only to modify, by influences which are in the main unrecognized by it, the mischiefs of a promiscuous association of the sexes, so long without any moral control, and to curb the passions which reason has not attempted to regulate, simply because it could not for want of exercise.

What is it that the workers in bleaching and dyeing works say for themselves on this subject? At a tea meeting held in the month of November last, at Bolton in Lancashire, at which 1100 persons were present, of whom a great number were females, Mr. Crook, a master bleacher and once M.P. for Bolton, said, "I feel great interest in the object which the "present organization is designed to promote, namely, the "putting an end to working overtime, and placing the em- "ployment of women and children in bleach works under "the regulation of the Factory Acts.

Another speaker, Mr. Jones Edge, observed that "the "second clause in the Act for the protection of females "and young persons employed in bleaching, finishing, and "dyeing works, is a source of continual grievance, inasmuch "as it allows lost time to be recovered by working from "6 to 8 p.m. for months together without intermission, "and rendering it extremely difficult for the inspector to "detect cases of evasion, and therefore is vitally opposed to "the spirit and beneficent intentions of the promoters of the "measure, and entirely defeats the main purposes of the "Act, inasmuch as it grievously interferes with the educa- "tional opportunities of the said young persons and females, "for whom the Act was specially provided." Mr. Alderman Heywood remarked: "The reduction will give opportunity "for the fuller enjoyment of the park, library, mechanics

" institution, working men's club, and other rational " amusements. I conclude by wishing, most heartily, the " short time system universally adopted." Lastly, Mr. Waring, the secretary, said: " We regard with pleasure " and satisfaction that it is the intention of Government " to extend the provisions of the Factory Act to other " branches of industry, and this meeting is of opinion that " all restricted labour should be from six to six as the " great principle of the Factory Act."

I by no means wish to disguise the fact that objections may be started by employers to the repeal of these Acts on various grounds; but I know of none which may not be met by increased appliances, and that would not be entirely answered by a uniform law to place every master and all labour, upon the same footing as to hours of work. I cannot avoid alluding to one objection started by the occupiers of warehouses (which are under the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act) wherein women are employed, who are said to decline being seen in the streets with factory operatives going to and coming from work, because they are unwilling to be taken for fellow-workers with them, by the public. " They prefer, therefore, to go later and stay later, that the streets may be cleared of factory workers before they make their appearance at either end of the day." I showed, however, in my last Report, that the superintendent of police in a large manufacturing town attributed much immorality amongst the people to late warehouse work. And, for myself, I cannot possibly conceive what advantage can accrue to the female character by women and girls returning from work at 8 and 9 o'clock at night, when the streets may possibly be crowded with a class of persons far more objectionable than the workers in factories. One thing, however, is palpable in the very expression of such sentiments by the warehouse women, and it is, the low estimate which those who may be considered such good judges of it, place upon the moral phase of factory employment; and nothing could afford a stronger proof of the necessity for the counteracting influences, shorter hours, and the means of using the privilege well.

But let us go further and inquire whether this objection is really valid, and if it is, why is it? Does it arise from a higher moral sentiment, from a real feeling of self-respect, and not from a maudlin sentimentality for which there is no ground? If this higher moral tone and feeling of self-respect exists, of what is it the result? Of a better education among these warehousewomen, and of a closer contact with refinement? Let the probability of this be

conceded, and the argument is unanswerable for our instant interference with all trades in which females, young persons, and children are employed long hours. The secret, however, of this feeling, I apprehend, lies also with the early morning work that would be needful under the Factory Act; for some of these women have avowed as much and say with seeming justice that, the early morning is the only leisure they have for the domestic preparations of the day. Others again argue that, no warehouses are open before 8 a.m., or very few; and by their not being allowed to work after 6 p.m., two hours wages would be lost to them by a compulsory closing at that hour.

But the answer to both these objections is, firstly, that the domestic loss of time before breakfast would be amply compensated by the gain after tea; and secondly, with regard to wages, it is now thoroughly understood by those who have attended to the subject that, as much work can readily be done in warehouses by 6 p.m. as used to be performed when the hour of closing was postponed till 8 or 9.

But the warehouse occupier has also an objection which must not be overlooked, and it is that, in consequence of the fluctuation of his business, he could not possibly consent to close his warehouse always at 6 p.m. Some days he could, other days he might at 7, but sometimes he desires to continue working on till 8 or 9. I think there is scarcely any more practical answer to this objection than that which is contained in the obedience with which the merchants of most towns have arranged their businesses to the hours limited by railway companies. In order to prevent protracted hours of work, several of these companies issued notices some time ago that they would not receive goods after half-past 7 p.m.; with which order there was an instant and universal compliance: and not only has no inconvenience arisen from it, but great convenience and benefit. But if to accomplish the same amount of work in warehouses by 6 p.m. which now takes till 8 p.m., should, for a while, require two or three more hands, it only resolves itself into a question of appliance, insignificant both in cost and character when weighed against the mental and moral advantages which the workers would derive from it. I would offer only one other example of the facility with which this warehouse difficulty can be managed where there is a will. On the 24th of October 1866 the occupiers of a considerable warehouse in my district issued the following notice to their workpeople: "After the 3rd of November we shall cease altogether to take in work on Saturdays, and the warehouse will be closed for all business

every Saturday at 1 o'clock punctually. There will be no deviation from this rule, and this notice is given so that the weavers may make their arrangements accordingly." But though this notice was, no doubt, issued so as to prevent the weavers from delaying to bring in their work on Saturday, the rule is equally good for a fixed hour of closing earlier every day in the week.

Dangerous Mill Gearing and Machinery.

I asked in my last Report that further powers should be given to the inspectors to require the fencing off of dangerous mill and machine gearing, and also of machinery; and I still more strongly repeat that request on the present occasion. We observe in our various visitations many contrivances invented by humane and considerate employers for the preservation of the lives and limbs of their workpeople, not mere experiments, but practical, and of true utility, and well worthy of imitation; and, in my opinion, we might safely be entrusted (with the consent of the inventors) to carry these safeguards elsewhere and with power to enforce them. For in many workshops already under the law, both the gearing and machinery are often found in an exceedingly dangerous state, from sheer negligence; and in places not under the law, we see, by the annual record of deaths or mutilations, and by the position of the machinery in these workshops when they do come under the law, to what danger the workers have been continually exposed, and how much they must have suffered. For the purpose herein specified, it might be necessary somewhat to amend the 7 Vict. c. 15. and the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38.

In the half-year between the 30th of April and the 31st of October 1866, 556 accidents have been recorded for my district; of which six were fatal, 96 required more or less of amputation, and 54 were fractures of bones.

The causes of the most serious mill accidents are generally either mill gearing or machine gearing. Mill gearing is that which communicates the motive power to the machine gearing, and through that to the machinery. By the law as it now stands, we are able, after notice for arbitration, to direct the fencing off of all machine gearing not contrarily decided upon by the arbitrators; but we are unable to compel the fencing off of any mill gearing unless "chil-
" dren and young persons are liable to come in contact with
" it in passing or in their ordinary occupation in the factory." Thus, although a child may be standing by a machine, and accidentally come in contact with the strap which is the motive medium between the drums on the main gearing

and the machinery, and be carried by it up to the shaft near the ceiling of the room, and be killed by it, the child's position would not fall within the meaning of the words "liable " to come in contact with it in passing or in their ordinary " occupation," since straps are neither mill gearing nor machine gearing in factory parlance, but specialities, to be arbitrated upon. And yet these straps are the secondary causes of most fatal accidents which occur in factories.

In the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act and Lace Works Act, the clauses in the Factory Act with reference to mill gearing or machinery are expressly excluded, although much and very dangerous mill gearing (in the former class of works in particular) is left in an exposed and highly dangerous state, and with which the workers "might come in contact in passing or in their daily occupation."

Of machinery, perhaps self-acting mules are as dangerous as any other kind. Most of the accidents from them happen to little children, from their creeping under the mules to sweep the floor whilst the mules are in motion. Several "minders" have been fined for this offence, but without much general benefit. If machine makers would only invent a self-sweeper, by whose use the necessity for these little children to creep under the machinery might be prevented, it would be a happy addition to our protective measures; for I quite agree with Mr. Sub-Inspector Bailey on this matter, when he writes: " It would create much dissatis- " faction if some users of mules were ordered to fence them, " and some were not. The order, I think, should be uni- " versal, and I venture to hope that some means will be " devised to check the accidents which mules occasion. For " human life is greatly jeopardized at present; and I pain- " fully feel the responsibility which, as a member of the " Factory Department, devolves on me whenever I enter a " mule room, being quite persuaded that all mules, though " fencible, are insecurely fenced."

The responsibility of a mule minder, as the law now stands, is limited to a small penalty for permitting his worker to be employed betwixt the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst the same is in motion.

The amendment which I would suggest as respects machinery such as this, is that, wherever an inspector or sub-inspector observes a machine satisfactorily protected, he should be enabled to require a similar protection to unfenced machinery of the same kind, wherever he might find it, provided he could obtain permission from the inventor to copy it. For example, in the month of July last my

attention was called by Mr. Sub-Inspector Jones to an appliance for preventing persons being caught by the lap roller of either lap machines or Derby doublers in cotton mills,—the invention of a gentleman in the factory of Messrs. Arrowsmith and Co., of Bolton,—by both of which machines many serious accidents have from time to time arisen. The protection consisted simply of a strip of wood about 4½ inches wide, with which the "tenter" doubled the end of the cotton round the lap roller, instead of with her hand; and was described to me by the inventor to be perfect in its action. He gave me leave also, in the kindest manner, to make any use of his invention which I thought proper, accompanied by an offer to show it to any person, spinner or otherwise, that might desire to see it; and also presented me with a drawing of it, which I have had lithographed and circulated amongst the cotton manufacturers of my district.

With reference to mill gearing, considering the importance of the subject, and the trouble it has heretofore occasioned in consequence of differences of opinion upon the desirableness or feasibility of fencing it, it may very properly be asked of me whether I have any specific proposal to recommend; and whether I am about to re-open the whole question of boxing in, line shafting. And I confess, but for one circumstance, the answer might have been difficult. But during one of my factory visitations I met with the following printed directions, issued to his workpeople by one of the largest flax spinning firms in my district, who employs upwards of 1,100 workers on one set of premises, and upwards of 500 horse-power; and possibly, if these directions were embodied in any new Factory Act, they would answer every purpose without interfering further either with line shafting or drums. They were as follows:—

"Special notice. No belts of any kind to be put on in this room, except by the overlooker, or the person appointed to do so by the proprietor or manager only. And in no case is anybody to put on or even attempt to put on a belt, but with the belt hook only. Nor is any belt to be put on by the hand. No guard or covering to be taken from any machine gearing, shafting, or wheels on any account, excepting when the belt is off the driving drum, or when the engine is stopped."

If these directions were to become an enactment, and to be enforced by a heavy penalty on the mill manager, very many lives and limbs would be saved thereby, and, as they emanate from a mill occupier, they may fairly be deemed practicable. And as the subject of accidents by dangerous machinery has reference also to works not yet under the law, permit me to supplement my own views by those of

a very practicable medical man, who writes to me as follows:—

"Although you may probably be in possession of conclusive evidence as to the necessity of an extension of some portion of the Factory Act to all those employments where steam power is used, I feel bound to place before you certain facts in my own experience, in the hope that you may be able to give them greater force than I could do. In the district in which I reside there are considerable numbers of persons employed in iron foundries, stone sawing works, and bobbin manufactories; and I am bound to state that, with two or three honourable exceptions, there is neither due precaution taken to prevent accidents, nor any sort of remuneration provided for those who are the unfortunate subjects of injury. Now, as I believe in factories, so called, the effect of Government inspection is to reduce the number, so that they can now only occur either through the culpable and easily punishable negligence of the employer, or of the foolhardy carelessness of the employed, it seems to me an anomaly that other trades, in which dangerous machinery is used, should not be subject to some wholsome superintendence also. I have ceased to keep an account of the injuries I have been called upon to attend from the above-named works; but this I know, that they would present a fearful array of battered bodies and tortured limbs, most or all of which might by due precaution have been prevented. I do not mention coal pit accidents, nor those connected with steam threshing machines, although these would increase the list to a sad extent. But I wish simply to call your attention to the more prominent causes of accidents, so called, in the hope that your powerful influence may be enlisted, and your hands strengthened in some degree for extending the good work you have so much at heart."

Dangers from Explosive Manufactures.

I have to report to you two explosions at a percussion cap manufactory in Birmingham, and by one of them the death of a young woman employed therein. I have made diligent inquiry, both personally and by Mr. Sub-Inspector Fitton, into the causes of both accidents; for by some persons these explosions were attributed to the concussion of the ground by the passing of a railway train; and by others, and more probably, to the carelessness of the worker, although she was an old hand at the work.

It appears that, unless the residue of the fulminating powder with which the caps are charged is carefully removed to a distance immediately after the process of charging, there is great danger of explosion by attrition between the plates on which the powder is strewed; and that generally in all such works there is an order that all such removals shall take place. Indeed, one manufacturer

goes so far as to supply only the exact quantity of powder required from charging to charging, that he may prevent any unnecessary accumulation of this dangerous material. So far as I can judge, everything appears to be done for the safety of the workers that can be suggested; and I am afraid such accidents are occasionally unavoidable under the present system.

There are two other kinds of explosive works which certainly ought to be brought under surveillance in any new Act, and these are, the manufacture of fog signals, and of friction tubes, which are most dangerous occupations. "It is "in consequence of various explosions in percussion caps and "fog signal works that, the manufacturers of them have "expressed a desire," writes Mr. Sub-Inspector Fitton, "for a "power to be given them to make special rules for the manage- "ment of their workshops, and to enforce such rules by "penalties. At present, the only penalty that can be enforced "against any person who endangers the lives of his fellow- "workers by carelessness in the manipulation of the powder "of a charging house of a percussion cap manufactory, or of "gunpowder in a fog signal shop, is to dismiss the man or "woman transgressing the rules of the workshop. In such "a case the danger arising from ignorance or wilfulness is "increased, as a new and probably inexperienced hand must "be engaged to occupy the place of the person that has "been dismissed, to the great inconvenience of the master; "while no real punishment would be inflicted on the "offender, as in the dangerous business of a charger, a "skilled hand dismissed from one firm can easily obtain "employment in another workshop. The power of exact- "ing a fine for disobedience of orders, after a complaint "duly made before a magistrate, would, it is considered, be "much more effectual in enforcing compliance with the "'Rules' of such workshops, than any other course which "the master could adopt."

Lastly, there are two or three emendations of the Factory Act Extension Act, which might be made with great advantage. In this Act "sanitary measures" were introduced for the first time, but only prospectively; and it appears to me most desirable that they should be made retrospective also, *i.e.*, as applicable to all mills and factories, as to any other kind of workshop. It is scarcely credible, but it was my duty lately to call the attention of the authorities of Stockport to the utterly unusable offices of an extensive factory, to the discomfort, disgust, and prejudice morally of all the persons employed; and in many works that have recently come under review, no such offices exist at all. In

many other such works these offices are made to open into the workrooms, without any, or with the smallest possible, discharge into the external air; or are so contrived as to bring into the heated room, air, so charged with foul miasma as to render it most offensive and dangerous to health. On the broader question of general ventilation, we have now, too, not only Dr. Greenhow's general observations in his valuable reports, but Dr. Sutherland's admirable letter to Mr. Grainger, one of the Children's Employment Commissioners (Third Report), which at once commends itself to one's common sense, and in which he says:—

"A healthy atmosphere, such as nature has provided for the supply of animal life, is composed as follows:—

Oxygen	21 per cent.
Nitrogen gas	79 „
Carbonic acid gas	from 3 to 9 parts in 10,000 of air.

"Water from one-half to four-fifths of the total amount, to saturate the air. Any material change in the proportion of these constituents is hazardous to health, and additions to them may render the air either unwholesome or poisonous, according to the nature of the additional substance. The whole art of ventilation is intended to preserve the air in a room of the constituents and in the proportions indicated above. In a room inhabited by human beings we find the following very important changes produced in the air:—

"1. Oxygen is withdrawn by the process of respiration, and its proportionate quantity reduced

"2. The oxygen withdrawn is replaced by an equivalent of carbonic acid gas.

"3. The relative amount of moisture is increased by the exhalation of watery vapour from the lungs and skin.

"4. This exhaled moisture carries with it a large quantity of animalized excreted matter, ready to enter into decomposition. In short, the vital element, oxygen, is withdrawn, and its place supplied by two poisons, viz. carbonic acid and putrescing animalized matter dissolved in aqueous vapour. When carbonic acid amounts to a half per cent. of the total mass of the air it produces mischief.

"An adult gives off, by the process of respiration alone, nearly a cubic foot of carbonic acid per hour, and thus, in an unventilated room, allowing 300 cubic feet of contents for each inmate, this dangerous state of the air would be produced in an hour and a half. But carbonic acid is far less injurious than the excreted air poisons referred to above. An adult gives off from the skin and lungs about a pint of fluid in vapour every eight hours, and this fluid carries as much animalized matter in solution with it as it can hold. Hence an eight hours occupation of an unventilated workroom, allowing 200 cubic feet per worker, would render the air impure by the abstraction of eight cubic feet of oxygen by every occupant, the addition by every occupant of about eight cubic feet of carbonic acid, and a pint of water in vapour, carrying with it a

large quantity of putrescing organized matter. It is this putrescing air poison which occasions the close foul smell of unventilated inhabited rooms, especially sleeping rooms; it saturates every wall and ceiling and covers the furniture. It can be scraped off and examined. It is absorbed into the blood by respiration, and then it causes loss of vigour, blanching, blood disease, tuberculosis, and consumption; in many cases predisposition to fever, and to general nervous ill-health. In such a state of the atmosphere little good work can be done; and of all the negligences and ignorances which afflict the workers, the neglect of the state of the work rooms is the most costly to the employer. There is no escape from this law or from its consequences. In our own department we had to determine what amount of air was necessary to keep rooms healthy. We performed a long series of experiments to ascertain the point; and the result was that a mean quantity of 1,200 cubic feet of air per hour was required for each inmate in a closed sleeping room. We carried out our works on this assumption, and subsequent inquiry made by others has shown that this 1,200 cubic feet of air per hour is simply the minimum quantity required to keep the air, not quite pure, but sufficiently pure. In sleeping rooms, however, there are no lights, or fires, and in barracks there are no trades nor processes carried on which tend to increase the amount of impurities in the air, beyond the amount due to the presence of human beings. In ventilating workrooms these additional sources of impurity must be taken into account. If the work itself gives rise to atmospheric impurity, this must be provided for separately in all sanitary arrangements. Every burning candle introduced into a room is about equivalent in its effects on the air to the introduction of an additional inmate. Two common gas jets require more fresh air than would suffice for the respiration of three men. Two fan gas lights are equivalent to the addition of eight occupants to the room in which they are burned; generally each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of oxygen, and produces $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of carbonic acid, together with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products. All fresh air introduced into such rooms should come in close to the ceiling. If introduced at the floor, it cools the air injuriously about the feet of the inmates, and causes draughts." "We allow one square inch of inlet area for every 60 cubic feet of room contents." "The cubic space necessary for health in workrooms will depend on the nature of the work. Active occupations, where the muscles are much used, are far more healthy under even unfavourable conditions of ventilation than are sedentary or passive occupations. A cubic space of 400 feet, with proper ventilation, will be more healthy for an active workman than 600 would be for a tailor.

"For sedentary occupations I should consider 500 cubic feet of working room, with abundant ventilation, by no means too much for health alone. Warming is essential. Sedentary occupations are not heat producing, they are all cold. Every breath of cold air causes a shiver in the workers, and they close every cranny

to protect themselves, notwithstanding the certainty of disease and possibly of death before them."

I have extracted nearly the whole of this valuable letter, for the advice which it gives to those who may be willing to take it; and to show how essential it is that the latent and unsuspected causes of mortality which are to be found in workshops and workmen's houses should be provided for by the law, especially where there is an unwillingness duly to regard them. For the whole question is one of the utmost moment to the present welfare of the workers, and of scarcely less moment to the interests of the employers.

But whilst the enactments in the Factory Act Extension Act assist the employer to maintain cleanliness and ventilation in his works, by requiring his workpeople, under minor penalties, to conform to certain directions which are to be given to them in a peculiar legal form, it has, as it appears to me, gone a little too far in one particular, and fallen short in another. For example, with respect to the formation of special rules, it permits every master to form his own code of rules, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, and annexes a penalty of not exceeding one pound to any violation thereof, and directs that all such penalties are to be recovered as all other penalties under the Act. Now, the permission for every master in every trade to make his own special rules, and to require for them the consideration and sanction of the Secretary of State, is practically to give to the Secretary of State a most herculean task, one also which is wholly unnecessary; and, in the multiplicity of rules, to create endless confusion. One set of rules for a trade, formed by a small committee of masters and men in that trade, selected by these bodies respectively, would be quite sufficient for that trade. And as the adoption of special rules is not compulsory, it would be always left to any master to adopt them or not, as to him might seem convenient.

Then with regard to the penalties, it would appear that in enacting a penalty upon a workman of not exceeding a pound, and which may be reduced to a penny, it was not the intention of the Legislature that any punishment under this enactment should exceed that measure. But practically every penalty, even for a penny, leads to about 12*s.* expenses, and, therefore, any penalty beyond 8*s.* would, with the expenses, exceed that intention.

It is thus that the sub-inspectors are obliged, in many cases where it is deemed necessary to punish the parent of a child for any violation of the Factory Act as to employment or schooling,

to withdraw the complaint previous to conviction, in order to economize the costs; which, with the penalty, would otherwise be a punishment far more than commensurate with the offence: for the 57th sect. 7 Vict. c. 15. enacts that the parents, and every person having any direct benefit from the wages of any child or young person employed in any manner forbidden by the Factory Act, who shall neglect to cause such child to attend school, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 5*s.* nor more than 20*s.* Thus in fustian cutting shops, now under the law, and in nail shops, to come under the law shortly, in both of which workshops many parents employ their own children as well as others with them, it is and may be frequently necessary to enforce the penalty, rather than to render the costs the penalty; for I consider the example of either withdrawing the case because of the costs being penalty sufficient, or for the same cause obtaining the infliction of the minimum penalty only, to be equally fatal to the intention of the enactment. It would be, therefore, a great improvement if the costs were fixed by law in all cases where parents are the offenders (other than those wherein there is the alternative punishment of fine and of imprisonment), both prospectively and retrospectively; and the more especially since, by an Act of two sessions ago, imprisonment is now the consequence of the nonpayment of costs or penalty. I have had occasion, for example, during the past eight months, to direct the prosecution of several parents in Lancashire for not enforcing the attendance of their factory working children at school; and I have done this because, I have no idea of this responsibility not being put upon the right shoulders. And although, in almost every case, the penalty inflicted was the lowest the law permits, the costs were never less than from 12*s.* to 16*s.* in each case. Yet there is scarcely an offence under the Factory Act more common than the connivance of parents at the employment of the children under the prescribed age, or in overwork, or in the non-attendance or undue attendance of their children at school.

The costs are, in many cases, a part of the salary of the magistrates' clerk; but as either the inspector or sub-inspector can issue summonses under the Factory Act, the magistrates' clerk would have little cause of complaint at his office being interfered with. There is, however, a precedent for this fixing of costs in the 5 George 4. c. 96, entitled "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the Arbitration of Disputes between Masters and Workmen," in which it is enacted,

"The following and no higher fees shall be allowed to be taken for any proceeding under this Act, that is to say:—

To the Clerk of the Justice or Justices.

For each summons	Twopence.
For every oath or affirmation	Threepence.
For drawing and entering the order	Fourpence.
For every warrant	Sixpence.

To the Constable or other Peace Officer.

For service of summons or order	Fourpence.
For executing warrant and distress and sale of goods	One shilling.
For custody of goods distrained, per diem	Threepence.
For every mile he shall travel	Threepence.
For every capture	Sixpence."

Lime-washing.

With respect to lime-washing, although it is duly enforced in all factories, yet in the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, the ceilings are exempt from this sanitary process, mainly on the ground that lime might fall off into the kiers or on to the cloth, and discharge the colour; and the store rooms of earthenware works are also exempt from it. But in the former case no such risk would be run by the use of whitewash; and as in either, as Dr. Sutherland says, the putrescing animal poison on such ceilings and walls may be scraped off and examined, whitewashing and lime-washing would appear to be a provision to be enforced, if sanitary suggestions are really to be acted upon.

The remaining amendments necessary in the Factory Act Extension Act are, the omission of the words "working for hire," in the second schedule; the introduction of words to enable paper staining works, where paper is stained with a brush, to be placed under the law, and that no female should be permitted to wedge clay.

The State of Trade.

The cotton trade is and has been, so far as I am capable of judging, in a very uncertain state. I hear that in many instances the question is one of a choice of losses, rather than of any profits at all, namely the loss by unprofitable product, or that by the damage done to the machinery in consequence of its being idle.

Messrs. Ellison and Haywood's circular for January, just issued, conveys, I apprehend, the exact state of speculation for the future which exists in the largest of our cotton markets. They say—

"Twelve months ago, in commenting upon the prospects of the market as affecting the future position of the consumer, we observed that the year then before us opened with the promise of a healthier and more remunerative trade than had been expe-

rienced for several years past. So far as the business of the first seven or eight months was concerned, this forecast was fully realized : the supply of the raw material was in excess of the demand, while the demand for the manufactured article fully equalled the supply ; and though prices declined both here and in Manchester, the fall in raw cotton was much greater than the decline in goods and yarn. Then followed a period during which the course of the markets was precisely the reverse of that just described : the stock of cotton rapidly decreased, while the demand for goods perceptibly slackened ; the value of the one advanced, while the price of the other declined, until the advantage gained by the producer in the early part of the year was more than lost, leaving him in a far worse position at the close of '66 than at the end of '65.

"Whatever changes, therefore, take place in the course of the new year, the opening prospects are the reverse of favourable ; and the first three or four months of '67 threaten to be as profitless and perplexing to consumers as the last three or four of '66. We cannot expect an import into Liverpool of more than 700,000 bales from all sources during the opening quarter of the year, against a supply of 895,000 in the corresponding period of '66 ; whereas we require at least 65,000 bales per week, or a total of 845,000 bales for home consumption and export, which would reduce the present stock of 516,000 bales to 371,000 bales. As a matter of course, such a decrease would lead to an important advance in prices ; but our impression is that, in view of the more ample supplies which may be expected to reach us in the early summer months, the position taken by buyers in Manchester will be such as to compel spinners and manufacturers to reduce their consumption the moment prices rise to a point much beyond their present level.

"But though we look for larger supplies during the middle and closing than for the opening months of the year, we do not anticipate that the arrivals will be such as to sanction the expectation of any lower range of prices than the average of those current during the past six months, say 14*d.* to 15*d.* per lb. for middling American, and 10*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. for fair Surat. Much will depend upon the character of the accounts respecting the Southern crop of 1867-8. Aside from this latter influence, the prospects point rather to hardening prices than otherwise. Taking the most sanguine view of supply, justified by the latest accounts from the various producing countries, we cannot estimate the total import into Great Britain in all '67 at more than 3,350,000 bales, or about 400,000 bales less than last year. Assuming 700,000 bales to arrive in the course of the first three months, there will remain 2,650,000 bales for the last nine months. This would be equal to about 68,000 bales per week, which, we need not say, would all be wanted at the late currency, if not at an advance, seeing that the deliveries to the trade and exporters during the latter half of '65 reached 73,000 bales per week, at an average price of 14¼*d.* for Uplands, and 10½*d.* for Dhollerah.

"Altogether it would appear that we have another year of incessant fluctuations before us, though we shall, perhaps, not witness the extreme range of values quoted in 1866. There will be periods of elation and periods of depression, while cheaper money and easier credit than we have had for some time will probably strengthen the speculative element of the market. Whether any average advance upon present prices will ultimately be established, will depend upon the calico consumers of the world. Judging from the present unsatisfactory state of trade in the manufacturing districts, and having the experience of the past year to guide us, we should say that "the world" will be very chary of following any rise in values beyond 15*d.* for American and 12*d.* for Surats, unless the supply turns out to be much less than the amount we have indicated.

"Where so much uncertainty exists as to the future of supply and demand, consumers will best consult their own interests by exercising the greatest prudence and circumspection in all their operations, whether here or in Manchester. We need only point to the sudden and unexpected changes that took place in the visible stocks of cotton from time to time last year, to prove the expediency of adopting, and perseveringly pursuing, a careful and discreet course of action."

The Silk Trade.

Neither can the silk trade be said to be in a more satisfactory state. High tariffs operate against first-class ribbons in America, and the high price of silk against the best interests of the weavers. In Coventry, however, which has suffered so long from the depressed condition of its staple trade, other occupations have been adopted, which promise to do a good deal for it, if not entirely to revive it. The manufacture of frillings, for example, is becoming quite an important one; and as it employs ribbon weavers on ribbon looms, it is capable of affording considerable employment, without an expensive change of machinery.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, in his kind-hearted desire to promote the welfare of his industrious neighbours, has lately inaugurated a new mill for the manufacture of stuff goods by a company, of which his lordship is at the head. This company, on a smaller footing, have already paid a dividend so satisfactory as to induce a further outlay in larger and more commodious premises. The prospectus of another company is also before me, called "The Midland Twist Company," which announces that, in consequence of the wages in Coventry being cheaper than in Lancashire, and coal and carriage as cheap as in some of the Lancashire districts, they guarantee to the subscribers of the second issue of shares a fixed dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, if

desired, and engage to repurchase these shares after five years at par, on receiving one month's notice to that effect. Coach lace weaving appears to be also on the increase in Coventry, and likewise the manufacture of braid, trimmings and woollen scarfs. In fine, to use the graphic expression of a manufacturer there, "There is yet a great deal of life in the old city," and hopes are entertained of much improvement in its labour field before long.

The Linen Trade of Ireland.

The increase of spindles and looms in Ireland for flax spinning and weaving, and the supply of raw material for them, are questions of the deepest interest for the sister country. Whether under the circumstances which loom at present about the growth of cotton, or whether with reference to the efforts which Ireland has made and is making to bring linen into successful competition with the cotton manufacture, there can be no doubt that much of the anxiously desired success of the Irish linen traders depends upon the readiest method of obtaining raw material cheaply, and yet not so cheaply as to deter the indigenous growth for want of a remunerative profit. The Irish agricultural mind is one *sui generis*, and seems at present to be in a very peculiar state on the cultivation of flax, especially in the south. The large acreage sown over the whole country in 1864, the diminished growth of 1865, and the increase again in 1866, perplexes it very much. It is not certain whether to treat the introduction of this fibre into so many new districts, and the growth of patches so much larger than formerly in the old ones, as an innovation, or a fact which it ought to act upon. The farmer clings to the old method of cropping his land, as if it were the only possible one to pursue, and as if the profits of certain flax crops, of which he hears by chance, belong to newer and better modes of culture, or are dreams only, and not realities. If he yields to the impulse to try a small patch and accidentally grows it very superiorly, and sells it for what appear to him fabulous prices in comparison with his former attempts, he will perhaps try it again the second year, leave it almost to cultivate itself when once the seed is in, and then, when it is gathered, ask the same fabulous price for a worse quality of product, and wonders why he does not get it? In this state of bewilderment he doubts and distrusts and relapses. He is playing a game, and cannot understand the moves. He is ever calculating, as he sells his crop, wherein lies the advantage to the buyer, and what will turn up next? If he is treated fairly by the purchaser in order to encourage him in the culti-

vation of this valuable fibre, and is given the full value for his crop, which in his ignorance he has not ventured to ask, he just accepts it and says, "Did ye ever see the like of that?" but is not thereby induced to apply his mind to the reason why he has been so favoured? And perhaps it will be years before he will attain to a knowledge of the effect of climatic influences, of the exhaustion of the soil by weeds, and of the repairing help it wants to enable it to respond to the expectations which he has formed of its capabilities. It seems to be with respect to agriculture as to most other things (of course there are exceptions in all)—that, whatever is done, is a makeshift. If it prospers, it is luck; if it fails, it is providential. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Drogheda last year sowed a field of two acres by way of experiment, one with oats, and one with flax. There was the same soil and cultivation for both crops. He sold the flax for 17*l.* 10*s.*, and the oats for 5*l.*, and yet, was even then hard to convince of the value of flax as a remunerative crop. Such examples are constantly occurring. If the soil and climate were less adapted to grow flax than they are, if labour was not generally cheap and ready, except in the time of flax harvest, and if flax was a product for export and not for home consumption, one could understand why so much persuasion was necessary to effect a radical change in the farmer's inclination. But with the actual profitable results in hand, and oftentime a successional crop within the same year, his obtuseness is remarkable. Take, for example, an epitomized history of flax growing in the counties of Louth and Meath. "The quantity of flax grown "in the counties of Louth and Meath, and offered for sale in "Drogheda five years ago, did not exceed eight tons a year, "and of so unfavourable a quality that it sold at almost the "lowest price, and therefore there was no inducement for the "farmer to increase the quantity. This continued up to last "year, when the production increased very much, and many "very good parcels were produced. This year the quantity "has further increased, so that we have bought over four tons "a week since the season set in, the quality continuing to "improve, and one half of very good quality, equal to that "produced in the north for which we give from 10*s.* to 15*s.* "per stone of 14 lbs. The yield on these fair and good parcels, is "from 50 to 90 stone per acre. The crop in general is well "grown, but for want of knowledge on the part of the farmer "well-grown flax is in many cases spoiled, either by being too "ripe, or longer or shorter time in the steep than required, or "by being put to rett in running streams or in hard water, or for "want of knowledge in grassing; and is thus reduced 2*s.* or 3*s.*

" per stone. Small scutch mills have been erected in this part, " but the greater number are unskilled scutchers, who make " bad work and give less weight than well skilled scutchers " would. Lord Athlumney, who is a large owner of estates " here, erected a scutching mill on the best principle, and gave " it to one of his tenants, binding him to employ properly " trained men. From this mill we have got the best parcels " of flax both in quality of fibre and scutching. Many of the " farmers on these estates have realized from 30*l.* to 40*l.* an " acre. The increase of acreage sown, and of improvement in „ flax management, is largely due to Lord Athlumney, who " encourages its growth amongst his tenants, and grows a few " acres himself, and publishes the particulars as a stimulus " and encouragement to the farmers to increase the culti- " vation. Had we many more such resident landlords, " this country would be much more prosperous and happy."

It is true that, occasionally, flax is taken to market and returns unsold; and that this is disappointing to the farmer's expectations. Whereupon he writes a letter to the nearest newspaper, to complain of the treatment he has received, and to threaten a discontinuation of the growth next year, not only of his own crop, but of that of the whole country. He forgets that markets fluctuate, and that spinning companies have other engagements to meet than those of flax buying, and that there are many causes arising to them which interfere with his present want of success, but are unavoidable.

It is, however, not only in the growth of flax, but in the subsequent manipulation of it, that the cause of failing markets is to be sought for. I was shown in Belfast a strick of flax grown in England, and manipulated there, placed side by side with one of the same quality of flax grown and scutched in Ireland, and the difference between them accounted at once for the disappointment in prices which the Irish farmers have from time to time sustained. The fibres of the English flax were clean, and long, and parallel, and of a capital colour; whilst those manipulated in Ireland were matted, full of shove, and requiring considerable additional labour and expense by the manufacturer, to bring it to a marketable equality with the English sample. It was thus I could at length comprehend why a large spinner in the south of Ireland, with every desire to spin Irish flax instead of Courtrai, and who regularly visits the Belfast flax market to make purchases suitable to his purpose if he can, declared it impossible to procure Irish flax sufficiently clean for his machinery. On pursuing this inquiry further with a most intelligent scutcher whom I met with near Belfast, and who had followed his avocation in several European countries,

I learnt that, no process of reasoning can as yet induce the Irish farmer to comprehend that, sixpence extra spent upon dressing his flax carefully, though it might lose him sixpence in weight, would bring him half-a-crown a stone extra in the value of his raw material when exposed for sale.

But this is not all. One of the most important elements in flax growing, if not the most important, after due attention to soil and climate, is the selection of the seed; but the practices prevalent with regard to the seed appear to be, not only most disreputable, but prejudicial to the character of the product itself. In fact, it seems in vain to talk of soils, manures, croppings, rettings, and scutchings if, in the first instance, the seed is comparatively valueless. And yet, great pains have been taken with the Irish farmer in the distribution of information of every kind, plain, simple, and instructive, on all the points material to a successful cultivation of good flax; and, amongst other things, to the preliminary and paramount necessity of good, sound, and thoroughly sifted seed. There are crops of such seed under well known brands I am informed, which are considered a guarantee of quality in most markets in Ireland, and agents residing here and there who are responsible for it. But although the Irish farmer knows well enough how important it is to possess such seed, he will often buy his of some huxter, who plants himself down in the open market, at the very door, perhaps, of one of these agents, with seed alike only to the other in colour, but sadly deficient in every other quality, for a penny or twopence less per measure, in preference. He thus buys discouragement for himself, and disappointment for his country. This is one source of failure which those who are interested in the growth of flax in Ireland have to provide against; and I cannot help thinking that the needful measures for this purpose are well worthy the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast in particular, and to which, no doubt, its attention has been already directed; as well as that of my friend Mr. McIlwrath, the secretary to the linen trade committee, who is keenly alive to, and suggestive of, whatever can benefit the staple trade of Ireland.

By far, however, the most important consideration, so far as the factory labour of the south of Ireland is concerned in the home production of the raw material, is the climatic influence upon flax culture, so recently brought under public notice in the linen trade circular of Belfast, in a letter by Dr. Neile Hancock, of Dublin. I do not understand Dr. Hancock to say that the greater part of the south and part of the west of Ireland will not grow flax at all,

but only that it is less profitable in these parts than wheat; and if so, the question would depend on other than climatic influences. Writers on the growth of cereals and fibrous plants give a preference to strong land for wheat, and to alluvial soil for flax. But a great deal appears to depend upon seasonal and insectile causes, as well as soils and condition of seeds. At all events, my information goes to show that, apart from accidental causes, it can be grown in most parts of England, and possibly therefore might be well grown in the south of Ireland.

"We think," says an experienced correspondent in England, "it is not quite right to say flax will not grow well in a good wheat growing country. We know some wheat growing countries where you are sure to get a good crop of flax. As a general rule, we think flax will grow well in any land that will produce a good crop of beans. We certainly do not think it a winter crop, as it is sown about the 1st of April, and is ready to harvest about the middle of July. We think it requires a moist mild spring. The best crop of flax we ever had in this district was in the summer of 1864. The following summer, which was very hot and dry, the crop was very bad; and the crop last summer was only middling. Marsh land we think one of the best districts for growing flax. A great quantity is grown in the fen counties, and it is from these districts we get our largest supply. We think it will not pay the scutcher to buy flax more than 30 miles from his mill."

These observations may thus account for Dr. Hancock's remarks on the quantity of wheat grown in Kilkenny, and so little flax, and vice versâ in Tyrone; for in Kilkenny there are no flax mills, whilst in Tyrone and Armagh they abound. So far as textile trades are concerned, the south of Ireland has only hitherto been a producer of wool; and the real question probably is, as Dr. Hancock observes, not whether it can grow flax at all, but whether it can grow it profitably against wheat; carriage, in the absence of factories, being the main element of consideration. The country is, however, greatly indebted to Dr. Hancock for having started this problem; for to attempt to cultivate flax, and afterwards to manufacture it, however desirable it might be, against climatic as well as local disadvantages—want of fuel, for example—could only end in failure and disappointment. On the subject of fuel, as it is a question of some moment, I may, perhaps, be permitted to offer the experience of a practical manufacturer on the subject of peat for that purpose.

"At Meath," says he, "we used scarcely any fuel but peat to the extent of several hundred thousand cubic feet per annum. There is such a great variety in the quality and weight of peat turf, that it is almost impossible to make any datum to start from. Pure black coal peat will weigh 5 cwt. to the core of

20 cubic feet, whilst medium kinds will not weigh half that; and again, light turf weighs very little indeed. At Moate, taking coal at 20*s.* per ton and fair turf at 6*d.* per 20 cubic feet, the former is cheaper by 1*s.* 3*d.*; but if coal could be had at 12*s.* 6*d.*, it is cheaper than any turf. Turf cut at the bog stood us in $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 20 cubic feet, but carriage brought it up to 6*d.* or 7*d.*, and frequently 8*d.* or 9*d.* All depends on the weather for cutting and saving turf. Taking the compressed fuel, I consider three tons of it equal to two tons of steam coal, or somewhere about that. The great increase or rise in wages will thus, I fear, put peat out of competition as a fuel for manufacturing purposes, unless in the form of prepared fuel. Unless a factory was alongside a bog and in a thickly populated district, I do not see how peat could be made available for manufacturing purposes with the present scale of wages, which have advanced within the last two or three years fully 20 and in some cases as much as 100 per cent. in flax harvest time. We used peat as Moate on account of the dearness of coal."

Referring to supposed climatic influences, we can see probably how the previous remarks apply to the question of the growth of flax, by the following observations on Somersetshire, in which county, silk, woollen, and flax mills are to be found in considerable numbers.

"There is but very little flax sown in this county this year, on account of the last three years being very unfavourable. So much dry weather in the spring has disheartened the growers, and more especially those who do not understand the management of it, and there are but few in this part who thoroughly understand it. I do not think there will be much sown next year, although there is a large quantity of land calculated to produce a first-rate article, providing the season should be favourable."

Here evidently were ordinarily good seasons and good soil, but an indifferent management, daunted by want of success purely seasonal, and to which flax is just as liable as any other crop.

Another writer says:—

"In the fen counties the growth of flax has been much greater than usual, and the demand having been so great in consequence of the failure of the crops in the adjoining counties, we expect a still larger quantity to be grown next year. The growth of flax with us has been increasing the last four years at the rate of 30 per cent per year, with the exception of last year, which was more."

And a third writer observes:—

"Within a circuit of ten miles there appears to have been 5,000 acres grown this year, but a great deal of it very indifferent both in quantity and in quality."

Thus it appears that several causes may operate against the growth of flax, not climatic, but seasonal, but almost as deterrent, because ending in loss, as for example, absence of demand owing to distance from market, insect devastations, and ignorance of the culture. But still, with an increasing demand, the simple loss by transit from one neighbourhood to another is to be got over, all things else being right, just as we get over the cost of transit from Holland, Belgium, or France by the product being prepared as flax, and not transmitted in the straw simply to be scutched, and for the profit of the scutcher.

It seems pretty clear that flax growing in England has been this year a failure to a great extent. An increased breadth of land was sown, but the dry weather in the spring, and the depredations of an earth fly in June, destroyed so much of the crop that the farmers deemed it more advisable to replough the land, and sow other crops, rather than risk the produce of the land in the flax that remained. In one county the drought and the fly together diminished the average annual product from 600 to 60 acres.

In 1863 I reported that, from similar calculations to those I have been able to make this year, I estimated the crop of flax in England at 13,190 acres. In 1866 it appears to have amounted to 16,600 acres.

The observations kindly made to me on the growth of flax in England, having reference to the employment of the factory population in various parts of my district, can scarcely fail of being interesting to Belfast. I venture, therefore, at the risk of being charged with straying from a mere factory report, to introduce a few of them in this place, since the writers of them are all persons well able, by experience, to pronounce upon the subject.

Thus, one of my correspondents writes :—

The average of flax grown in this neighbourhood is decidedly less this year than for the last two or three years, and the decrease is solely in consequence of the difficulty of getting the flax prepared for market, or, in other words, for want of scutch mills. The crop is usually a fairly remunerative one, and sometimes very profitable. The yield is from 45 cwt. to 60 cwt. per acre of straw with the seed, and when sold in the straw yields from 10*l.* to 16*l.* per acre, and many farmers are willing to grow it with a previous agreement for a scutcher to take the crop at its market value. When the grower has some experience of flax growing, and will take the trouble to ret it and scutch it, he makes from 20*l.* to 35*l.* and even more per acre of it. When the growers prepare it for market it is always dewriped, and the produce is a long, strong yielding medium quality of flax, and is sold by the pack of 242 lbs., the present average value being

about 7*l.* per pack. At the few scutching mills which exist in this district it is mostly steeped, and the produce is worth from 7*l.* to 9*l.* a pack, or, say from 65*l.* to 85*l.* a ton. There are however, very few scutching mills."

Another gentleman writes:—

"I am quite convinced flax can be grown in this country with advantage, not only to those connected with the growth and manufacture of it, but to the country at large. It would give employment to many thousands of working people at good wages, which would in turn benefit all sorts of tradesmen. There is also an immense amount of money yearly spent in foreign flaxes a great part of which might be kept for circulation in our own country if greater interest was taken in the cultivation of flax at home. The growth is increased very much this last two or three years in this neighbourhood, and would still more increase, but for the restrictions the landlords place their tenants under, many of them forbidding the growth of flax on their estate at all."

A flax scutcher thus writes:—

"Flax growing has been established in this neighbourhood about five years. It was formerly hand scutched, but now it is all worked by machinery. I anticipate a much larger growth next year, since the farmers have this year made 14*l.* to 16*l.* an acre seed and straw."

Lastly, I quote from a letter by a well-known scutcher, who thus addresses me:—

"The flax crop in this county this season was almost a failure. The plant, in its young state, was attacked by an earth fly, which in many cases completely destroyed it; and that which was left was so injured by the fly and drought together that I don't think there will be a yield of 60 tons of fibre in the county." Then he adds: "I have been obliged to go for a supply into the fen country, and there the crop was very good. The flax was conveyed by rail at 13*s.* a ton, although I had to cart it home to my works, a distance of three miles, which was a great drawback. The bulk of what I bought was purchased by the acre, and was delivered with the seed on."

Now, it is not only with due regard to the state of the cotton markets, but also to the extension of the linen trade, that I have ventured from time to time to record what I have gathered about flax growing; for it does not appear absolutely true to say that demand will always produce supply just at the moment when it is needed. It has not done it with labour, for much machinery has been idle last year for want of hands; nor has it quite done it with respect to cotton, so as to render the cotton market easy and as confident as it used to be before the panic. On the farms of England a vast quantity of flax might be grown in patches of five or ten acres each, so as never to exhaust the soil of any farm

prejudicially. The aggregate quantity added to the growth of Ireland, and the probabilities of importation, might in case of need render our flax spindles, to a great extent, independent of foreign growths. At all events, we should be prepared for an emergency. With respect to the farmer's profit, I think my correspondents have shown sufficiently good reasons why it would be remunerative. The one great difficulty is the want of scutch mills so placed here and there near a railway as to render the transit, both to the scutch mill and to the market, easy. It has been shown that flax may be bought by a scutcher at a distance of 30 miles away from his place of business, and yet afford a profit. This valuable fact alone, suggests for England, and for the south of Ireland also, the establishment of joint stock or club scutch mills, so judiciously located that, any farmer desirous of growing flax may not only be enabled easily to get it scutched, but, whilst he could carry the seed back again for his cattle, he might transmit the flax to any distance where it might have been sold by sample. As late as December 1866, a gentleman earnest and zealous on this subject thus writes to the press, and his letter is very suggestive :—

"In April last year I asked the question, 'If in 1861, with 2,300,000 spindles, our trade was overdone, what result will 3,130,000 spindles give in 1866?' I ask now, If the amazing enterprise of the spinners of the north of Ireland has contributed so largely and so profitably to this great increase, what have they done, and what more are they going to do, to induce a necessary increase of the flax crop, and thereby pave the way for continued prosperity?

"This year's cotton crop is most likely to be deficient, and present prices of yarns are likely to be maintained for a considerable time ; but next year's planting of cotton may be large, and by the end of the year will begin to compete with our next flax crop. This likelihood, coupled with the absolute deficiency of flax, already all but realized, becomes a serious matter for every one concerned.

"A flax crop is worth little without mills, and mills are worth nothing without a flax crop. The interests of spinners, manufacturers, merchants, and machine makers are all involved in this matter, and it becomes a great question what steps should be taken and what money should be expended in encouraging additional sowing, and providing the means for scutching and steeping not only in the north, but particularly in the south of Ireland. It seems to me both practicable and feasible that some of the leading houses of Belfast should construct a joint stock company for this purpose, or offer large and tempting premiums for growing and scutching both as to quantity and quality. If 100 spinners were to contribute 100*l.* a piece, or say 100*l.* for every 10,000 spindles, the sum of 10,000*l.* per annum thus raised

might be given away or turned to good account, and far more than compensate for the probable average cost to each of only 2*l.* per week.

"I conclude by adding that if something of this kind is done I will undertake to procure a number of subscribers."

This spirited offer has already produced the following reply:—

"THE GROWTH AND SALE OF FLAX.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN WHIG.

"SIR,—I recently observed an article in a newspaper, copied from your journal, on "Promoting the Growth of Flax." As a farmer, I take some interest in that subject, having for many years cultivated flax on a small scale; but last year I had a greater breadth than usual, having sown about 25 acres, and my neighbours have about 100 acres; but not one ounce of it can be sold. I have in former years been in the habit of sending my flax straw to be scutched a distance per rail of about 80 miles, when I have generally obtained 5*l.* per ton for the dried, unwatered straw. But this year I cannot effect a sale at any price, in consequence, I presume, of the depression in the trade. There are no scutch mills in this part of the country, although there are some old ones that have been out of working order for 25 or 30 years, and might easily be set agoing; but farmers do not know the business, and are unwilling to embark in it. If any of your correspondents can advise us what is best to be done, we will be glad to give due consideration to their opinions.

"A FARMER.

"January 7, 1867."

Agricultural chambers of commerce, so much needed, and now being established, will by and bye be better able to eventilate and consider this question; and as manufacture and agriculture continue to go hand in hand, so it may be hoped that neither lease, nor any other prejudice, will interfere with a cultivation that would be so beneficial both to the landlord, the manufacturer, and the tenant.

The Earthenware Trade.

The progress of the Factory Act in the Potteries continues as satisfactory as could have been expected. In a few years the race of potters of 1864 will, I trust, have been shamed out of their old habits, and have become altogether reformed. We cannot yet look for much less drunkenness where there is such a predominant ignorance. In such an unsocial state, there must be daily scenes both at home and abroad, undoing much of the good which the half-time education is attempting to effect; and until this system has won its way amongst them, the potter's history must continue to be one of fruit-bearing neglect, only perishing with the tree itself. With respect to the operation of the Act, whilst on the one hand Sir Lovelace Stamer, with ineffable grace, has with-

drawn all the doubts he had about the education of the children employed, the local papers on the other sum up the debtor and creditor account of the commercial transactions of the year, as upon the whole highly favourable to the interests of the pottery trade. In their "Annual Review" they begin by saying, "the year that has just closed has been one of "almost unparalleled prosperity for the staple trade of this district." And though it is true that this state of prosperity is mainly due to the export to America, which has increased within 1866 from 53,945 to 100,766 packages; yet, satisfactory explanation is also given why, the home and foreign trade, other than the American, should have declined. No ordinary foresight can cope with monetary panics, or intestine wars, nor yet with interneeine struggles between capital and labour; and to these causes many of the losses of business, which have accrued to the earthenware manufacturer during the last twelve months are to be attributed. None even of the minor disadvantages, however, which, notwithstanding the general prosperity of the district, have been met with, have been attributed to the Factory Act, with perhaps this exception that, for want of a uniform application of restriction to works in the same neighbourhood, juvenile male labour for earthenware works has been both difficult to obtain and difficult to keep when obtained. And from this circumstance may have arisen a statement that has been somewhat current in the Potteries, of girls being employed in those occupations which properly belong to boys, and that a higher rate of immorality has arisen in consequence. This was what Mr. Wedgwood predicted in his evidence before the Children's Employment Commissioners in 1863. I have, however, made due inquiry into this statement, and have not been able to satisfy myself that, any such evil had accrued, amongst young persons at all events. I heard of one case only, of an improper nature amongst adult workers, which was discovered and punished. Perhaps in another respect, the change has been for the worse, namely that, girls, and some very young ones, have been set to wedge clay, which is not only physically prejudicial to the female constitution, but objectionable in practice; and after, in vain, trying to stop it by remonstrance, I have to ask that it may be stopped by law, just as girls are forbidden to cut fustians till eleven years old. Neither girls nor women should be permitted to be wedgers of clay, and for the same reasons.

There is one other circumstance connected with earthenware manufacture that I desire to bring before you, relative to the pre-assumed prejudicial effect of the law on the future of trades that are brought under it, in consequence of the restrictions on labour. I have already shown in a former Report how the textile manufactures increased after the

restricted hours had become general, on the axiomatic fact that, to render a trade healthy is to make it as steady as possible, and as little liable to fluctuation — not to-day, night and day at work, and to-morrow, only partially even by day, but as much as possible always the same; and that in such a state of healthy action, to diminish the day's production though but by an eighth, would necessitate an extension of capital by that one eighth or an increase of exertion on the part of the workers to enable it to resume its former proportions. It is from this cause that the price of labour rises; the additional expenses to the manufacturer being repaid to him by the public in fractional portions which it never feels and hardly discovers. And if ever such a result of the Factory Act ought, when first introduced to any trade, to have followed the outcry against it, and the anticipations of the manufacturers, it should have been from the Potteries.

What, then, has been the result in the thirty months during which the Factory Act has been in operation in North Staffordshire?

The Act came into operation on the 26th of August 1864, and by the 1st of January 1865 it was in full operation as to restriction of the hours of labour, &c.

On the 1st of January 1865 there were—

Potteries vacant in North Staffordshire	12
Since vacated up to Dec. 31st 1866 -	35
	47
Potteries entered to since Jan. 1st 1865 -	37
Now vacant - - -	10
	47

It appears, therefore, that the old works have been increased by two, within that period.

Then there are—

New potteries built since Jan. 1st, 1865 -	7
Old buildings adapted - -	4
Occupied by new firms - - -	7
Old firms - - - -	4
Potteries now building - - -	2

New firms established:—

Since Jan. 1865 -	38	of which five are again extinct.
	5	
	33	

Firms dissolved within the same two years, 22; so that, upon the whole, a pretty considerable increase has been established in the pottery trade since the restrictions came into force, which affords the strongest of all proofs that no commercial mischief has arisen to this manufacture from the operation of the law. And this position is further confirmed by other two facts, namely, first, the price of ware has risen to the consumer from 10 to 15 per cent., and second, the wages of the workers have advanced in the following proportions:—

Rate of wages of the working potters in the Staffordshire potteries for the two preceding years ending December 3, 1866:—

Adult males (skilled)	from	36*s.*	to 40*s.*	weekly.
General workers	„	24*s.*	„ 27*s.*	„
Women (skilled)	„	12*s.*	„ 15*s.*	„
„ ordinary workers	„	8*s.*	„ 10*s.*	„
Young persons, male	„	7*s.*	„ 15*s.*	„
„ female	„	5*s.*	„ 10*s.*	„
Children, half-timers	„	2*s.*	„ 3*s.*	„

Let me add to this the testimony of one of the largest manufacturers, as follows:—

"Nineteen-twentieths of the earthenware manufacturers "were opposed to the Act when it was first introduced, "myself among the number. I consider that nineteen-"twentieths would now be unwilling to part with it."

Besides all this, the potters possess now limited hours, increased physical strength and longevity, opportunities for domestic improvement, the absence of all night work with its demoralizing tendencies, and the education of the young. At the present moment as nearly as I can estimate, there are about 2,500 children at school, who, but for this Act, in all human probability, would never have possessed this privilege. We are thus led irresistibly to conclude that, however strong the prejudice against the Factory Act in the Potteries might have been in 1863 and 1864, and however sad the moral and social state of the district may still remain, its condition is improving; that the rate of mortality is decreasing; and that, though it may but advance slowly, the feeling is spreading among the potters, that, education in combination with labour is desirable, not only to raise the character and position of the potter merely, but, eventually, to produce a higher standard of character, and of artistic excellence in his occupation. Another improvement is also patent, and it is that, if, according to much of the evidence given before the Children's Employment Commissioners, the hurtful nature of the mould

runner's occupation was a great evil, that evil is fast being removed by the variety of stoves now introduced, whereby not only is a better system of ventilation effected, but there is no longer any necessity for the exposure of infant life to the temperatures which were the origin of its former danger. Then, again, all these benefits and many others are primarily provided for in the new banks which are being erected in so many localities, replete with every comfort and convenience and of healthy inhabitancy, so far as these can be combined with the work to be performed; in the introduction of machinery to emancipate the workers from the drudgery of labour; and in the means of those observances of decency and self-respect, from the neglect of which so much of former moral mischief emanated.

And thus it is we use again the same language precisely which was spoken of the textile works and workers years ago, with respect to the results of factory legislation among them; language that elicited such general satisfaction from the public, and which led to further steps in the same direction. And these steps are deepening and widening every day in public opinion, and will end with a resolve that all labour shall henceforth be educated; not from any desire to interrupt or interfere with the pursuits of industry, nor to embarrass them with undue entanglements, but from a pure spirit of beneficence and for the promotion of the labourer's every interest, present and future.

The Half-time System.

It is at an equally interesting moment, when it appears to be on the eve of a still greater trial than it has ever yet been submitted to, that I venture to offer the experience of so many years intimate and practical acquaintance with the half-time system, which I do not hesitate to denominate the keystone of this busy and prosperous age.

And it is the more so because, I believe it affords the easiest, if not the only true solution to that most difficult of all questions, namely, the compulsory education of the people, without seeming to compel and without offering offence to any religious or sectarian prejudices.

We are, I believe, indebted to the first Sir Robert Peel, Act 42 Geo. 3. c. 73 (1802) for the original idea of compulsorily combining labour and education in a specific form. His control over his factories afforded him the opportunity of doing this, and his sagacity led him to avail himself of his ability.

But his scheme was only the germ of a growth which he foresaw would some day be necessary to withstand or antagonize the evil effects of associated labour; and having

planted it, he left it for future legislation to foster and bring to maturity.

In that Act it was enacted that "every apprentice "shall be instructed in some part of every working day, "for the first four years of his or her apprenticeship, in "reading, writing, or arithmetic, or either of them, in the "usual hours of work, by some person to be provided and "paid by the master or mistress of such apprentice." But, as might have been anticipated from its very general nature, and from its application only to apprentices, it was inadequate even to its intended purpose, much less to the future; and we do not therefore wonder that it was a total failure. The idea was resumed in 1833, in the first of what are called "The Factory Acts" in which by sec. 20. (3 & 4 Wm. IV. "c. 103) it was enacted "that every child restricted to the "performance of 48 hours of labour in any one week, shall, "so long as such child be within the said restricted age, "attend some school, to be chosen by the parents or guar-"dians of such child, or by an inspector, in case such "parents or guardians should omit."

But by far the most important section was the 21st of the same Act, in which it was further enacted "That it shall "not be lawful to employ or continue to employ in any "factory or mill any child restricted by this Act to the "performance of 48 hours labour in any one week, unless "such child shall, on Monday in every week next after "the commencement of such employment give to the factory "master or proprietor or to his agent a schoolmaster's ticket "or voucher, certifying that such child has for two hours "at least for six out of seven days of the week next pre-"ceding attended his school."

This provision however was, like the first one, faulty in its detail; for the schooling could be taken in any place and at any hour, and from anybody, so that an alteration became necessary. This was provided in the 7th Vict. c. 15. s. 38, which enacted that every child should attend school between the hours of 8 am. and 6 pm. for three hours every working day in the summer, and for three hours in the morning and two hours and a half in the afternoon between the first day of November and the last day of February. It provided also, as before, that whilst the parents or guardians should select the school, the employer should obtain the same certificate of attendance, and, if required to do so, should be compelled to pay 2*d.* a week to the schoolmaster for each child's attendance, with power to deduct one twelfth part of the wages of such child to reimburse himself. The Act also provided separate penalties against the master or the

parent for any neglect of these provisions. The half-day system came into operation by the 30th section of the same Act, which enacted "that no child who shall have been "employed in a factory before noon of any day, shall be "employed after one o'clock in the afternoon of the same "day."

We thus see that as the law now stands, the parents are the persons to chose the school, the employers are to obtain the certificate, and there is a separate penalty on either for a failure of either duty; and as no child can be employed in the morning and afternoon of the same day, opportunity is afforded in either part of the day for the three hours schooling which the law requires. The employer, moreover, may be called upon to assist in the payment of the school money when one twelfth of the child's earnings are insufficient for that purpose.

By these enactments the four primary principles which are so important in any question of compulsory education, were first evoked, namely: —

1. That in employments from home, infant labour should be (as it ought to be at home) combined with education; and in such a manner that, these elements not only should not interfere with each other, but that both the labour and education, by physical rest and mental change, should be acceptable and effectual.

2. That the labour of the child and not that of the parents should pay for the education.

3. That the finances of the family should be taxed least, even for the education of the family, when least able to afford it, on account of family demands for other purposes: and

4. That the parents should have the primary right to select the school at which their children should attend.

But in the clauses by which these benefits were to be obtained there lay a weakness which time alone could overcome, and that was in the absence of schools, or certainly of good schools, contiguous to the works, or within the statutable limit of two miles defined in the Act (7 Vict. c. 15. s. 39). For it must be remembered that, this enactment was the first step towards superseding the Sunday school which Raikes had founded, and on which, at this period of time, most of the working classes and the under stratum of masters depended for all the knowledge they ever attempted to obtain. Children compelled to work such long hours had neither time nor opportunity, even had there been good schools within their reach, to avail themselves of them. Moreover, in the recollections of those days, it is that, every effort to substitute day for Sabbath

school teaching, was not only likely to excite the indignation of the factory circles, but to provoke vindications of the excellence of the "Sabbath school" both in public and private, against which it would have been in vain, as it would have been ungrateful, to reason.

Sunday schools filled a void then, for which the "march of intellect" had provided no substitute.

But as the Factory Act, like a light ship on a sandbank, pointing out where shallows lie, and by what circuit they are to be avoided, began to indicate that, henceforth labour and mind were to act in concert, the necessity for schools soon became apparent. As, however, in the case of all great changes in which progress is usually slow, so, in consequence of delay, the area of adventure schools began to enlarge under the pressure of a compulsory education; schools in which a kind of tuition was offered that, literally complied with the enactments of the law, but never, or rarely, realized its promises, and seldom ended in anything but disappointment.

Vast numbers of these adventure schools exist now, and are the bane, and will continue to be, of any system of national education which may be established, until they are abolished.

It is my duty on the present occasion, to report to you that, within the last half-year I have annulled the certificates of 40 factory children attending one of these adventure schools in Stockport; because, firstly, the master failed in his orthography; and secondly, he certified that the children had attended two hours and a half on each afternoon, when they had only attended two hours.

But the selection of the school by the parent, however faulty from these causes, has always shown itself right in principle; since not only is it his duty, but it is the remedy against any sectarian difficulties which might otherwise be urged against compulsory education. If adventure schools are rightly based, as I shall attempt by and bye to show they may and ought to be, a parent can scarcely err in the selection of a school, nor in choosing it according to his means; for it is scarcely probable that, any parent compelled to select a school for his child in order to fulfil this condition of labour, and having to pay for its education, would prefer a school below the maximum of his child's then acquirements. He would endeavour at least to have a *quid pro quo*. If, however, this selection would be a step too far advanced for the ordinary run of parents, or certainly for dissipated or neglectful parents, then it is certainly shown to be incumbent on the State to take care that the character of all schools is such that no mischief can accrue

to the child by injudicious or careless selection on the part of the parents.

I believe I am entitled to the original idea of half-time work and schooling in combination, and I hope I shall be forgiven the egotism of claiming it. It arose in this way: Mr. Robert Derham, a considerable worsted spinner, in 1830 complained to me, then practising my profession, of what he called the "hard sayings of the public on account "of the number of cripples that were made by manufac- "turers working little children long hours, and often night "and day;" and asking a remedy, I suggested to him the propriety of placing a medical man over his establishment, with unlimited power to enter his mill by night or by day, when at work, for the purpose of watching the effect of labour on the constitution of each young worker, and with power to discharge any hand materially suffering from the employment, or to put the children to half-a-day's work, and to send them to school the other half; to which he assented. He did not then, however, carry out the educational part of the scheme into execution, but shortly afterwards the Messrs. Marshall did; for in 1832 Mr. James Marshall gave evidence before the Factory Commissioners as follows: "We have adopted a practice, about eight months, of taking "children from nine to eleven years of age half days. "They go to school three hours." Such was its beginning. At the present moment, I estimate that upwards of 70,000 children are receiving education in first-class schools under the compulsory clauses of the Factory Acts.

I have no doubt that many master manufacturers since that day have risen out of the ranks of half-timers, and within my own knowledge, numbers of pupil teachers offer personal testimony to the excellence of the system. No parent has ever yet complained to me of its being a condition of labour; but many have expressed their utmost satisfaction, at the easy manner in which the very labour of their children bestowed upon them an education which they would not have been able otherwise to obtain for them; nor to the best of my recollection has any hardship ever arisen from it.

Then, as to the result of it. It can be shown indisputably that there is a difference in the educational condition of the children of the textile towns, as compared with other towns also industrial, but where the law is not yet in operation. I cannot, it is true, compare Bolton with Birmingham, for Bolton is under the law and Birmingham is not; but I am able to compare (to a certain extent) the cotton districts where the law has been in operation for 33 years, and the

earthenware districts, where it has been in operation only two years, and the result is as follows:

Between the 1st of September and the 31st of December last, 7,968 children and young persons under 16 years of age, were educationally tested, vivâ voce, by the certifying surgeons to 19 principal cotton works in Lancashire and Yorkshire and Cheshire: and 2,178 children and young persons were also equally tested in the earthenware, colliery, and iron districts of North Staffordshire. Of the former, 63 per cent. could read; of the latter, only 26 per cent. But as I shall have occasion presently to refer to similar figures in larger numbers and in further detail, I only allude to this comparison in this place, in illustration of the argument.

Thus, being a success, and there being a present pressure for an extended system of education of some kind amongst the working classes, the question arises whether the half-time system cannot be applied to all labour, associated as well as individual. For my part, and I venture to give my opinion only on my experience, I have no doubt of its adaptability to all labour if boldly applied. In what other way can we better meet the apathy or the opposition of parents, who are unable, simply from their ignorance. to comprehend the benefits which education would confer upon their children, and who deem it a favour conferred upon upon the school to permit a child of theirs to enter it? Ignorant parents form no idea of the comparative utility of the half-time system. They feel the reduction of their children's wages, when by it a child obtains only half a day's earnings instead of those of a whole day. But as competition in the labour market soon assimilates these reduced wages to old prices, this feeling is forgotten. Very recently, at a lucifer match works in Birmingham, a boy of 12 was found by Mr. Fitton to answer to the name of "Bill." He knew no other name that he had. On his father being remonstrated with for his child's ignorance, he replied that "neither he nor his wife could "read, and they had got on very well, and he saw no use "in bothering his lad with schooling, which made a differ- "ence of 9*d.* a week to him." To indifferent parents, of whom there are unfortunately so many, there is nothing so particularly objectionable in the intrusion of the schoolmaster so long as it is coupled with any increase of wages, however small. To those that are thoughtful, and anxious to see their children prosper, the opportunity which this combination of labour and education affords is a matter of rejoicing. In coroborative proof of this parental inanity, (it might in many instances be called by a much stronger

term) with respect to the education of their children, permit me to produce the testimony of clergymen and others residing in Lancashire and elsewhere, well qualified by their visitorial experience to speak on this part of the subject. Thus, a clergyman in a cotton and colliery district writes :—

"The better portion of the labouring population are desirous that their children should be educated, and are willing to submit to sacrifices to obtain it for them, but the lower and lowest, in my opinion, don't care a straw about it. It is painful to me to give this opinion of them, but it has been formed after 14 years experience. It is very hard to get at this class of people in any way, whether with regard to church or school. I do not hesitate to say that I am in favour of the Prussian compulsory education scheme, and I am more and more convinced that England, as a whole, will never be even moderately educated till that or something like it is adopted. I am aware that this view does not meet with very general favour, but we force people to prison for doing wrong, and I think we ought to force the young to school, in the hope that they might learn to do better."

Another clergyman, also from a cotton, and general trade district, writes :—

"We feel sure that were it not for the compulsion of the Factory Act, great numbers of children in this neighbourhood would never be sent to a day school. Many never go to a school until they have begun to work ; and many of those who come cannot tell their letters ; at the same time, I must say that, the establishment of an infant school here a few years ago has been taken advantage of by the parents who live near, who gladly avail themselves of it, for the care and instruction of their younger children."

Once again. A clergyman writing from Bolton-le-Moors says :—

"If a child knows something before it becomes a half-timer, it will probably get to be a very fair average scholar before it leaves the school ; but if, as is the case with many, it knows nothing at all on entering the school as a half-timer, it will probably leave the school knowing next to nothing. There are children who never enter a school till they become half-timers. I wish 'my Lords' knew the wretched condition of the children of out-door paupers. Whilst the in-door pauper children are being properly instructed, the education of out-door paupers children is being woefully neglected. And I think the evil exists to a greater extent in the agricultural districts than in these large towns. It was bad enough in———, I know, six years ago. The guardians, I believe, are allowed, if they choose, to pay the school pence of out-door pauper children ; but why is the education to depend upon the tender mercies of such men ? We appear to be living in times when the carrying out of Acts of Parliament depends upon the goodwill and pleasure of the very men who are most interested in violating those Acts. I hope it may be in

your power to do something towards the law being altered with respect to out-door pauper children. Not only must the school pence be paid, but they must have clothes fit to go to school in."

The preceding letters have been written from the textile districts. Allow me to give extracts from the letter of a Wesleyan schoolmaster in the Potteries:—

"When the school was opened in January 1865, nine children were entered. There are now 256 on the books (June 1866), all of whom have attended during the last three weeks. There have been 676 admitted since the commencement. Most of those who have left have done so on attaining the age of 12, or on leaving the earthenware manufacture to work in other trades not at present under the restriction of the Factory Acts. Out of the 676 who have been admitted, 240 have not been to any school. Others have simply been to a Sunday school, or for a few weeks to a day school. There are a few who have received a tolerable education. We have been at considerable pains to discover any who would have been at school full time, had it not been for the Factory Act, and have only found two, so that the whole of them we may say would have finished their education had it not been for the Act compelling them to attend school. In order that you may see the state of the children, the following is a summary of the number receiving instruction in the various subjects required to enable them to pass in the several standards:—

4th	20
3rd	25
2nd	60
1st	161

"This is their position now. If they had filled it up as they entered school, it would have shown still greater numbers in the lower standards. Many of those in standard 1 are between 11 and 12 years of age. We have classified them as high as we can, so that now there are none of those in the first standard who would pass the Government examination in reading monosyllables. These are of course those who have had little or no school education before; and there is a marked difference between them and other children, a kind of careless indifference to reproof or praise, that plainly shows them to have been neglected. This does not wear off till they have been at school a considerable time. These are also the children who are most irregular in their attendance, for they will not work in the Pottery manufacture, if they can get work to do where they are not compelled to attend school. We do not see that this can be avoided, unless other manufactures were under similar restriction.

"As a rule they know nothing whatever of the Scriptures, and their minds are exceedingly low. We think this arises in a great measure from the indiscriminate working of men, women, and children together without any supervision.

"We consider that the proportionate advance made by a child coming to school half-time, will be about three fourths of what the same child would make coming to school full time. Considering that the half-time scholar is compelled to attend school regularly, and that the others could stay away whenever the parents wished,

it would be in many cases a still greater proportion than that. It appears to us that a child coming to school half-time from 8 to 13 years of age, would attain to about the same proficiency as a child coming all day from 8 to 11½ or 12. If the parents could only be persuaded to send the children to school till they are able to work, there would be no doubt but that they would leave at 13 with a really good education. As it is, most of them will be able to pass standard VI., all of them standard V., that is, when they have been the full years."

Perhaps this letter, most carefully written, of a population new to half-time employment, presents as true a picture of its educational and moral state as possible. It shows what it was to begin with, and what its progress; and it confirms my former corollaries, as the preceding ones also do.

The two following letters, one from a lover of education on the duties of parents, and the other from a parent, who exhibits his own estimate of what those duties are, are interesting:

1.

"Sir,

"I take the opportunity of addressing you on a subject in which I think every lover of education ought to assist you. There is working at the present time at Mr. ———'s mill a boy under 13 years of age. He works for ——, and he has been working full time a long while. The reason I send you word is because I think his father is able to send him to school, for he is spinning at ——— mill, and he never gets less than 2*l.* 5*s.* a week clear to himself; besides he has other members of his family working. In fact the father cares nothing for getting his children learning. I hope you will look into the case; for I think I am only doing my duty in bringing so gross a case before you.

"A Friend to the Ten-hours System."

2.

"Will you have the kindness to answer me two questions.—

"First. My next neighbour employs a number of cutters. Suppose he sends two of them to their own homes, on the same conditions that he has them in his shop, do they come under the law, those that he has sent to their own homes; and if they do, who is responsible for them if they work longer than the time appointed?

"Second. I employ two women besides my own family; and I am told that after 7 o'clock, the time appointed for closing, I can resume work with my own family if I think proper. Will you let me know?"

The first of these examples, is, I am afraid, only too expressive of much of parental feeling for the education of their children by many of the humbler classes, as it is illustrated by figures further on in this report; and points to the need of more energetic measures for the general educa-

tion of the people. The second is equally illustrative of parental feeling with reference to the attendance of their children at night schools, showing one of the great difficulties with which these schools have to contend and also, the careless disregard which some parents entertain about the effects of protracted labour on the health of those for whom they ought to be most interested.

I will add but two more instances, and these in comparison, for the purpose of showing what labour can do for the education of its children if it will, and what it ought to be made to do if it has no will, and won't try.

On my recent visit to the north of Ireland I met with the following evidence of effort in an Irish skilled workman to afford education to his children out of the most scanty earnings; and I give his evidence verbatim as I took it from his mouth. That he was a skilled factory hand may be understood when I say that he was employed on goods for the Manchester market.

"Johnson ———. I am a beetler, and work from six in the morning till 11 at night, from Monday to Friday. Saturday we leave off at six p.m., and get three hours of it (for meals and rest). I have five children in all. For this work I get 10*s.* 6*d.* a week; my wife works here also, and gets 5*s.* a week. The oldest girl, who is 12, minds the house. She is also cook. and all the servant we have. She gets the young ones ready for school. A girl going past the house wakes me at half past five in the morning. My wife gets up and goes along with me. We get nothing (to eat) before we come to work. The child of 12 takes care of the little children all the day, and we get nothing till breakfast at eight. At eight we go home. We get tea once a week; at other times we get stirabout, sometimes of oatmeal, sometimes of Indian meal, as we are able to get it. In the winter we get a little sugar and water to our Indian meal. In the summer we get a few potatoes, planting a small patch ourselves; and when they are done we go back to stirabout. Sometimes we get a little milk, as it may be. So we go on from day to day, Sunday and week day, always the same the year round. I am always very much tired when I have done at night. We may see a bit of flesh meat sometimes, but very seldom. Three of our children attend school for whom we pay 1*d.* a week a head. Our rent is 9*d.* a week. Peat for firing costs 1*s.* 6*d.* a fortnight at the very lowest."

Such is Irish life, and such are Irish wages in this outlying district.

How was it possible to avoid contrasting the gaunt look of this skilled workman and his wife, for I saw them both, with the humility with which they accepted their position, unable to move away from it indeed from sheer poverty, with the well-to-do and muscular forms of the puddlers of South Staffordshire (whose weekly wages are equal and often

exceed the income of many a gentleman and scholar), and who are yet mendicants both in mind and in circumstances. Take for example the following out of numerous cases that might be selected from amongst them.

"Jonas ———, puddler, lives near West Bromwich. Gets 10*s.* a day. His two daughters work at ——— brickyard and slate works. Began to work when they were 10 years old. One son, 10, works at the same works as his father. He sweeps the forge. The father is a very drunken man.

"James ———, puddler, works at Oldbury. Gets 3*l.* to 4*l.* a week when in full work. His daughter Ellen works at ——— brickyard.

"William ———, puddler, Oldbury, works at ——— works, gets upwards of 3*l.* a week. His daughter, aged 11, works at brickyard.

"William ———, Oldbury, puddler, works at ———. Gets when in full work from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a week. His two daughters, 10 and 12, work at a brickyard.

"Thomas ———, Oldbury, puddler, works at ———. Gets upwards of 3*l.* a week. His three daughters, 10, 12, and 14, work at brickyard."

Such are the incomes which the legislature may possibly be asked to supplement by an educational rate on the county of Stafford, for the education of the children.

I leave the examples and capabilities of both these classes of workers, and the remedies they suggest, to public consideration.

Perhaps in Ireland it is most of all difficult to apply the half-time system; whilst it is quite as necessary, if not more so than in many other places, because the habits of the people and the usages of the mills and schools are not consonant generally with the requirements of the schooling clauses of the Factory Acts.

The factory working hours in Ireland are the same as in England, *i.e.*, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The dinner hour is for the most part from two to three o'clock. But the hours of attendance at the public schools are almost invariably between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., instead of, as in England, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5.

Thus a child commencing at 6 a.m. may work, according to law, till 12 with half an hour for breakfast; but in order to obtain the necessary three hours schooling in the afternoon, it must go instantly from mill to school, with only "a piece" of anything it can procure for luncheon, and too often in the wet clothes in which it has been working.

From like causes, the afternoon workers can never obtain, unless by surplus teaching during the day, the education required by law; for they must leave school to be at the

mill by 12, to replace the morning set from 12 to 2 p.m., when all the workers go to dinner.

For these reasons there are only about 270 half-timers in the whole of the Belfast mills; when from the same amount of machinery in England as many children as these would be at school from two or three mills alone.

What then is the educational state of the applicants for work in Belfast proper? Simply, that out of 2,000 persons under 16 years of age examined for surgical certificates between the 1st of September and the 31st of December last, on the most liberal construction of ability,

64 per cent. only could read,
46 - - - - write, and
45 - - - - do simple sums,

whilst 20 per cent. presented themselves to be passed for full time when under age, 10 of these latter applicants for full time work being only seven years old.

If these 2,000 applicants represent the condition of the advanced class of operatives in Belfast, advanced I mean mentally, because of their being under 16 years of age and therefore open to every kind of institution for educational purposes, how much is this percentage of readers to be reduced, if we first add to it the centesimal proportion of intelligence of all the upper classes, and then deduct from the whole sum, in like proportion, the ignorance of all the workers and non-workers of every other class. Assuming, for example, that three-fourths of the population of Belfast are of the working classes, shall we say, judging by these examinations at a very reasonable estimate, that half the population is unable to read a letter?

The half-time system in Belfast, from the causes which I have described, has not been popular hitherto, nor therefore productive of much benefit. But this proves nothing against the system, as a system. For even, if from the national vivacity and intelligence of the people, the educational rate is as high as in some of the industrial towns in England where the Factory Act has been long established, that would only prove how much higher the present standard might have become, had the educational clauses been put into as effectual operation in Belfast as in them. What it does prove is really that, the masters have either been unwilling to entertain the question of educating their young workers however obvious the duty, or they are unconscious of the mischief which the want of it is perpetrating. It might strike them, nevertheless, one would think, that the employment of those who cannot read was of itself an evil to society that would eventually become more aggravated,

and which it might be costly some day or other to repress; or it might have suggested itself to them, as it did to the first Sir Robert Peel, that if, for their commercial purposes, the labour of these children was necessary, and by being taken from home to fulfil those purposes they were thereby prevented the use of any means of education which society might have been willing to afford, it became at least a part of their duty to society to prevent, as far as possible, the mischievous result of these purposes, accruing to the community. And to do this, was not by closing their doors against infant labour (which in truth they have ever needed and are likely to need), and thus avoiding the trouble of discharging one of the obvious duties of accumulating wealth, but by opening them as wide as possible for its admission: and thereby to ensure to their workers, to whom they stand *in loco parentis*, an equal amount of mental and social improvement to that which they look for from day to day, in the manipulations they entrust them to perform.

The very fact of there being 270 children employed as half-timers and at school in Belfast at the present moment, under all the difficulties which the case presents, is satisfactory evidence of the power of these few masters to carry that which they have begun still further: and if by them, by all. And though it is true that the hours of attendance at the public schools in Belfast seem incapable of adjustment to the hours of children's work in factories, this is no reason why the manufacturers should shelter themselves from this duty. When hands are scarce, as they may be very soon, especially if the linen trade is to equal the evident expectation of the investors in mills and machinery, such investors will then be compelled to erect schools for the half-timers they will be driven to employ; and they might as well meet the difficulty at once, as a small return also, for the vast wealth which they have already acquired in this great seat of Irish industry.

The remedy for the anticipated scarcity of work that has been suggested is, the alternate day system, under which children may be employed alternate days for 10 hours, and go to school on alternate days, and this is clearly within the present power of the mill occupiers. But then they would have to sacrifice three hours' production in a week by attempting it: for they could not employ the children 10 hours, unless all the workers were only employed 10 hours also. And in this way, children of eight years of age might be employed 10 hours, less meal-times, in temperatures varying from 70 to 90 degrees. Nay, it has been suggested that, there could be but little prejudice in altering the Factory Act so as to permit the employment of children of 10 years of age to work

10½ hours in such mills. But, in the first place, when the alternate day system was enacted in 1844, it was never intended to meet the case of aggregated populations, but to enable children that lived two or three miles from their places of work, in country districts, to preserve their means of livelihood and yet to obtain a modicum of education in the villages where they resided. And, in the second place, in the alternate day system of education there was always this great defect that, either the children were kept separate from the ordinary school classes, whereby they were deprived of that mental attrition which is so healthy an element in educational pursuits, and were also only educated with half the advantage of the half-time system; or, they lost their places in their classes by being one day in attendance and one day absent, whilst those who were not workers were always present and progressive.

Nor would either of these objections be obviated, if the age of children was advanced to 10 years before introduction to work; whilst the mischiefs of idleness up to that age, and of protracted hours of labour beyond half-time, would vastly aggravate all the causes of social disorder, as well as the vices, which ignorance entails. I trust the time is fast approaching when it will no longer be a proverb of reproach to the Irish people that, "they are 100 years and 25 minutes behind the rest of the world;" and I venture to predict that, when once the employers of infant labour are compelled to erect schools of their own for the children in their establishments, the whole character of the working population will add another testimony to those already given on the efficacy of the half-time system.

In considering the question whether the "half-time system" ought to be a condition of all labour whatever, I must recall to your recollection two of the corollaries in my Report of October 1861, which the "Children's Employment Commissioners" did me the honour to quote, and which are now admitted to be exact, by those who have well considered them and are best qualified to pronounce upon the subject, namely:—

1st. "That when half-timers have attended school before being sent to work they make nearly equal progress with whole-day scholars; but when they have not so attended, under the most favourable circumstances, equality of progress is only the result of a higher average age over day scholars."

2d. "That it would be desirable to require from all children a certificate of a certain minimum amount of education previous to employment, and a certain maximum amount thereof on attaining the age of 13; in default of which, the education begun during half-time should be carried on to a period not

exceeding 16 years of age in some night school, until the required maximum amount of education had been attained."

I need not stop to eventilate the question why change of occupation from work to school and back again, and the discipline of work over the occasional valueless minutes of the whole-day scholar, should establish the first of these corollaries; but the fact being so, the second is sequential as a matter of course. And in what other way can we so easily attempt to render ignorant parents susceptible of the value of primary educational efforts for their children, so long as they themselves are unable to reason on a duty so obvious, and are contented to perpetuate the disadvantages of their own childhood in their offspring?

We must remember too, with respect to associated labour, that, though the tendency of restriction is, to multiply machinery for the purpose of superseding labour in certain branches of trade, its never varying result is, in the end, most materially to increase the sources from whence employment springs; and that, for the supply of the labourers for this employment, there is an unceasing absorption of the children of towns and a perpetual immigration of country workers into them, to share in the common prosperity. If, therefore, the education which the Factory Act is to bestow upon all the infant labour which falls within its provisions, is to be as effectual as it is clearly capable of being made, it is absolutely necessary that the rudiments of that education should have been preparatorily acquired. And in order to effect this, as it appears to me, a scheme of education, and of education and labour combined, built up on the principles of the Factory Act, but left to work itself out by local and individual influences, should develope the earliest condition of all labour whatever; since it can never be predicted to what place it may be hereafter carried, or under what circumstances it may be required to present itself.

With a view of adding to our decidedly scanty information on what may be called the abstract deficiencies of education in those communities which offer the greatest number of applicants for factory employment in England and Ireland, their causes, and whether these are to be found in particular currents of society or as appertaining to individual trades, so that they may be more easily grappled with, and, possibly, be greatly diminished, I have had examinations made by 48 of my principal certifying surgeons, scattered over my district, on points the most interesting and relative to this subject. And to these gentlemen I beg to offer my most grateful thanks for the trouble they have taken, and for the professional spirit with

which they entered upon this inquiry, and the zeal and care with which it has been conducted; for though but of limited extent, the information acquired may be considered, I think, as fair an approximation to the facts as could possibly be obtained. To each surgeon I issued a book, in the month of August last, containing the following questions, namely:—

1. The name and age of the person examined for a certificate of fitness for employment.
2. The ability in reading, writing, and arithmetic, personally tested.
3. The attendance at Sunday-school.
4. Whether the applicant had been vaccinated or not?
5. The trade and earnings of the parent.
6. Whether the applicant had been rejected by the certifying surgeon or not, and if so, for what cause?

The first question was intended to ascertain the proportion between the sexes of the applicants, and the earliest age at which they were presented for employment by their parents.

The second, the general rateable proportion of education among the working classes to the general population, so far as the examination of these applicants for employment might show it.

The third, how much dependance is yet placed upon Sunday-school teaching for education, and its result.

Fourthly, whether the law of compulsory vaccination is thoroughly carried out, as a matter of hygiene; and for an argument. In instituting a comparison between the applicants in the textile towns in which the populations have been subject to the education clauses for 33 years, and those in the pottery towns so recently subjected to restriction, I was desirous of showing, how far the present expectations of the mental and physical benefits of the Factory Act were well founded; because if so, we ought to see among the textile workers an advanced state of intelligence in proportion to the advantages they have received; whilst we might expect to find among those districts which have only more recently possessed the same advantages a comparatively low state of civilization, foreshadowing, possibly, the condition and necessities of the districts we have yet to encounter.

The whole number of persons who were applicants for factory employment at the most important factories of my district (designating earthenware works as factories) between the 1st of September and the 31st December last year, inclusive, (four months), in the districts of only 48 certifying surgeons

out of an estimate of about 200 in my subdivisions, was 17,243, a number sufficient, apparently, to afford a probable test of the true educational state of the communities from whence they sprang. Of these, 8,801 were girls and 8,442 boys, all under 16 years of age; of the whole, 4,230 were over 13 years of age; leaving 13,013 children, the majority of whom attempted to pass for full time. Upon the average, 60 per cent. could read, *i.e.* could read small words, up to reading well; 50 per cent. could write; 40 per cent. could manage small sums; 34 per cent. attended church Sunday-schools; 52 per cent., including 2,078 applicants in Ireland, attended chapel school, and 12 per cent. attended no Sunday-school at all. Four per cent. were presented for employment under age, of whom several were only seven years old; 7 per cent. were rejected as unfit to work from physical or other causes; 22 per cent., though refused for full time, were immediately passed for half time; 5 per cent. were rejected for disease; 90 per cent., within a very few, had been vaccinated, and 138 persons, in all, had taken the small pox without vaccination.

The general results show the probability that, 40 per cent. of all applicants for associated employments cannot read a letter. What the general educational state of the whole community may be, can be imagined. This is, however, only on the average of all districts; for, pursuing this inquiry further, it is found that in the cotton trade, *per se*, the general average of those that can read is 66 per cent., whilst in some cases, as in the neighbourhood of Bury, it is as high as 87 per cent.; in Bolton proper it is 75 per cent.; in Burnley 60 per cent.; in Colne 80 per cent.; whilst in Wigan it is only 32 per cent. These variations being probably attributable—

1st. To the mixed employments of the parents, *i.e.* with colliers or masons, or some of the handicraft trades.

2nd. To the number and excellence of the school provision of the neighbourhood.

3rd. To the degree of care exercised by the ministers of all denominations over their various flocks, in spreading education as much as possible among them.

In the woollen trade (referring to the West of England) the general average of those that can read is 75 per cent., whilst in two instances it stands much higher: the whole average being reduced by Kidderminster, which stands at 57 per cent.

The average centesimal proportion of the silk trade applicants that can read, including Somerset, Warwick, Macclesfield, Congleton, and Leek, is 71 per cent.

The average centesimal proportion of the flax trade in Somerset is 59 per cent., and in Belfast 64 per cent.

In the mixed trades, for example, which have only just come under the law, and that in a very small proportion, as at Bristol, the average reading rate is 44 per cent.; whilst in the pottery districts of North Staffordshire, which have comparatively only just come under the Act, it is as low as 34 per cent.

I am not wishful to draw any extravagent conclusion from the difference of intellectual rate between the average of the cotton and North Staffordshire applicants for work; but I have no doubt of its truth, not only from the examinations with which the medical men have presented me, but from the general aspect and character of both populations. But in further elucidation of these centesimal differences, I propose to offer extracts from the opinions of the gentlemen by whom they were collected, who have favoured me with any that are important to the question.

Thus, of Bolton, the present mayor, a certifying surgeon, writes:—

"I have tried to avoid returning the same case twice, whether previously passed by another or myself. In testing for reading, if the child had to spell a word or two here and there, I entered 'can read'; but if every word had to be spelled, and some not made out, I entered 'no.' If the child could write its own name so as to be read by another person, I entered 'can write.' If the child could do addition, I gave it credit for arithmetic. I have rejected none except for age."

No. 2 writes:—

"In glancing over the figures it will be perceived that fully one third can neither read nor write, nor have any knowledge of arithmetic. Vaccination seems to have been carried out very generally, and a large portion of them attend Sunday schools, though to little purpose, as many of them so attending are neither able to read or write.

"You will see I have rejected very few, as in most cases they were employed as half-timers when refused as full-timers. The physical condition of the children is generally good, not having met with a single case of ricketts or spinal deformity."

Dr. Smith, of Ramsbottom, writes:—

"Those who professed to be able to read I requested to read part of the printed certificate forms, caused them to write their names, or any two or more simple words, and gave them one or two easy sums in arithmetic, generally money questions, so that I could satisfy myself as to their professions being correct. In every case I examined the children's arms for proof of vaccination,

and only in those cases where the cicatrices were distinctly visible have I returned the child as vaccinated. I have not met with a case where I had to reject a child for bodily infirmity."

Mr. Law, of Padiham, writes as follows:—

"I have been careful in testing the children and young persons submitted for examination, so as to get the information as correct as possible. I may just observe that rather more than one fourth of the total number of young persons who have been presented to pass for full time have been rejected as such; but they have been immediately allowed to pass as half-timers. Those only appear as rejected who were not allowed to pass for short time, after trying to pass as full-timers."

Mr. Coultate, surgeon, of Burnley, writes thus:—

"Generally, all classes of labour in this district have been in good demand, so that parents who at all desired to have their children educated could not say that want of work prevented them sending their children to school. One or two things have struck me during this exploration. First, the very large number of children who have been vaccinated. I have put those down as not vaccinated in whom I could find no cicatrix of the true kind. Now, some of these may have been vaccinated in some irregular way, or in some unusual part. But even as it is, 89 per cent. is a very large portion of our juvenile population. Of course this is due, not to the parental anxieties about the children's health, but simply to the Compulsory Vaccination Act. *If compulsory vaccination works so well and so easily, why should not compulsory education do the same?* The coercion in the one case is no more grievous than in the other. Again, more than one half of the children go to Dissenting Sunday schools, yet on inquiry I find that there are no day schools in connexion with any Dissenting bodies, except the Wesleyan. There is also a very good Roman Catholic day school. The table, therefore, showing Sunday-school attendance, does not indicate the true proportion of education received in church or chapel schools. I have not had occasion to reject any one in the thousand for bodily ailments or infirmity. There were three or four with spinal curvature of long standing, but who appeared in satisfactory health. Of the various trades of the parents, colliers' children struck me as being on the whole the least educated of any; and yet I am told, a good workman in this trade can make 2*l.* per week. If that wage were doubled, I don't suppose the children would be a bit better trained or schooled. I am a firm believer in Government taking up this education question, and enforcing it by pains and penalties; and all I have seen during the last four months has merely confirmed my opinion."

From one of the woollen districts of the west of England I have had the following observations of interest:—

"During the whole period I have filled my office under you, I have not been once called on to pass a young person from school to factory; so "that the longer a child is kept out of a

factory, the longer do we make the educational period," is a fallacy. And, secondly, all those who have been turned back as under age, have either been doomed to penury and the streets, neglected by improvident parents, or here and there returned to such casual and menial employments as they can pick up, till old enough for factory employment. Schools we have all over the parish, and religious sects bidding high for proselytes, but a good authority tells me they never attend school after 10 or 11 years. The surprise to me is great, to find so many fine and intelligent young people who do attend "Sunday school" unable to read; and I have often spoken to heads of church and chapel people on the subject. I am told in reply that they cannot teach reading there, and that they have classes there for other and distinct purposes. I see no remedy but compulsory education under State management. All the fine talk about prison discipline, and so forth, is at the wrong end. Start fairly, and see justice done to children by having them trained early and well, and police and gaol charges might be lessened. The present state of children in our streets is a disgrace to our boasted civilization; and if they are thus allowed to grow up, every other man, some years hence, must be a policeman, if only to keep order and to promote decency. The prime error, as it seems to me running through the factory is, to imagine that by fixing on 13 years, and rejecting them under, education and bodily growth are provided for; whilst it is often, 'admit me to work or send me to steal, and at least to get into bad company and habits.'

"I was much surprised to observe that my statistical list affords painful information on another matter. I think in 30 entries, 11 had lost their fathers by death."

From the silk districts I have opinions as follows: Dr. Waters, of Coventry, observes,—

"I have not rejected any applicants on account of deformity or constitutional debility."

Mr. Ritchie, Leek, remarks, again:—

"I am surprised at the number who cannot read, who yet go to a Sunday school. I have been told by more than one that they could read when eight years of age, but have been working ever since and have forgotten. This could not have been the case if the Factory Act had been applied wherever child labour is employed. I do trust it will be next session. It will be a great boon to the children. The half-timers are always in my experience the best educated."

Mr. Newbold, of Macclesfield, observes:—

"You will be struck with the very few cases of rejection from sickness, bodily incapacity, or disease. This may be partly accounted for by the knowledge of the parents or guardians of such children, or of the occupiers themselves, of the uselessness of sending or taking in such children for examination. I have remarked that children of this class, and rejections from such

cause, have very much decreased of late years. Perhaps that they may still be employed, but not brought before me to certify."

From the earthenware districts I have been favoured with the following observations which I consider of great value, particularly as applicable to districts to which the Factory Acts having recently or has not yet been applied.

Mr. Walker, of Burslem, sends me the following

"Summary of the examination of 1,000 children and young persons in this district between the 1st of September and the last of December, 1866, as presented to me at the different manufactories.

"1. The printed letter posted inside the cover of the accompanying list has been the test for reading. All those who could read without spelling beyond the word "consequently" have been marked.

"2. Of writing, the capability may be judged of by the accompanying specimens.

"3. All those marked as knowing something of arithmetic have been tested mentally.

"4. The attendance of a Sunday school has in the majority of instances been very irregular. There are few children in the test who have not been more or less connected with these institutions; but in many it appears to have been only nominal. Under the heading "chapel" is included those going to the catholic, where only catechism appears to be taught, and the ragged schools.

"In carrying out these examinations, I have been struck with the fact, or rather, what has forced itself before me as such, viz. that *no child learns to read at a Sunday school*; many doubtless, who attend Sunday schools can read, but these have had the additional advantage of home training, or day-school instruction. The poor child who is left to Sunday-school instruction alone, never gets beyond the spelling book. The almost total ignorance of the children in the subjoined list, respecting the ten commandments, astonished me; not more than one in about 30 appearing to comprehend what was meant by the term; and the ignorance in biblical knowledge, by those professing to be in the Bible and Testament class, is most deplorable."

Another gentleman, Dr. Barnes, observes:—

"I would draw your attention especially to the imperfect condition of the schools which the factory children attend, many of the latter scarcely knowing their alphabet after some months tuition."

The following letter from Dr. Arlidge of Newcastle, senior physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and one of the certifying physicians under the Factory Act, is I consider of great value in illustrating the possible state of the working classes in those districts of as yet unbroken ground to restrictive legislation.

"In filling up the columns in the accompanying returns referring to the state of education of 1,000 children and young persons, examined by me during the past four months, it seemed to me desirable to distinguish in some manner the extent of knowledge they severally possessed of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and also to note those who attended at day or night school in addition to Sunday school. To fulfil this object, I have placed an unbroken stroke against the names of those who could read an easy sentence, without spelling the simpler words, and a broken line against the names of those who were acquainted with only their letters and their combination in some words of one syllable; the latter strictly speaking, could not be said to be able to read. So again, with respect to writing. The entire line indicates those who could write from dictation, the broken line those who could form their letters on a slate and contrive to write their names. The same plan is followed with regard to arithmetic; the unbroken line marks those who had a knowledge of the first four rules, the broken line those who could just add, subtract, or multiply the simplest figures.

"I may now be allowed to give a resumé of the results arrived at, and to accompany it by a few collateral remarks.

"Of the 1,000 examined 624 were males and 376 females, or 62·4 per cent. of the former, and 37·6 per cent. of the latter.

"26 per cent. were under 12 years of age and working half time; 29 per cent. had passed as 12 and were under 13 years old.

"These consequently will be reduced to half-timers at the close of January 1866 after that date; therefore, the half-timers employed will constitute more than one half of the whole number of individuals under 16 years of age.

"15 per cent. could read common words pretty well, and could write from dictation. 18 per cent. knew their letters, and could spell words of one syllable, but could not write. 24 per cent. could, by spelling, make out simple words, and could write from copies on a slate or in a copybook, or could manage to write their names.

"Lastly, 42 per cent. did not even know their letters. 24 per cent. had some knowledge of arithmetic.

"Notwithstanding this state of ignorance, the returns show that, 81 per cent. attended Sunday schools, and that only 14 per cent. received no schooling at all. The remaining 8 per cent. represent those who, although not pupils in any Sunday school, yet attended at a day school or at a night school.

"The number who resorted to Sunday schools belonging to various nonconformist chapels were nearly twice as numerous as those attending schools in connexion with the established church; the actual numbers being respectively 538 and 276.

"These returns call for some remarks. Although doubtless the attendance of many at Sunday schools was little more than nominal, or at best very irregular, yet the deplorable ignorance prevailing must be held to indicate the inefficiency and insufficiency of such schools for imparting secular knowledge. Instruction in writing is not attempted, and it is clear they offer

no security for the regular attendance, or for the efficient teaching of the children. Attendance on them is purely voluntary, and may be omitted on the most trivial grounds. Punctuality of attendance is little insisted upon. The time occupied in school is very short, rarely exceeding an hour and a half, or at most two hours, and much of it is consumed ofttimes on what are called religious exercises. And, lastly, there is no guarantee of the fitness and competency of the teachers. Indeed, it is to be feared that, as a general rule, Sunday schools are less esteemed as places of education, than as appendages, quoad the instruction imparted, to places of worship ; and as useful appliances for building up and adding to the congregations frequenting them.

"I am, however, able to report a growing disposition for education amongst the operatives who come under my notice ; a result fairly attributable to the introduction of the Factory Act. An increasing number of young persons avail themselves of the instruction given in night schools, and I doubt not the proportion would be larger, were not the permissive clause to work during the winter months from 7 to 7, largely acted upon. For when the labour is prolonged until this hour in the evening at the manufactories, it becomes too late, particularly after the lapse of time entailed in returning home, to proceed afterwards to school.

"It is to be regretted that parents are still to be found among the working classes, who are positively opposed to their children receiving school instruction, and who resort to any pretence or evasion, to avoid sending them to school. When the attempt to pass off their children as of sufficient age to work full time fails, the expedient is adopted of moving them from factory to factory, as often as the certifying medical officer fails to pass them for full-time. By this scheme they are kept from school, and continue to earn wages as full-timers. These children I have designated 'shifters.'

"This mode of evasion would be more easy where certifying districts were small, and a town compact.

"Upon inquiry, it is almost universally found that, these 'shifters' are the offspring of dissipated parents, who value their children only for the amount of money they can bring home to them at the end of the week. Now and then I am told that a father or a mother refuses to let a child work half time and to go to school. A few days since a young girl who was refused as a full timer commenced crying, and when asked the reason said her mother would beat her for not working full time.

"Some idea may be formed of the number of changes among half-timers, when I state that, of 800 certified in the course of a year, only 156 (*i.e.*, almost a third) remained in the factories where they were at first certified, at the end of the year. But even of those then remaining, a considerable proportion had but very recently been registered.

"The proportion of children who have lost one or both parents is perhaps worth remarking ; of such there were seven per cent. the father being dead ; 50 instances of both parents ; in 22 the

fathers of 21 children have absconded. What potters, and colliers, and others working by the piece may earn weekly, is altogether a different question to that concerning their actual earnings, and one, moreover, much more easily arrived at. The sum to be earned is the product of skill, industry, and of the time spent in any given process, plus the value, arbitrary or otherwise, assigned to the process. There is no question that potters are a highly paid class of mechanics, and could, by application and industry, acquire much more than the bare means of subsistence. But the pottery manufacture is distinguished as a trade by the large share of relaxation it by usage affords those engaged in it; whether we look to the amount of work executed in a day, or to the total comprised in a month or in a year, it is, as a rule, short work, and not marked by persistent application. In some branches of the trade very short hours are kept; in others, the work is by its very character interrupted. 'Weekend' is a holiday religiously kept. It should begin with the Saturday afternoon (after two o'clock) and end on Monday morning. But with most workmen this very moderate holiday is extended. Some find their way to their work on Monday afternoon, the more leisurely on Tuesday morning, whilst the 'jovial spirits' continue to play (as it is here called) until Wednesday, and ever and anon consume a week in self indulgence, for the most part in a beer-shop. Moreover, there are in the course of the year several general holidays. Potters, like other folk, expect some holidays at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas; but besides those they have others peculiar to themselves, viz., the hiring week at Martinmas, the week of "Stoke wakes," and a week mostly in connexion with "wakes" elsewhere. Indeed the season of "wakes" continues from spring to autumn; these festivities occurring in succession in one or other towns of the neighbourhood. Consequently the lovers of pleasure, excitement, and idleness find ample scope to gratify themselves, and are not slow to avail themselves of it. These oft recurring holidays, the tendency of so many workmen to indulge in them, to the neglect of their work and the injury of their health and morals, are among the evils which the manufacturers in the potteries have to contend with. Four days work a week, or 16 in a month, may be put as an average for most branches of the pottery trade when normally active and not interrupted by the long holidays in August and November.

"To revert to the amount of wages earned, this is only partially represented by the earnings of the father of a family, since, generally, the mother works also, and the children are brought into the factory so soon as their age permits. In the case, therefore, of a family eager to acquire as much as possible, a very large income is obtainable; and fortunately there are many prudent industrious potters who make use of their opportunities to improve their condition and to advance their families in the world.

"From a review of the educational returns now obtained, however, the inference is inevitable that a large proportion of the

working classes in the potteries take no heed to the education of their children. That 42 per cent. children and young persons are unable to decipher a word of their mother tongue, besides 18 per cent. capable only of spelling the simplest words, in other words that 61 per cent. can neither read nor write, is a state of ignorance that reflects disgrace upon any population as a whole, and particularly upon the working classes; the parents of those children, who although earning wages averaging for the father only at the lowest computation 20*s.* a week, yet display so lamentable an indifference to the education of their families as intelligent citizens, and appear content to see them grow up as mere wage producing machines or manufacturing serfs, unfit for the duties and privileges of free citizens.

"Little need be said respecting the causes of rejection. Occasionally but not often, children under eight years of age are brought forward to be certified; but perpetually application is made to work full time by children under the required age.

"Rejections for physical debility are few,—for it is difficult to determine either the energies possessed, or the amount of labour demanded; and there are not many distinctly unequal to the tasks imposed upon them. Of this much, however, I am sure, that the maximum of exertion is obtained from the children and young persons who "work in the class," and is only rendered possible by the frequent intermissions in their work, consequent either upon its character or upon the practice of making frequent holidays, and by the provisions of the Factory Act, which limit the hours of labour, appoint fixed hours for meals, and secure the half-holiday on Saturdays.

"I cannot let the opportunity pass of noticing that children are often unduly taxed by labour too severe in character for their strength, particularly in wedging and in carrying clay for the men who hire them.

"Another subject to bring before you is, the increasing employment of young females to turn the jiggers, and to run 'moulds,' a description of work unsuited to their sex, and objectionable also on moral considerations, as aggravating in the worst form the association of the sexes, under conditions wanting in publicity, and in the supervision of others.

"This result has followed, in the first place, the revival and extension of the pottery manufacture, during the past two years; and in the next place, the competition for boy labour brought about by the rapid development of the iron manufacture in this division of Staffordshire. But it cannot be ignored, that the Factory Act has exercised a considerable effect in bringing it about by introducing the half-time system, and thereby lessening the amount of labour previously obtained from children without reference to their age. A beneficent change, however, though it may have in some degree entailed the objectionable employment of young females in ill adapted work.

"Lastly, let me add that my prolonged, extensive, and now very intimate knowledge of the physical condition of the operatives in the potteries is confirmatory in all essential points of

the statements made in my letter to the Commissioner, at the time he was engaged in making investigations respecting the state of the potteries, preliminary to the introduction of the Factories Act Extension Act. The physical development of the potteries is inferior and retarded or deteriorated; and now that the attention of the thoughtful classes has been drawn to the subject, the fact I state will, I apprehend, be contested by a few. Indeed, on all sides as well by masters as by workpeople, the conviction is expressed, that, in the course of years, the Factory Act will bring about an improvement both in the physical and in the moral well being of the population of the potteries.

"I remain, yours obediently,

"J. J. Arlidge."

I will add but the remarks of Mr. Stansfield, the certifying surgeon of Bristol, on mixed employments, and the trades of the parents whose children have been found to be entirely ignorant.

On vaccination Mr. Stansfield remarks:

"It is very satisfactory to find from the careful examination of 890 children, that 761 have been effectually vaccinated.

"On the physical condition of the examined, the great majority of those presented were, though generally short in stature, very fairly developed. All were accustomed to have animal food (principally bacon,) and hardly in any case did there appear to have been deficiency of nourishment. The fact, that out of 890 children and young persons, the large proportion of 425 were totally ignorant, reflects very much upon the parents, as there are very few towns possess greater facilities for cheap education than the city of Bristol. Perhaps one great reason of this deficiency arises from the very few short timers employed. With respect to the Sunday school, it is remarkable that though nearly one half of the whole number examined are totally ignorant, yet a very large majority attend Sunday schools. The greater number attend Dissenting schools, yet of those possessing the highest education the greater number attend Church of England schools.

"In most cases where the parents are in receipt of good wages the children are better educated, though there are some very grave exceptions. In one case the earnings of the family averaged 5*l.* a week, and yet the children were only able to read indifferently."

We thus see that:—With reference to the sexes employed, the number of each is about equal.

2. That the general ignorance is deplorable enough, but in particular instances it is a national disgrace.

3. That the attendance at the Sunday school as a means of secular education is comparatively useless.

4. That the former physical deterioration and the deformities among the Factory operatives are obsolete.

5. That though cases still occur where children or young

persons are presented for employment when physically unfit, or in such a state of dirt and filth as to render them obnoxious to their fellow workers, they are comparatively rare, whether that circumstance arises from a feeling of the certainty of their rejection by the examining surgeon or not.

I now propose to show by the numbers in certain trades, of the parents of those applicants that could read, write, and account well, and of those who possessed none of these qualifications though living in the same districts and therefore subject to the same influences, and further, by the wages of the parents so far as they could be ascertained, that compulsory education is absolutely needed for all labour, for the following reasons alone, if for no other, namely,—

1st. In order to prepare uneducated children for the half-time system that, their subsequent education may be simultaneously progressive with that of whole day scholars.

2d. For the accomplishment of this purpose, to show under what circumstances and in what manner it may be needful to supplement the means of the really poor, that their children may acquire equal advantages with those of well-to-do workers, down to the street Arab, who may I trust be brought within the same pale when not criminal,—just a social degree beyond the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act.

There appear to be certain occupations in every industrial locality, which supply children and young persons to associated labour more than others. From whichever district these returns have been derived, the result is the same; with an insignificent difference as respects the whole community, but having somewhat more or less reference to the staple trade of the place. Out of 12,601 applicants collated, the children of upwards of 5,000 parents in 240 trades in 48 districts were wholly ignorant; and they were mainly supplied from the following trades out of the 240:—

Number in the Trade.		Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Centesimal proportion to parents.
110	Blacksmiths	20	17	37	30
122	Brickmakers	36	24	60	49
170	Bricklayers	32	47	79	27
375	Carters	90	71	161	42
1129	Colliers	359	267	626	55
140	Engineers	28	17	45	32
2648	Factory workers	428	483	911	34
115	Gardeners	18	16	34	29
139	Hawkers	36	30	66	48
209	Joiners	21	35	56	26
241	Masons	34	42	76	31

Number in the Trade.		Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Centesimal proportion to parents.
199	Mechanics -	42	26	68	34
115	Painters -	23	25	48	41
589	Potters - -	151	263	414	70
132	Printers -	26	28	54	40
338	Shoemakers -	57	62	119	32
100	Sawyers -	18	20	38	38
132	Shopkeepers -	11	17	27	20
188	Tailors -	32	40	72	38

The order of gross ignorance amongst families in certain trades seems therefore as follows:—potters which includes pressers, carters, brickmakers, hawkers, bricklayers, painters, printers, sawyers, tailors, factory workers, mechanics, and so on, shopkeepers presenting the most intelligent aspect, and potters the lowest. Out of the total number of applicants, it is melancholy to observe that ten per cent. of one or other of the parents were dead.

As a good deal has from time to time been advanced about the propriety of limiting the commencing age of work to 10, 11, or 12 years, and thus of abandoning the half-time system on the strength of an education to be obtained preparatory to these ages, it may be interesting to observe the ignorance of the applicants at the three periods of 10, 11, and 12 years. The following table attempts to show this.

Taking the gross number of wholly ignorant applicants at 5,113, then of these there were—

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
At 8 years of age	50	160	210
„ 9 „	130	229	359
„ 10 „	162	232	394
	342	621	963
„ 11 „	240	255	495
	582	876	1,458
„ 12 „	544	485	1,029
	1,126	1,361	2,487
„ 13 „	853	603	1,456
„ 14 „	346	341	687
„ 15 „	195	162	357
„ 16 „	49	45	94
„ 17 „	23	9	32
	2,592	2,521	5,113

We thus find that, if education under ten is not to be compulsory, and if ten years of age was to be the minimum of full time work, then 18 per cent. only of all applicants would have the opportunity of attending school, if eleven, 28 per cent., if twelve, 48 per cent., whilst by permitting the age to remain at what it is, possibly 77 per cent. might possess this advantage.

I would take this opportunity of noticing the very small amount of disease which the applicants presented, and for which they were rejected. There were not 100 cases in all. And this I think, as Mr. Newbold, the surgeon at Macclesfield, suggests, may arise from the certainty of such cases being detected by the certifying surgeon. We have unfortunately no means of ascertaining what may be the effect of the labour, high temperatures, and close atmospheres upon the young and unhabituated constitutions. We must seek this result in the general vital statistics of industrial towns, and in the collateral as well as labour causes to which they may be referred.

The returns for Macclesfield (a textile district) and Hanley (an earthenware district) are presented, collated, so as to show the trades more particularly and the numbers of applicants in each that were and were not well educated. In these we find that the proportion of applicants from these occupations to the whole of the applicants from Macclesfield that could not read, is 33 per cent. In Hanley it is 42 per cent. In the city of Bristol it is 32 per cent. Why these differences should exist I do not quite comprehend; for although there may be large occupations among the whole number of industries, they are not large to the aggregate industry of each place. And this is a fact too, of some consequence with reference to specific remedial action for educational deficiencies generally. It points to the families by their trades from whence these deficiencies spring, and whither our first attempts are to be made made to counteract them.

But it suggests more immediately with reference to compulsory education that, if any number of parents in the minor occupations can afford voluntarily to educate their children well (which it is proved by the following tables they do), then the number in the more important trades who do not perform this natural duty ought to be compelled to do it by law, in order that society may not suffer either socially or pecuniarily for their wilful default.

The "argument" derivable from the vaccination question, next to its hygienic interest, is that which is marked by italics in Mr. Coultate's evidence in page 105.

TABLE 1.

TRADES, &c. of PARENTS and the Number of Persons in those Trades in Hanley (Potteries) whose children could and could not read, and who were applicants for earthenware work between Sept. 1st and Dec. 31st, 1866, with the Wages of the Parents weekly.

—	Could read.	Not.	Wages.	—	Could read.	Not.	Wages.
			s.				*s.*
Auctioneer	1	6	—	Hawker	3	2	—
Away	1	—	—	Huckster	1	1	—
Blacksmith	5	6	—	Ironburner	—	1	—
Barber	1	—	—	Joiner	9	5	26 to 28
Banksman	1	1	—	Loader	—	1	—
Boatman	1	—	—	Labourer	22	29	18 to 21
Broom maker	—	1	—	Lodging-keeper	—	1	—
Bricklayer	6	14	30 to 32	Mason	1	1	—
Brickmaker	2	3	—	Moulder	2	—	—
Butcher	4	3	—	Miller	2	3	20
Blind	—	1	—	Millwright	—	1	27
Brewer	1	—	—	Modeller	1	—	—
Boiler maker	1	—	—	Mould maker	2	—	—
Baker	2	—	—	Nail maker	—	1	—
Bailiff	2	2	—	Nightman	—	1	—
Clothier	1	—	—	Ovenman	3	5	—
Chair bottomer	—	2	10	Ostler	—	1	20
Collier	41	73	18 to 30	Painter	4	4	30 to 40
Colour maker	1	—	—	Packer	7	1	—
Cripple	—	3	—	Printer	7	8	30
Carter	12	5	14 to 18	Potter	23	11	25
Cooper	—	1	—	Presser	12	8	20 to 50
Cratemaker	3	1	—	Plate maker	3	2	—
Candlestick maker	—	1	—	Piglifter	2	—	—
Clock maker	1	—	—	Puddler	14	3	21
Coachman	1	—	—	Policeman	2	—	—
Chandler	—	1	—	Placer	6	6	15
Clogger	1	4	—	Porter	2	—	—
Dead	42	37	—	Publican	1	—	—
Dishmaker	3	5	30 to 40	Plasterer	1	—	—
Dipper	4	1	—	Plumber	—	1	—
Dyer	—	1	—	Packman	1	—	—
Draper	1	—	—	Quarryman	1	—	—
Engineer	2	—	—	Ragman	—	1	—
Engine driver	1	1	—	Schoolmistress	1	—	—
Engine tenter	3	—	—	Salesman	1	—	—
Foreman	11	—	—	Slip maker	4	6	—
Forgeman	5	11	18 to 42	Saddler	1	—	—
Fitter	2	5	35	Sinker	2	3	—
Fireman	14	2	30 to 50	Sagger maker	4	3	24 to 30
Fruiter	1	—	—	Soldier	—	1	—
Farmer	4	—	—	Shoemaker	11	13	16 to 20
Furnace maker	1	4	—	Sawyer	—	3	—
Figure maker	2	1	—	Tailor	6	9	5 to 20
Fruiterer	1	—	—	Toffee maker	—	1	—
Gas fitter	1	—	—	Tanner	1	—	—
Glasscutter	2	—	—	Tinman	—	1	—
Glassworker	—	1	20	Turner	6	6	35 to 40
Gatekeeper	1	—	—	Toy dealer	—	1	—
Gardener	2	—	—	Tobacconist	1	—	—
Gamekeeper	—	1	—	Upholsterer	1	—	—
Gilder	3	2	—	Warehouseman	3	—	—
Handler	3	1	30	Waiter	1	—	—
Hatter	—	1	—				

TABLE No. 2.

TRADES, &c. of PARENTS, and the Number of Persons in those Trades in Macclesfield (silk) whose children could and could not read, who were applicants for factory work between Sept. 1st and Dec. 31st, 1866, with the Wages of the Parents weekly.

—	Could read.	Not.	Wages.	—	Could read.	Not.	Wages.
			s.				*s.*
Agent	1	—	—	Labourer	54	41	11 to 18
Auctioneer	—	1	—	Lodgeman	2	—	20
Boatman	1	1	18 to 40	Mason	20	2	15 to 30
Bricklayer	7	5	24	Miller	1	—	14
Bagman	1	—	—	Manager	20	—	20 to 30
Baker	6	2	—	Moulder	1	1	—
Book-keeper	2	—	25	Mechanic	4	—	—
Blacksmith	2	3	—	Maker up	1	—	—
Brickmaker	1	—	—	Nil	15	10	—
Blockcutter	1	—	—	Nailmaker	1	—	—
Bleacher	1	—	—	Ostler	1	1	—
Butcher	3	—	—	Overlooker	1	4	18 to 24
Blind	1	—	—	Painter	9	—	—
Brewer	4	2	20	Platelayer	1	—	—
Basket maker	—	1	—	Printer	4	—	15
Cabinet maker	1	—	—	Policeman	1	—	22
Carpet maker	1	—	—	Packer up	1	—	—
Collier	10	1	20	Porter	4	—	—
Carrier	6	1	10 to 16	Plasterer	2	—	—
Coachman	1	—	—	Reedmaker	1	—	—
Coachtrimmer	1	—	—	Roller coverer	1	—	—
Coalman	1	—	—	Shoemaker	8	4	—
Cabman	1	—	5 to 9	Staffman	2	1	—
Carter	1	2	17-17/6	Schoolmaster	1	—	50
Chimney sweep	1	—	—	Soldier	4	5	—
Cattle dealer	—	1	—	Shopkeeper	2	—	—
Cardcutter	—	1	—	Slater	1	1	—
Dead	52	28	—	Silkdresser	3	—	30
Dyer	14	12	14 to 20	Seaman	2	—	—
Drover	1	—	—	Servant	—	2	—
Engineman	11	—	10 to 18	Skepmaker	—	1	20
Engine driver	—	2	—	Sawyer	—	2	—
Engine tenter	—	1	20	Staymaker	—	1	—
Engraver	—	1	—	Tailor	5	3	—
Fruiterer	3	—	—	Traveller	2	—	—
Factory worker	32	17	12 to 17	Tanner	1	—	—
Fireman	1	—	22	Tollkeeper	1	—	—
Farmer	2	1	—	Teacher	1	—	—
Gardener	6	3	15	Watchman	6	3	18 to 12
Grinder	1	1	—	Whitesmith	1	—	20
Gatekeeper	1	—	—	Warehouseman	1	—	—
Ginger-beer maker	1	—	—	Wheelwright	2	—	—
Hawker	4	8	—	Weaver	75	67	11 to 20
Hatter	—	1	—	Woodturner	—	2	—
Joiner	10	8	20				

For example. By Table No. 1 it may be seen that in Hanley, in the Potteries, six bricklayers educated their children well, whilst 14 did not, the wages of a bricklayer in work being 30*s.* a week; 41 colliers did, and 73 did not, the minimum weekly wages of a collier in work and working daily, being from 18*s.* to 30*s.*; 12 carters did, and five did not, the wages being from 14*s.* to 18*s.*; 11 foremen did, nine did not; 14 firemen did, and two did not, the wages being from 30*s.* to 50*s.*; 23 potters (so called) did, and 11 not, the wages averaging about 25*s.*; 11 shoemakers did, and 13 not, the wages being from 16*s.* to 20*s.*, all these wages being those of the parent only, and therefore offering no criterion of the aggregate incomes of the respective families.

But the strongest proof of all, derived from these tables, of the ability of the working classes to provide for the education of their children out of their own means, and therefore, of the necessity there is that those who are either negligent or unwilling to provide it should be compelled to do so, is that of the number of applicants who were educated well, and not at all, being the children of parents who were dead. In the textile district, this number in the four last months of last year amounted to 88, of whom 52 were educated well; in the pottery district to 79, of whom 42 were educated well. The conclusion is therefore obvious that if, in the case of 94 applications where the domestic finances must have been limited for want of the earnings of the parent, all were educated well, then those who came from families where the heads were contributing their earnings to the common stock, were condemnatory of the parents for the mental deficiency which they themselves exhibited. Hence the apparent irremediableness of this deficiency, without the interference of the legislature. For I think we may be quite sure that, whatever is the average maximum rate of education among the advanced classes of operatives, those who have possessed for years the utmost advantages and opportunities, and have availed themselves of them, the same maximum proportion will not be exceeded by the agricultural classes, if it is at all approached.

It is thus that, reverting to my second corollary, namely, that "children who have received the rudiments of education "before being employed, and then pass under the half-time "system, make nearly equal progress at school with whole "day scholars; but that, without this early training they "are always a year or two behind them," we are led to believe that, any system of education, to be effectual, must be general, and to be general must be as unobjectionable as possible.

The following returns of the percentage "passes" after examination, of half-time and whole day scholars recently collected, confirm this corollary completely.

Comparative Educational State of Half-time and Whole-day Scholars at the last Examination.

National School.	Average half-time school passes per cent.	Average whole day school passes per cent.	Total number of Scholars.	
			Half-time.	Whole Day.
No. 1	74·7	83·95	18	27
„ 2	79	61	83	64
„ 3	Each child 2·72	Each child 2·75	22	121
„ 4	2·8	2·9	37	132
„ 5	91	90·0	58	42
„ 6	92	100	55	22
„ 7	Each child 2·91	Each child 2·98	13	137
„ 8	—	—	—	—

And if we regard the minimum rate of income which I have quoted, as presenting ample means on the part of the parent to obtain for his child the best education which our National schools afford, notwithstanding the advance in the price of the necessaries of life, we can scarcely fail to be convinced that, education among the working classes must ere long not only be general and unobjectionable, but it must also be made a condition of all labour under 13 years of age. For example, if the Factory Act was applied to all associated labour, it would insensibly and simultaneously gather under its education clauses, without any other machinery, by far the largest portion of the children of the working classes who, at the present moment, are without education at all. The compulsion would be indirect, but it would be peremptory; it would be in union with wages, and would be accepted, since it would be without offence. Then as to the numbers of children that are to be found in every community who, either from orphanage, or from being the offspring of negligent or vicious parents, or being members of large families, or from the low rate of local wages, or from accidental circumstances, even with every inclination to obey the law, are unable to attend school for want of pecuniary means, these would have to be dealt with, not by the Factory Act and its present system of supervision, but by another general Act, containing the provisions of the Factory Act as respects children only, in the first instance, *i.e.*, that it should be illegal to employ a child under eight years of age for wages; to employ a child of eight years of age at all, without first receiving from such child on its employment, a certificate of a minimum amount of education from

a certificated schoolmaster or mistress; or to employ a child between 8 and 13 years of age for more than half a day between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., without its attending school either every day or on alternate days. This general law would be equally applicable to agriculture as to manufacture, in fact to all employments whatever, and would absorb all the remaining children which the Factory Act left untouched, with the exception of wanderers who live by chance, and for whom homes and institutions might have to be established when the number of them was known.

In all cases where the wages of the parent were sufficient for the education of their children, the cost of it, under either Act, would fall upon them: in all cases of persons receiving parochial relief, the Poor Law has already provided the means for the same purpose, since all pauper children may at present be sent to school at the cost of the poor rate. What is wanted is, the further application of this remedy: (*i. e.*) power for a portion of the poor's rate to be distributable for general educational purposes, on the order of a local educational committee, composed of borough or county magistrates; and thus, all needful educational compulsion might be applied as easily to the agricultural as to the manufacturing clasess. True, many of the agricultural districts lie wide, and schools are often not convenient to the breadth of land over which labour spreads; and here and there the gang system, that prolific source of moral mischief, seems to preclude the possibility of double sets of labourers, as well as the rotation of school and labour. But this great question is no more one for present time only, than the Factory Act was in 1833, when there were few schools, and these sparsely scattered, most of them beyond the statutable limit of the two miles which the Act defines; when every master endeavoured to divest himself of the natural duty of educating his young workers by employing only full-timers, till he was compelled to do so by the supply of full-timers being exhausted. And if schools were erected then as soon as the necessity arose, so they will be again wherever they are needed for public convenience. Public watchfulness will in due time bring about obedience to the second of these Acts, and the elements of education, gathered in the esoteric walks of agriculture, will be perfected in more advanced communities.

I would add but a few words more, but I am wishful to render these observations a little more explicit with respect to what I mean by associated labour, and the readiest means of obtaining certificated masters and mistresses.

I call that labour associated which is peculiar to large manufactories or works where people are associated together for the purpose of a common industry; and I also call that associated labour which manipulates the same kind of product as is manufactured in the larger factories, or is relative to it.

Thus, in Coventry for example, there are several large factories occupied by ribbon manufacturers; and in 1861, in addition, I reported that there were 400 houses in each of which a man and his wife, with two or three other workers, not all of his own family, were engaged in ribbon weaving. These were all brought under the Factory Act, because they all employed steam power; and were obedient to the law, so long as the state of trade enabled them to work advantageously. Many of the occupiers of these houses have now reverted to hand labour, the looms being turned by little boys; and a great grievance it is that, they can now work such little children night and day if they like, whilst those who still continue to employ steam can only work between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. But because these small factories were houses in reality, we had but little more than ordinary trouble with them. And in like manner, whatever may be the number of such workers away, in any trade, it would be unwise to perpetuate the contentious state of things which is the result always of competition between restricted and unrestricted labour, by excluding them from the general Act affecting the larger trades. You can scarcely, for example, place the makers of guns under the law, without following into their home workshops the hundreds of handicraftsmen, women, and children, who are manipulating the parts of which the gun-maker is the virtual representative.

With respect to certificated school masters and mistresses, in my opinion, but which I give with deference, there ought to be as much freedom in teaching as in anything. Suppose, for instance, that after the 1st of January 1870 it should be illegal for any uncertificated master or mistress to teach the children of the working classes in any school, and that Boards of Examiners should be established in several large towns of the kingdom, approved by the Privy Council, (just as there are medical schools,) to which all might repair who desired to be examined for a certificate as a teacher of whatever might be the candidate's qualification, from the dame school to that of the highest denomination; character forming an element of the qualification,—from such examinations would arise, so to speak, a floating capital of knowledge, ready to locate itself wherever it would be likely to meet with success. That great stumbling block of compulsory education, religious teaching, would be overcome,

by doctrinal lessons coming last in the day's course; and by the children whose parents had objected to them being dismissed for the day before these lessons commenced. Practically, until it is forbidden by law to uneducated and uncertificated persons to teach in adventure schools, we shall never possess the excellence of education which a thoroughly good national system would develope. When it is, there will not be a school anywhere which is not usefully engaged.

It is scarcely now more the ignorance of poverty which we have to reclaim, for which excuses might be made, than the neglects of wealth; of wealth among the working classes misappropriated, and of intellectual powers ignored. Nor can it be wondered at that, under such circumstances, the words "virtue" and "chastity" are scarcely understood by so large a proportion of them, nor that the mortality of infant life forms such a vastly unfavourable element in the vital statistics of large towns; neither that, such a state of immoral mischiefs has become normal rather than accidental. Old hands retire and others fill their places: the old ones carry with them the recollections of, and occasional regrets for, the past, which in later years become painful: and the new ones become impressed with the vices to which they have succeeded; and there has been no method yet devised, excepting by the compulsory education of the Factory Act (the operation of which has been so partial, whilst the evils have been so immensely magnifying), by which a state so fatal to the best interests of the working classes could be averted.

But the Factory Act, however good in itself, is not the only remedial measure necessary to bring the minds of these classes into the purer spirit of domestic manufacture. It is only a part, although a step in the right direction, and a primary one. It checks the loss of physical force by limiting the hours of labour, and it affords opportunity to improve the mental condition by affording time for general and domestic instruction: but it makes no provision for the moral and physical supervision of the hands at work: it recognizes no sensual dangers in the promiscuous mixing of the sexes; nor in the listening of little ears to the occasional harrowing obscenities of libertinism. Its sanitary provisions are insufficient, however insanitary the work may be. It offers no inducement to industrial economy: it gives no encouragement to virtue as against vicious habits in the vast majority of cases. These matters, so all important in all true discipline, are comparatively unrecognized by this specific law, and pass unnoticed by most employers, though they are consequent on the labour. These are, in fact, moral

and social obligations left to be fulfilled by anybody who may assume the duty, either from religious or conscientious feelings.

But in a country like England, where it seems absolutely necessary to success that labour should be associated, the moral, as well as the physical aspect of overcrowded workshops, demands the severest examination; for it is in these schools that the vices of associated labour spring and grow and fly like seeds upon the wind to settle on the most cultivated spots. It is in them, where everything that is said or sung, is heard; whatever is done, is seen. There is scarcely a habit which comes not to be adopted by the force of such companionships. Moreover, it is in places where social order and decency are disregarded, that the characterless and the vicious offer themselves for employment, and are accepted: and thus living fungi spring from the apparently dead spawn, the moment that darkness and heat operate upon it together.

With education, however, must and no doubt will follow, the social and economic care of the working classes which is so much needed: needed by municipalities and local boards of health, as well as by manufacturers. We shall have to follow in the wake of the Manchester of France, so ably depicted by Mons. Veron, of the establishments of Mons. Dollfus and his disciples, of Mullhouse, and elsewhere, with their beneficent and merciful results;—to which I first called your attention in my reports for December 1863, and, subsequently, in April 1864;—and beginning with the lessons of a prudent economy, gradually work our way to that bodily and mental culture which is preliminary to a lifetime prolonged, and to the last enjoyed.

Let me conclude in the graphic and forcible language of M. Veron:—

"A working man may not understand the philosophy of wealth, but it will explain itself to him if he will allow his wages to accumulate for a month. He will then regard them as a sort of landscape, on which his own freehold, with a cheery little garden, is a prominent feature. And this is not all, for he sees before him, in a continued saving of even but a small part of his wages, a never-ending enjoyment and fulfilment of all his reasonable expectations, and an old age gently laid down wherever he may select the spot, without being driven into a corner and buried as a pauper. A workman who thus lives under the shelter of his own earnings can defy any storm, and delight in any gleam of sunshine. The tranquillity of his life is a sign set, so that every passer by may see it, and learn to feel that, to every man God has given the same enjoyments in degree, if not to all the same ability, unless they are expended in base and worthless gratifications. Moreover, he who makes no pro-

vision for old age is obliged at last to live on whatever comes to hand: to be snubbed and treated with contumely by those whose humbler efforts he formerly disregarded, and at last, impotent, to be pushed down by a crowd that will not wait till he dies a natural death."

The following is a summary of the recommendations in this report:—

To repeal the following Acts, namely, the Print Works Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29, and Print Works Act Amendment Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 70; the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 78; 25 Vict. c. 8, Open Air Bleach Works Act; 26 & 27 Vict. c. 38, Calendering and Finishing Acts; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 98, Finishing Act; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 17, the Lace Works Act; and to place all the works now under these several Acts, or that would henceforth have come under them had they not been repealed, under the Factory Acts Extension Act, pages 54, 55, 56:

To re-enact the 2nd sect. 24 & 25 Vict. in the said Lace Factories Act:

To re-enact the 8th sect. 23 & 24 Vict., Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, so far as relates to the meal-times of dyers, and the 9th sect. so far as relates to Turkey red dyeing, and the 10th sect. so far as relates to lime washing the ceilings of dye houses:

To amend the 19th, 20th, 21st, 42nd and 43rd sections of 7 Vict. c. 15, and the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of 19 and 20 Vict. c. 38, pages 62, 63, and 64:

To amend certain sections of the Factory Act Extension Acts, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 48, pages 67, 69, 70, and 71.

School Grants.

The following sums have, with your sanction, been given from my factory fine fund to the under-mentioned schools, namely,—

	£
To the Burslem Wesleyan School	60
„ Longton National School	50
„ Hyde „	6
„ Stockport „	12
„ „ Industrial „	5
„ Little Lever „	10
„ Newton Moor „	21
„ Radcliffe „	10
„ Bollington „	26
„ Wigan „	10
	210

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons within my district since the date of my last report:—

Appointments of Certifying Physicians and Surgeons.

England.

B. A. Brickwell, Esq.—Amersham, Bucks.
T. Shepherd, Esq.—Rainford, Lancaster.
F. Fitch, Esq.—Chaddesley Corbett, Worcester.
W. Terry, Esq.—Grassington, York.
B. Davies, Esq.—Newport, Monmouth.
C. U. Gamble, Esq.—Barnstaple, Devon.
B. Simmons, Esq.—Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester.
G. Michells, Esq.—St. Day Scorier, Cornwall.
Edward Andrew, Esq., M.D.—Shrewsbury, Salop.
T. Hutchinson, Esq.—Cambourne, Dorset.
G. M. Swinhoe, Esq.—New Swindon, Wilts.

Ireland.

John Stokes, Esq., M.D.—Cahir.
P. Russell, Esq.—Lurgan.
A. Ord, Esq., M.D.—Killyleagh.
E. B. Lane, Esq., M.D.—Newtownmilavady.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Robert Baker.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 31st October 1866.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Darkin.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 17.	Moran and Miller, Whitewell Print Works, near Belfast.	Sir Edward Coey, John Thompson, Rebert Grimshaw, and James Thompson, Esqrs., Whitehouse Petty Sessions.	Employing a child without first registering his name.	2 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without first obtaining a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not giving notice of the commencement of business.	- -	0 2 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not keeping a register of children - - -	-	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not keeping a register of young persons - -	- -	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without first registering his name.	- -	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same young person without a surgical certificate	- -	0 2 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1866.						
May 19.	Johnston and Carlisle, flax spinners, Belfast.	Jno. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R.M., and Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing four females in reeling after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	0 9 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Mitchell Bros., flax spinners, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing four females in reeling after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	0 9 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Ligoniel Spinning Company, Ligoniel, near Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing four females in cleaning machinery after 2 p.m.	2 0 0	0 9 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 25.	Northern Spinning and Weaving Company, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons before 6 a.m.	- -	- -	The defendants having transferred the offences to the spinning master, Charles Morrow, (a steady, well conducted man,) all but one were withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without first registering his name.	- -	- -	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without first registering his name.	- -	- -	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without a school certificate.	- -	- -	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	- -	- -	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	
,,	Chas. Morrow, spinning master, Northern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing a young person before 6 a.m. - -	1 0 0	0 14 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Darkin*—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25.	Waring and Duncan, flax spinners, Ligoniel, near Belfast.	Jno. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R.M., and Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing four females in reeling after 6 p.m.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without first registering her name.	- -	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a school certificate.	- -	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
"	Wm. Crothers, gatekeeper to Messrs. Waring and Duncan, Ligoniel, near Belfast.	" "	Wilfully obstructing the sub-inspector, by delaying his admission into the factory yard.	3 0 0	0 2 6	
June 30.	John Hind and Sons, flax spinners, near Belfast.	" "	Employing a child without first registering her name.	- -	- -	The defendants proved that the offences were committed by the overlooker, Marshall Stewart; and as he had already suffered for his fault, three cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	- -	- -	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a school certificate.	- -	- -	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25.	Marshall Stewart, overlooker at Messrs. Hind's, Belfast.	Jno. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R.M., & Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Steen.			
July 25.	T. & J. Baxendell, cotton spinners, Alpha Mill Denton.	John Mayall, Esq., James Buckley, Esq., Abel Buckley, Esq., Ashton Petty Sessions.	Employing 10 females and young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	10 0 0	5 17 0	
Aug. 25.	Wm. Barton, cotton spinners, Golborne.	Rev. Peter Legh, T. E. Withington, Esq., Geo. Artingstoll, Esq., Newton Bridge Petty Sessions.	Having mill gearing unfenced with which a young person was liable to come in contact, and whereby severe bodily injury was sustained.	- -	- -	Dismissed.
Sept. 29.	Edmund Clayton, Lymm, fustian cutter.	James Staunton, Esq., Thomas S. Bazley, Esq., Lymm Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without registration -	- -	0 4 6	Fined in costs only.
Oct. 1.	Wm. Williamson, fustian cutter, Church Street, Warrington.	Shaw Thewliss, Esq., Henry White, Esq., Peter Smith, Esq., Warrington Petty Sessions.	Employing 10 females and young persons after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 19 0	9 cases withdrawn.
,,	,, ,,	,,	Employing a young person without registration.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing his own child without registration.	0 7 6	0 3 3	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing his own child without surgical certificate.	0 7 6	0 3 3	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Steen*—continued			
Oct. 1.	Saml. Hunt, fustian cutter, Warrington.	Shaw Thewliss, Esq., Henry White, Es., Peter Smith, Esq., Warrington Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without registration.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Buller.			
Aug. 13	Richard Kiln, Wallington Pottery, Fareham.	Admiral Sir Henry Chads, K.C.B., Spencer Smith, Esq., Sessions House, Fareham.	Employing a young person without having registered his name, &c.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn.
,, 31	Alfred Curtis, Town Mills, Romsey.	William Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq., The Rev. Thomas Heathcote Tragett, Sessions House, Romsey.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without having registered his name, &c.	- -	0 11 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. May.			
June 19	Allman, Broughton, & Co., Burslem.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing three children without school certificates.	3 0 0	2 4 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 19	Wade and Myatt, Burslem	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing a young person without registration	- -	0 11 6	Information withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Absalom Hackney, Burslem.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	- -	- -	Dismissed.
"	George Pearce, Burslem -	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	- -	- -	Dismissed.
"	Edward Fells (workman), Burslem.	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Jesse Simpson (workman), Burslem.	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
" 20	Cooper Nixon & Co., Longton.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Henry Smith, Longton -	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Thomas Davies, Longton -	" "	Allowing his child to work before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
"	Edward Fearn, Longton -	" "	Allowing his child to work before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Frances Judge, Longton -	" "	Allowing her child to work before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
July 5	Edward Pearson, Cobridge	J. E. Davies. Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a child without a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS.—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Natute of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1865.			*Informations laid by Mr. May*—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 5	Thomas Cartwright, Cobridge.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a young person without registration.	- - -	- - -	Information withdrawn the defendant having become insolvent.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	- - -	- - -	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate.	- - -	- - -	
Aug. 16	R. T. Boughton & Co., Burslem.	" "	Neglecting to keep Factory cleanly.	3 0 0	0 9 6	
"	John Mills (workman), Tunstall.	" "	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 0 0	One information withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	James Jones, Tunstall -	" "	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Adjourned to Aug. 30, and then withdrawn, a conviction being obtained on another information.
" 17	Thomas Walker, Fenton -	J. E. Davies, Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 5 0	1 1 0	
" 28	James Jones, Tunstall -	J. E. Davies, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 5 0	0 17 6	
"	" "	" "	Allowing his child to work before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
"	James Holdcroft (workman), Tunstall.	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 17 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS.—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30	Samuel Ray, Brierley Hill	—— Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Neglecting to send notice of occupation.	- - -	1 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 4	William Tatton, Burslem.	J. E. Davies, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing his child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	1 10 0	
			Informations laid by Mr. Fitton.			
May 11	John Morris - - -	Alfred Talbot, Esq. the Mayor, and Henry Jecks Dixon, Esq,	Neglecting to send his child to school.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
„	George Barnett - -	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„	John Rennie - - -	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
„	Thomas Plews - -	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school.	- - -	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs as the parent had sent his son regularly to school since the first complaint made on the point, which the others had neglected to do. I applied in this case for the costs to be remitted, but it could not be done.
Sept. 27	John Holt, manager of "The Nuneaton Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited."	A. C. Prettyman, Esq., and C. Alliston, Esq.	Employing ten young persons in the Factory after 6 p.m. on August 31st.	- - -	3 17 0	Case dismissed as "not legally proven against John Holt."

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Fitton*—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	"The Nuneaton Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited."	H. R. Harper, Esq., and A. C. Prettyman, Esq.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on August 31st.	1 0 0	1 8 6	It having been stated during the hearing of the above cases that the Provisions of the Factory Act could not be made to apply to a "Limited" Company, the summons in this case was taken out against the Company to settle the point as to whether a Factory occupied by a Limited Company is exempt from the Factory Laws or not.
			Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw.			
June 14	Mrs. William Shaw, Newbury, Berkshire, Potter.	George Charles Cherry and John Matthews, Esqs.	1. Employing a young person without having registered his name, &c.	1 0 0	0 11 0	On account of certain domestic circumstances alleged by her attorney, and on promise of future compliance with the Act, penalties for the last three offences were not pressed for.
			2. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	- -	
			3. Employing a young person until 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	- -	- -	
			4. Employing a young person from 5 a.m. till 7 p.m. on same day.	- -	- -	
„ 28	John Ellis, Pottery Manufacturer, Red Crown St., Bristol.	B. Smith and I. B. Palmer, Esqs.	1. Employing a woman during time allowed for dinner.	- -	- -	Evidence ruled to be defective, and case accordingly dismissed.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	John Ellis, Pottery Manufacturer, Red Crown St., Bristol.	B. Smith and J. B. Palmer, Esqs.	2. Neglecting to hang Meal Hour Notice at entrance to the pottery as required by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15 s. 28.	2 0 0	2 4 6	These charges were made and pressed because of defendant's persistent neglect for the space of 18 months, and, notwithstanding repeated advice and persuasion.
			3. Neglecting to register the date of employment of a young person as required by said Act, s. 9.	2 0 0		
			4. Neglecting to register the date of last lime-washing of works, according to Sched. B. of said Act.	2 0 0		
			5. Neglecting to register the holidays and half-holidays, given in accordance with said Act, according to Sched. B.	2 0 0		
Aug. 10.	William Llewellyn, Flannel Manufacturer, Glynnrath, Glamorganshire.	Howel Gwyn, G. Llewellyn, and J. T. D. Llewellyn, Esqs.	1. Employing five young persons and females unlawfully after 6 p.m.	5 0 0	3 11 2	Was convicted for this class of offence in 1862.
			2. Obstructing Mr. Earnshaw in the execution of his duty by locking the factory door and removing the key, obliging him therefore to use force for gaining admission.	5 0 0	0 16 0	
			3. Attempting to conceal the aforesaid five persons, by covering them with fleeces of wool.	- -	2 18 0	The evidence in these cases being divided between the persons having hidden themselves of their own accord and having been directed so to do, the bench decided to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and accordingly dismissed the charges.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bailey.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 14	John Whitaker, Daisy Field Mill, Padiham, County of Lancaster.	T. H. Whitaker and I. Heelis, Esqs., at Burnley.	For employing 22 females and other young persons after 6 p.m.	11 0 0	11 6 6	11 cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 23	John Battersby, employed at Messrs. Bracewell's Factory, Butt's Mill, Barnoldwick, County of York.	W. H. Wood and T. T. England, Esqs., at Colne.	For unlawfully conniving at the employment at full time of his daughter at the Factory, knowing her to be under 13, the age certified in the surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
June 18	Richard and Henry Law, Scar Top Mill, Burnley, County of Lancaster.	J. Heelis and J. Moore, Esqs. at Burnley.	For employing a young person under 16 without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	For employing a young person under 16 without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons without registering their names.	- -	- -	
July 16	John and Mark Kippax, Salford Mill, Burnley, County of Lancaster.	T. H. Whitaker and J. Heelis, Esqs., at Burnley.	For employing two females and one young person during part of the time allowed for breakfast.	3 0 0	2 0 6	
Aug. 6	William Bennett Venn, Albion Mill, Habergham Eaves, County of Lancaster.	„ „	For employing a young person under 16 without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 13	George Slater, Sandygate Mill, Habergham Eaves, County of Lancaster.	J. Heelis and J. Dugdale, Esqs., at Burnley.	For not securely fencing a hoist.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
„ 13	Thomas Thistlethwaite, employed by Messrs. J. C. Waddington, Orchard Mill, Padiham, County of Lancaster.	J. Heelis and J. Dugdale, Esqs., at Burnley.	For allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule.	- -	- -	Dismissed, costs paid by Government, 4*s*.
Oct. 15	Robert Emmott, Harl Syke Shed, Briercliffe, County of Lancaster.	T. H. Whitaker and J. Heelis, Esqs., at Burnley.	For employing his daughter, a child under 8 years of age.	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 24	James Ingham and Samuel Farcy, Greenhill Mill, Colne, County of Lancaster.	W. H. Wood and W. F. Ecroyd, Esqs., at Colne.	For unlawfully deducting the sum of 15*d*. from the wages of a certain young person under 16, towards the payment of the fee of the surgeon for granting a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 16 6	
„		„ „	For unlawfully deducting the sum of 18*d*. from the wages of a certain young person under 16, towards the payment of the fee of the surgeon for granting a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 15 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Kent.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Wm. Matthews, Newtown	Wm. Luttener and S. Scott, Esqrs., Town Hall, Newtown.	Neglecting to limewash the factory for more than 14 months.	3 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,		,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Jones.			
,, 3	Sidney Smith - -	Bolton, before the Mayor, John Cannon, John Haslam, John Orton, and J. R. Wolfenden, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Richard Arkwright -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Richard Pollitt - -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	James Bradbury -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Robert Hindley -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Thos. Holden - -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Wm. Isherwood -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Annie Murray - -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	Thos. Heaton - -	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 11 6	

Parents, all of Bolton.

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 3	James Monks - - (Parents, all of Bolton.)	Bolton, before the Mayor, John Cannon, John Haslam, John Orton, and J. R. Wolfenden, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Richard Booth -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Mary Compton -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Patrick Leary - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Jos. Russell - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Jas. Ainsworth -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	John Lee - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	John Leach - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Ralph Winneard -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	John Rutten - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Jas. Grundy - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Harriet Gilliver -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Robert Brooks -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„ 7	Thos. Greenhalgh, parent	Bolton, before Peter Ainsworth and Chas. Darbishire, Esqrs.	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Peter Lawton, parent -	Bolton, before Peter Ainsworth and Chas. Derbishire, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„ 14	Jos. Ashworth and Sons, Ainsworth, near Bolton, calico printers.	Bury, before Wm. Openshaw and Richd. Bealey, Esqrs.	Employing four children without certificates of school attendance.	2 0 0	2 13 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 17	Robert Callen, Warrington, fustian cutter.	Warrington, before the Mayor and Peter Smith, Esq.	Employing a young person without having registered the name and date of the first employment of the same.	1 0 0	0 10 0	Informations laid by Mr. Jones in the absence of Mr. Steen.
„	Wm. Williamson, Warrington, fustian cutter.	„ „	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing the same without having registered the name and date of first employment of the same.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„ 21	Robt. Bowcock - (Parents, all of Bolton.)	Bolton, before the Mayor, John Orton, and J. R. Wolfenden, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
„	Jas. Bradley - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Jas. Speakman -	„ „	„ „ „	0 10 0	0 11 6	
„	Edw. Goodsen - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Thos. Dillon - -	„ „	„ „ „	- -	- -	Dismissed, no jurisdiction.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
„	Saml. Eccles - - (Parents, all of Bolton.)	Bolton, before the Mayor, John Orton, and J. R. Wolfenden, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Jas. Pendlebury -	„ „	„ „ „	0 10 0	0 11 6	
June 28	Jas. Barnes - -	Bolton, before the Mayor, W. F. Hulton, James Knowles, and John Cannon, Esqrs.	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Thos. Slater - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	Isaac Foxcroft - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„ 30	John Turner, Cononley, near Skipton.	Skipton, before T. H. Ingham, F. J. Lace, and J. N. Preston, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons without having registered their names and date of first employment.	- -	1 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 14	Bentley Pollitt, Adlington, near Chorley, calico printer.	Chorley, before Thos. Bright Crosse and R. P. Parker, Esqrs.	Employing two children without surgical certificates.	1 10 0	1 4 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Absalom Hutchinson, parent.	„ „	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school, and allowing him to be employed full time before he had attained 13 years of age.	0 10 0	0 12 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 14	Assignees of Cook and Slater, Adlington.	Chorley, before Thos. Bright Crosse and R. P. Parker, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 18 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without having registered the name and date of the first employment of the same.	- -	0 13 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Wm. Edwards and Henry Berries, agents in the factory of Thos. Gerard and Son, Adlington.	" "	Neglecting to register the names of two young persons before employing the same.	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
				- -	0 5 6	
"	Booth Wolstenholme, Ramsbottom.	Bury, Jno. Hutchinson and O. O. Walker, Esqs.	Employing twenty young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	15 0 0	13 7 6	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 27	Wm. Crompton - (Parents, all of the Bolton Dist.)	County Petty Sessions, Bolton, before Alfred Barnes and Wm. Hinmeas, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Jno. Holden - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Wm. Morris - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Hannah Sidebottom -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Margaret Leach -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	John Fox - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Jno. Ridings - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.		Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 27	Wm. Rathe	Parents, all of the Bolton District.	County Petty Sessions, Bolton, before Alfred Barnes and Wm. Hinmeas, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„	Jas. Greenhalgh		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„	George Yates		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„	Robt. Greenhalgh		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 16 6	
„	Robt. Greenhalgh		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 14 0	Withdrawn at the request of the justices.
Sept. 6	Jno. Napkin	Parents, all of the Bolton Country District.	Town Hall, Bolton, before Joseph Crook and Wm. Hinmeas, Esqrs.	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Francis Henshaw		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Jno. Davies		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Jno. Howcroft		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	MichaelShaughnessy		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Wm. Sixsmith		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Margt. Seddon		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Thos. Longworth		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	

List of Prosecutions—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.		Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
				Informations laid by Mr. Jones—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1866. Sept. 6	Jos. Rawson	Parents, all of the Bolton Country District.	Town Hall, Bolton, before Joseph Crook and Wm. Hinmers, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Jacob Percival		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Thos. Bradley		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Wm. Brooks		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Jno. Jones		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Wm. Lord		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Jonathan Openshaw		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Wm. Goodew		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Jos. Young		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Wm. Jackson		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Benj. Farrer		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Jno. Wilson		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Jas. Swindells		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Mary Heathcote		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	David Fletcher		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Sarah Bradshaw		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„	Joseph McGorry		„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 10 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Patrick Crossley -	Town Hall, Bolton, before Alfred Barnes and Peter Ainsworth, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to work full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Patrick Healey -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Geo. Ashworth -	" "	" " "	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	Edw. Sofield - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Joseph Riding -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Peter Parkinson -	" "	" " "	- -	0 10 6	Dismissed.
"	Nathan Hurst -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	John Higson - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Wm. Mather - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	James Owen - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	Geo. Walkden - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Mary Fogg - -	" "	" "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Wm. Ware - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Peter Hallwell -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	Jas. Fletcher - -	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 10 6	

Parents, all of the Bolton Country District.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.		Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				*Informations laid by Mr. Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Robt. Lindley	Parents, all of the Bolton Country District.	Town Hall, Bolton, before Alfred Barnes and Peter Ainsworth, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to work full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Thos. Wolstenholme		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	David Garside		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Jno. Seddon		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Jonathan Hamlet		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Robt. Howarth		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	10 6	
,,	Thos. Bateman		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Matthew Pugh		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Wm. Seddon		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Thos. Eckersley		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Isaac Barret		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Jno. Riley		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Jas. Charnock		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	- - -	- -	Dismissed.
,,	Hannah Yates		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Jas. Astley		,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 5 0	0 12 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Jas. Aspinall - -	Town Hall, Bolton, before Alfred Barnes and Peter Ainsworth, Esqrs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to work full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Wm. Welsby - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„ 13	Wm. Seddon - -	Town Hall, Bolton, before Joseph Crook and Peter Ainsworth, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing to be employed before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	- -	0 10 6	Dismissed.
„	Jno. McMillan - -	„ „	„ „ „	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Nathaniel Rothwell -	„ „	„ „ „	5 0	0 12 6	

Parents, all of the Bolton Country District.

Appendix No. 1.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death	3	1	1	–	1	–	5	1	6
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	2	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Amputation of left hand or arm	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Amputation of part of right hand	6	9	11	13	4	3	21	25	46
Amputation of part of left hand	6	4	10	16	3	2	19	22	41
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	5	1	7	3	3	–	15	4	19
Fracture of hand or foot	9	8	10	4	1	3	20	15	35
Injuries to head and face	3	11	6	5	3	1	12	17	29
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	67	67	109	95	21	12	197	174	371
Total	102	104	156	136	37	21	295	261	556

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	3	2	–	1	–	7	3	10
Fracture of hand or foot	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Injuries to head and face	7	1	1	–	1	–	9	1	10
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	22	7	14	7	4	1	40	15	55
Total	37	11	17	7	6	1	60	19	79

LONDON:

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
4th July 1867.

Sir,

We have submitted to you in our separate Reports such matters as have come under our notice since our Reports up to November last.

There is nothing of which we are aware requiring us jointly to remark upon in this Report.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALEXR REDGRAVE.
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1867.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F
Causing death	16	6	6	7	3	–	25	13	38
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	3	3	3	–	–	6	6	12
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	1	3	–	–	–	7	1	8
Amputation of part of right hand	23	34	40	46	15	10	78	90	168
Amputation of part of left hand	20	18	27	30	12	9	59	57	116
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	29	6	41	11	14	5	84	22	106
Fracture of hand or foot	28	32	26	38	23	12	77	82	159
Injuries to head and face	22	24	24	28	16	6	62	58	120
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	317	267	341	325	133	70	791	662	1453
Total	462	391	512	488	216	112	1190	991	2181

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	2	2	1	–	1	–	4	2	6
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	11	5	12	3	5	–	28	8	36
Fracture of hand or foot	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	5
Injuries to head and face	13	9	9	5	3	1	25	15	40
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	47	19	30	14	10	2	87	35	122
Total	77	35	57	23	19	3	148	61	209

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions and the Amount of Penalties and Costs in the Districts of the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th of April 1867.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.						
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£5.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neglecting to fence mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	25	11	14	—	—	—	2	—	8	1	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	27	19	8	—	—	—	5	1	13	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day	9	8	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	11	9	2	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women before six o'clock a.m.	25	10	15	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m.	33	31	1	1	—	—	29	—	1	1	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after seven o'clock p.m.	17	10	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday	23	*18	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	19	12	6	1	—	—	11	—	1	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women on Christmas Day, Good Friday, sacramental fast day or holiday	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carried forward	197	135	60	2	—	—	109	2	29	2	2

* One (James Platt, Fustian Cutter) fined in costs only.

Appendix No. 2—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.						
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£5.
Brought forward -	197	135	60	2	—	—	109	2	29	2	2
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	15	11	4	—	7	2	2	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - -	15	15	—	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of occupation - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not keeping a register -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not limewashing, as required by law - - -	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not entering dates of holidays or limewashing in register - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Making false entries in the register of young persons, limewashing, &c. -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office - -	7	*1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	246	171	73	2	20	3	112	2	30	7	5

The total amount of fines inflicted, £218 10*s.*
The total amount of costs. £120 18*s.* 5*d.*

William Hamilton, convicted in costs only.

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-Year ended 30th April 1867.

SIR, *Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, Whitehall, S.W.*

The following are the places in which I have inspected factories and other works and schools during the above-named six months:—

Halifax, Brighouse, Sowerbybridge, Ripponden, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, Manchester, Pendleton, Newton Heath, Failsworth, Bury, New Mills, Liverpool, Bootle, Derby, Wiln, Draycott, Borrowash, Melbourne, London.

The return of prosecutions is given as usual in the Appendix. There is nothing which calls for particular remark. The amount of fines imposed was 133*l.*, but two fines of 2*l.* each inflicted upon operatives were remitted with your sanction, and the amount available for distribution and schools was therefore 129*l.*

The following grants have been made to day schools attended by the half-timers employed in factories:

The sum of 15*l.* to each of the under-mentioned schools:

The National School, St. Paul's, Preston.
" St. James's, Heywood.

The sum of 10*l.* each to:

The National School, Mount Pellon, Halifax.
" Horbury, Wakefield.
" Wortley, Leeds.
" Idle "
" Lees, Oldham.
" St. Mary's, Preston.
" Whitfield, Glossop.
" Marplebridge.
" Royton.
" Tintwhistle.
The Independent School, Wheatley, Halifax.
" " Wesleyan School, Bolton Brow.

The sum of 5*l.* each to:

The National School, Esholt, Leeds.
" Paddock, Huddersfield.
" Walton-le-dale.

The number of accidents during the last six months has been less than I last reported, but I can only attribute the decrease to the decline of several branches of trade, and the consequent reduced risk of danger. The fatal accidents have been more, but with two exceptions the causes have been beyond the power of the Inspectors to interfere. The

following shows the class of works in which these fatal accidents occurred.

—	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M. & F.
Cotton Factories - -	7	3	2	1	2	—	11	4	15
Woollen „ - -	2	—	1	3	—	—	3	3	6
Worsted „ - -	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	3
Flax „ - -	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	3	5
Silk „ - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bleaching „ - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
	13	5	5	7	3	—	21	12	33

Nine of the above deaths were caused by shafts sufficiently out of the way of the ordinary workers, but which the sufferers reached by ladders or otherwise to perform some special work.

One child went under a self-acting mule while in motion, but no blame could be attributed to the minder.

One young person was killed by an unfenced shaft in an unoccupied room.

Three persons were killed by shafts, in the fencing of which some flaw existed, but which was not known.

Three fatal accidents were caused by persons going up and down hoists.

Three persons were found dead, injured by machinery, but the manner unknown.

Nine were purely accidental.

A child was killed while playing and falling in the waterwheel.

Two persons were killed by upright shafts, in which cases blame was clearly attributable to the mill occupiers, and they were prosecuted accordingly.

One person died from lockjaw following a severe accident.

During the last half year I have again carefully considered the circumstances of the accidents reported. The causes are much the same as those enumerated in my last report, and although I have endeavoured to trace them further than I did last year, I cannot see my way to any other recommendation than that which I have already made, viz., that the occupiers of all works should themselves distinctly and expressly prohibit the employment of any persons near shafting while it is in motion, and the cleaning of machinery while in motion.

I have inquired during the last half year as to the frequency of accidents in the same factories in the hope that some new light might be thrown upon the causes of the accidents, but I cannot gather anything from the result of the inquiry.

There were 1,683 accidents from machinery reported to me, and there are 7,628* works under my inspection in which these accidents occurred, or on an average one accident in every four works; but in reality accidents have occurred only in 943 works, and 6,325 works therefore have been free from accidents during the six months.

It appears that one accident occurred in 611 works; and the remaining accidents (1072) occurred as follows:

Two accidents occurred in		187	works.
Three	,,	59	,,
Four	,,	34	,,
Five	,,	23	,,
Six	,,	11	,,
Seven	,,	5	,,
Eight	,,	4	,,
Nine	,,	3	,,
Ten	,,	5	,,
Eleven	,,	3	,,
Twelve	,,	1	,,
Fifteen	,,	1	,,

The greater proportion of the above accidents occurred in large works, in which a large number of persons are employed, and the excess of accidents in some of the works is not really so large as it would seem from the more numeration, and I cannot say that the very large numbers of accidents in some factories could be prevented by improved fencing of machinery. For instance, the largest number of accidents that have occurred in one factory—15—have occurred in a very extensive establishment of comparatively modern erection, the machinery being all modern, not crowded, and not driven at an excessive speed, and I am at a loss to account for this number in this particular factory. There are other factories as large, in which only one or two accidents have occurred, and in which the machinery is certainly of a more dangerous character and the speed greater. In urging again upon manufacturers and masters the duty of personally investigating the causes of accidents which occur in their works, and in repressing improper and dangerous practices, through their managers and overlookers, I would call attention to the fact

* This number does not include printworks; accidents in printworks not being reported to the Inspector.

that of the 1,683 accidents which happened during the last half-year, only 368 occurred to male adults, the remainder—1,315—having occurred to persons whose labour is under the protection of the Factory Acts.

In my last report I referred to the singular success of the Board of Conciliation at Nottingham for the hosiery and glove trades in Nottinghamshire under the presidency of Mr. Mundella. That gentleman, who had for some years earnestly laboured to extend the benefits to be derived from the settlement of disputes between masters and operatives by arbitration and conciliation, is likely to see many of his wishes realized. There are two staple trades at Nottingham, the hosiery and glove trade, and the lace trade. There is a movement now on foot to extend the Board of Conciliation for the hosiery trade of Nottingham to adjoining counties, and also to establish a similar board for the lace trade generally. The following is from the Nottingham and Midland Counties Daily Express of the 20th June.

"Arbitration in the Lace Trade.—We are happy to find that the principle of arbitration, for settling disputes in the lace trade, which we have so long advocated, is steadily gaining ground in the minds of the more intelligent operatives employed in this important branch of our local manufactures. In March last it was decided at a quarterly meeting of the Lace Trade's Society, to solicit the employers to co-operate with the workmen in forming a Board of Arbitration; and, on the 7th of May, a second resolution was agreed to, expressive of the need of some better arrangement for the settlement of disputes, and a willingness on the part of the operatives to meet their employers on a Board of Arbitration, in which any dispute that may have arisen might be freely discussed and amicably settled. At a meeting held last Monday, it was further agreed to request Mr. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Arbitrators established in the hosiery trade, and a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, to communicate with the lace manufacturers, and to arrange for a meeting, so that employers and workmen may be brought together to agree upon some basis for the settlement of any future differences that may arise in the trade. The Lacemakers' Society could not have selected a gentleman more competent to deal with the matter, nor one who will, we are sure, more heartily and cordially enter upon the work entrusted to him. Most sincerely do we trust that Mr. Mundella will be able to accomplish the difficult task before him, so that we may be in a position, before long, to congratulate the town on the establishment of a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of all disputes in the lace trade."

The various regulations for the due restriction of labour continue to work exceedingly well. So much good has been done by the several Factory Acts, the benefits are so

manifest, and the disadvantages and evils of the old system so thoroughly acknowledged, that it is surprising the hours of labour should in some trades continue so excessive. In calico printworks, which are in reality part and parcel of the textile manufactures of the country, an amount of labour is permitted and sometimes practised which I believe few occupiers of spinning and weaving factories would now permit, even if it were not forbidden. By the Print Works Act children between 8 and 13 years of age, and females, may be employed continuously from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., as there is no provision in that Act that time should be allowed for meals. To many persons working in factories it seems incomprehensible that such a system of working should be permitted; and I have sometimes communications upon this subject with bitter complaints that such oppressive labour should be permitted. Mr. Ewings, the experienced and excellent Sub-Inspector of Preston, recently sent me a letter which he had received complaining of a printwork in his sub division. Mr. Ewings had on a previous occasion informed me of the system pursued at those works, which I submitted to the Secretary of State at the time, and I now beg to call your attention to the description of the work in the words of Mr. Ewings' correspondent:—

"May it please your honour to allow me to draw your attention to one firm in your oversight working there hands over the time specified by law, that is Messrs. * * * they not only do it once or twice, but it has become a general thing, working children under 13 years of age from 6 or before a.m. till 9 or 10 and sometimes 9 p.m. Females also not so much as an hour to swallow there food scarcely, in close, suffocating rooms; most likely they take advantage this being a country place; it is shameful. I trust your honour will see to this. The writer does this work very reluctantly as I am a poor man and have to get my living under such men. I decline stating my name at present, but for the truth of the above and your honour's satisfaction, I would just say the next time you come demand the time books."

Mr. Ewings had not overlooked the establishment complained of, but the hours of work, so far as he could ascertain, had been legal, *i.e.* the children and women had not been employed before 6 a.m. or after 10 p.m.; the rest of the writer's statements are quite correct, and are confirmed by Mr. Ewings, who says:—

"The writer does not understand that the law admits of the youngest children being employed from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. The cruelty of doing so is strongly marked in the sallow, sickly faces of the poor little creatures so overworked. It has been going on now for some weeks, it being one of the pushes, and Messrs. * * cannot say when it will cease."

How is it that Messrs. * * cannot perceive the "sallow "sickly faces of the poor little creatures working in close "suffocating rooms," and why should they not employ relays of children, so that each set should only work for half the time, go to school for two or three hours, and get a few minutes fresh air and rest so essential to these infants, for they are but little else? Some of these poor little creatures have to walk two miles to their work in the morning, and then, having been at work from 6 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m., have to walk two miles home; surely the exigencies of trade are not such as to compel the sacrifice of these poor little creatures to ignorance, physical deterioration, and premature decay.

In some printworks an apparatus has been adopted by means of which in some classes of work the operation of "tearing," i.e. spreading the colour upon a sieve upon which the printer dips the block containing the pattern, an operation performed by the youngest children, is rendered unnecessary. I have also been informed that machinery has been invented, and is now at work, as a substitute for the labour of these poor little creatures, in the printing processes in paper staining works. I trust it may be effectual, for the same machinery may be equally applicable in calico printworks, and then, as the result of these improvements, this abominable system of keeping children of eight and nine years of age at work in close, suffocating rooms, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. will be rendered unprofitable and consequently will be abolished.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended 30th April 1867.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March 6	Alice Platt, parent, Pendleton, Salford.	H. L. Trafford, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, Town Hall, Salford.	Allowing her child to be employed full time in a cotton factory, the said child being under 13 years of age.	0 5 0	1 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to send her child, whilst employed in a cotton factory, to school.	1 0 0		
April 18	Joseph Froggatt and Sons, Victoria Mill, Disley, Cheshire.	Richd. Sykes, W. C. Vaudrey, Richd. Christy, and John Wood, Esqs., Court House, Stockport.	Employing a child before 12 o'clock and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0	1 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John Leigh, New Mills, Derbyshire.	" "	Allowing his child to be employed full time in a cotton factory, the said child being under 13 years of age.	- -	0 15 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to send his child, whilst employed in a cotton factory, to school.	0 5 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 18	William Hamilton, overlooker at Messrs. Joseph Froggatt and Sons' mill, Disley, Cheshire.	Richd. Sykes, W. C. Vaudrey, Richd. Christy, and John Wood, Esqs., Court House, Stockport.	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty, by attempting to conceal the same child.	- -	0 5 6	Convicted in the costs only.
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Campbell.			
Jan. 25	R. F. & J. Alexander, Crofthead.	Archibald Campbell Holmes and William McKean, Esqs., Paisley.	Neglecting to fence securely a horizontal shaft -	5 0 0	1 17 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards.			
1866. Nov. 3	Rebecca Paver, Knottingley.	Wm. Wood and Wm. Peel, Esqs., Court House, Pontefract.	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
Dec. 4	Thos. Tait. of Wooler, Northumberland.	Watson Askew and Henry Gryson, Esqs., Court House, Ford, Northumberland.	Employing a child more than 6½ hours on one day	1 0 0	1 5 6	
	" "	" "	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0		
1867. Jan.	Jos. Taylor, Holbeck -	John Crofts and Thos. Tennant, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a child without surgical certificate -	2 0 0	1 8 6	
	" "	" "	Employing same child without being registered and without school certificate.	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 9	John Thompson, parent.	John Crofts and Thos. Tennant, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Allowing his boy to be employed more than 6½ hours on one day.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
March 1	Huggon & Walker, Bramley.	Wm. Kelsall and John Marshall, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Not having limewashed his mill within 14 months	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	Wm. Tebbs, Wortley -	" "	Having made a false entry of the limewashing in the register.	5 0 0	1 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Not having limewashed his mill within 14 months	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	B. Snell, Leeds -	" "	Employing a child after 6 p.m. - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6	
April 9	Chas. Hainsworth, Bramley.	John Wilson and H. Chorley, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a child without surgical certificate -	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same without being registered -	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Moore and Lister, Gildersome.	D. Lupton and Wm. Hey, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Not having limewashed their mill within 14 months	3 0 0	1 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons unregistered, and without surgical certificates.	- -	- -	Adjourned to enable them to summon the overlooker under s. 41. of 7 Vict. c. 15.
" 15	Bowling Mill Co. Idle	Joshua Pollard and Wm. Peel, Esqs., Court House, Bradford.	Employing one child without surgical certificate -	2 0 0	0 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 15	Bowling Mill Co., Idle	Joshua Pollard and Wm. Peel, Esqs., Court House, Bradford.	Employing the same without being registered -	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Thos. Dean, parent, Idle.	„ „	Allowing his boy to be employed more than 6½ hours.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to cause the same to attend school -	10 0	0 6 0	
„ 16	Thos. Peele, overlooker.	F. Wormald and Wm. Hey, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing one young person without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 3 6	Penalty subsequently remitted by Secretary of State.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing one young person without surgical certificate.	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing same without being registered - -	- -	- -	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oram.			
„ 11	Glossop Cotton Manufacturing Company.	George Andrew and John Wood, Esqs., Glossop Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without having her name entered in the register.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector by concealing the said young person.	- -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Henderson.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 1	William Hesketh, cotton manufacturer, Church.	James Grimshaw and Joseph Ingram, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Accrington.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 2 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to register the names of two young persons.	2 0 0	0 17 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Benjamin Walmesley, manufacturer, Accrington.	,, ,,	Employing five young persons after six o'clock in the evening.	5 0 0	3 7 6	
,,	Robert Ingham, manufacturer, Accrington.	,, ,,	Employing one female after 6 p.m. - - -	2 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	Moses Howarth, waste spinner, Church.	,, ,,	Neglecting to register the name of a young person	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	2 0 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a school certificate -	2 0 0	0 11 0	
,,	Thomas Howarth operative, Church.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1866.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Henderson*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
Nov. 14	John Terry, manufacturer, New Church.	John Dawson and Richard Ashworth, Esqs., and Captain Aitken.	Employing a child forenoon and afternoon of same day.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 15 6	
,,	Robert Knowles, operative, Newchurch.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 13 0	
Dec. 1	W. D. Coddington and Sons, cotton spinners, Blackburn.	James Thompson and Richard Crankshaw, Esqs, Borough Court, Blackburn.	Employing seventeen females and young persons before 6 o'clock a.m.	5 0 0	4 2 0	Twelve cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 12	Daniel Riding, operative, Livesley, Blackburn.	Colonel Butler Bowdon and James Cunningham, Esq., Petty Sessions, Blackburn.	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
,,	Richard Anderton, weaver, Livesey, Blackburn.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
,,	William Grimshaw, operative, Livesey, Blackburn.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
1867. Jan. 7	James Rothwell, manufacturer, Musbury, Haslingden.	Rev. L. H. Mordacque and Richard Ashworth, Esq., Petty Sessions, Haslingden.	Employing two children forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	2 0 0	1 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. .	£ s. d.	
Jan. 7	James Rothwell, manufacturer, Musbury, Haslingden.	Rev. L. H. Mordacque and Richard Ashworth, Esq., Petty Sessions, Haslingden.	Employing two children without school certificates.	2 0 0	1 7 0	
„	Andrew Berry, operative, Musbury.	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 11 0	
„	John Berry, farmer, Musbury.	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 11 0	
„ 9	Ellerbeck & Co., Spring Mill, Heywood.	Robert Taylor Heap and Charles Cheetham, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Heywood.	Employing four women after 6 p.m. - - -	4 0 0	3 18 0	
„ 16	Bertwistle, Brogden, and Taylor, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	Colonel Bowdon, Joseph Harrison, and James Cunningham, Esqs.	Employing ten females after 6 p.m. - -	10 0 0	4 0 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing ten females after 2 p.m. on Saturday -	10 0 0	4 0 5	
Feb. 7	George Beaumont, packer, Blackburn.	His Worship the Mayor, R. H. Hutchinson, and James Lewis, Esqs., Borough Court, Blackburn.	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 12 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	2 0 0	0 13 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Henderson*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 7	George Beaumont, packer, Blackburn.	His Worship the Mayor, R. H. Hutchinson and James Lewis, Esqs., Burgh Court, Blackburn.	Neglecting to register the name of the same child	- -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 15	Thomas Heywood, packer, Blackburn.	Christopher Parkinson and William Stones, Esqs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
„ 27	John Fowler, manufacturer, Bacup.	George Hargreaves and John Dawson, Esqs.	Neglecting to register the name of a young person	2 0 0	0 15 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without surgical certificate.	- -	1 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	John Fowler Heyworth, bookkeeper, Bacup.	„ „	Making a false entry in the register book kept by him.	5 0 0	0 13 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman.			
Jan. 19	Ely Wilkinson (exors. of), Broad Carr Mills, Elland.	John Waterhouse, Samuel Waterhouse, and William Henry Rawson, Esqs.	Permitting a young person to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting woollen mule, whilst the latter was in motion, whereby the young person sustained severe bodily injury.	2 0 0	0 10 6	
„	Shadrach Hanson, self-actor minder at Halifax Cotton Co.	„ „	Permitting a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule whilst the latter was in motion.	2 0 0	1 1 6	Fine remitted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, upon recommendation of A. Redgrave, Esq.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1867. Feb. 16	Ratcliffe Brothers, West Mills, Sowerby Bridge.	John Waterhouse, Esq., Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., and William Hy. Rawson, Esq.	Not having fenced a certain upright shaft whilst in motion for manufacturing purposes, and near to which young persons were liable to come in contact in their ordinary occupations, whereby a girl was killed.	5 0 0	1 7 0	
Mar. 30	Thornton and Walker, Cross Hills Mills, Halifax.	John Waterhouse and William Henry Rawson, Esqs.	Having employed two young persons after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oswald.			
1866. Nov. 22	Jas. Schofield, sen., Hargreaves New Mill, Oldham.	E. A. Wright and John Riley, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a female during the dinner hour -	2 0 0	0 10 0	
Dec. 27	John Clegg's exors., Mumps Mill, Oldham.	" "	Allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule while the latter was in motion.	1 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Owen & Oakes, Ashton Road, Oldham.	" "	Employing a female after 6 o'clock in the evening	3 0 0	0 11 0	
1867. April 17	James Platt, fustian cutter, Gravelhole.	Samuel Radcliffe, Robert Whitaker, and John Riley, Esqs., Royton Petty Sessions.	Employing a female after 2 p.m. on Saturday -	- -	0 5 6	Fined in costs only.
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould.			
Jan. 31	Paul Speak, Mountain Mill, Clayton.	Charles Hardy, Jos. Pollard, Esqs., and Capt. Pollard, at Bradford Court House.	Employing ten females during a time which by the notice then fixed up in his factory was a time allowed for a meal.	8 0 0	5 15 0	Two cases were withdrawn, because the parties upon whom the summonses were to have been served could not be found.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 8	James Wilson, Ossett.	Charles Wheatley and Joshua Ellis, Esqs., at Dewsbury Court House.	Employing Robert Wilson on January 17, being a young person not on the register of workers.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Do. as to James Wilson, a child - - -	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Do. as to James Wilson, a young person - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing said Robert Wilson without a certificate from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing said James Wilson without a certificate from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
Mar. 28	Isaac Holdsworth, Thornton.	Jos. Pollard, Esq., and Captain Pollard at Bradford Court House.	Causing his child, John Holdsworth, to be employed at a factory, the said child being under the age of eight years.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

Appendix No. 3.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	13	5	56	7	3	–	21	12	33
Amputation of right hand or arm	2	2	2	1	–	–	4	3	7
Amputation of part of right hand	18	26	30	35	8	6	56	67	123
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5
Amputation of part of left hand	15	15	18	22	12	7	45	44	89
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	20	4	33	9	8	5	61	18	79
Fracture of hand or foot - -	25	25	18	30	21	11	64	66	130
Injuries to head and face - -	20	17	20	20	10	4	50	41	91
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	251	210	242	252	117	54	610	516	1126
Total - -	368	304	369	376	179	87	916	767	1683

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	1	4
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - -	9	3	11	2	4	–	24	5	29
Fracture of hand or foot -	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2
Injuries to head and face - -	5	6	6	5	1	–	12	11	23
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	25	13	15	10	7	1	47	24	71
Total - -	41	23	33	18	13	1	87	42	129

Report of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 30th of April 1867.

Factory Inspectors Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
Sir, *June 26th*, 1867.

I have the honour to forward to you my half-yearly Report on the works within my district regulated by the Factory Acts.

Since the date of my last report I have personally visited Factories and other works, in the counties of Lancaster, Leicester, Chester, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. I have not been able to visit either Wales or Ireland; for the calls upon my time by correspondence and other official matters during the leave of absence (on account of sickness) of two of my sub-inspectors, have fully occupied me. Two or three exceptional subjects only, to which I will presently advert, call for special remarks from me.

Trade has been comparatively quiet. In the cotton manufacture, some of the mills have been running short time. In the silk trade, the want of employment in Coventry, Macclesfield, and Congleton, must have been severely felt by the operatives. The flax trade has been apparently the steadiest of all the textile trades which fall under inspection; but I doubt whether that has been very satisfactory. In the general aspect of the earthenware trade, I think I see a considerable improvement. The new works which have been erected within the last two years, and the improvements in the old works suggested by the requirements of the law, particularly with respect to ventilation and cleanliness, are effecting a change in the feelings and character of the workers, which, by and bye, cannot fail to be most beneficial. The difference indeed, between an entirely new "bank" with the best modern appliances, with the employment of machinery, the avoidance of high temperatures for the little mould runners, and the arrangements for carrying on all the divisions of labour with exactness and with the least possible loss of either time or material, must impress any visitor with the good effects that the inquiry into the potters' condition has accomplished already, and with the prospective advancement in the art of pottery which it promises. Even evils which have been complained of as oppressive and almost insurmountable, appear rather to have been benefits than otherwise; for the anticipated difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of young workers, when the preparatory 30 months should have

passed and the Act have come into full operation, has encouraged attention towards machine jiggers and turners, which are found to work steadily, and with a regularity that has removed much of the anxiety hitherto felt about obtaining hands at all when needed, and of retaining them afterwards.

At the present moment, too, there are upwards of 3,000 working children at school in the Potteries upon the half-time system, most of them under excellent masters and mistresses, and receiving an education under a discipline which does not fail to show itself already in their habits and deportment. If it is remembered that on the 1st of January 1865 there were none of the potters' working children under compulsory instruction, perhaps the fact of their being now so many, without any complaint of its being contrary to liberty, will be taken as some proof of the compatibility of labour with education; and of the half-time system being as simple and as adaptable a mode of accomplishing an object of such national importance as the education of the working classes, as could be well devised.

As to the Factory Act itself, one can see that it is generally acceptable both with the potters and their work-people; that it is looked upon as most humane and beneficial in its restrictions; that its education clauses are not only useful to the children, but, through their example, to the parents also. The statement made by Mr. Challoner at Wolverhampton is fully borne out; that whereas when the "Act was introduced into the Potteries nineteen-twentieths "of the masters were against it, now nineteen-twentieths "would be unwilling to part with it." It is becoming, in fact, of advantage not only to the pottery towns, but to the interests of the trade itself; for it has provoked an inquiry into many disadvantageous circumstances which the potters had either overlooked, or had not cared closely to examine, and which they are now hastening to amend.

I regret sincerely that all that has been written in the factory inspectors' reports against the especial unfairness of the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act both to masters and workers, in the provision to recover time till 8 o'clock at night, and all the efforts the workers in these trades have made to get the Act amended in this respect, have been unsuccessful. To them it is a serious disappointment. I speak of it once more, because no exigency of trade can offer any compensation whatever, for the evils of long hours of work, for the wives of the industrial classes. I mention this feeling of the bleachers and dyers, not as their advocate for

uniform working hours with factory workers, but as a sincere advocate for uniformity of time for all labour limited by legal restrictions; and from a conviction that, all efforts at night school instruction for adolescents and adults, for their social improvement, and all attempts at closing public houses and beer houses after reasonable hours must be abortive, so long as the great bulk of the wives and daughters of the working men are unable, from sheer ignorance, to render their homes attractive by domestic qualifications; and by a higher standard of moral feeling, to appreciate the value of virtue and self-respect, of which, I am afraid, they are so commonly ignorant. If all labour in factories and workshops had been restricted in future to six o'clock at night and to two o'clock on Saturdays, the next generation would have repaid the present by a morality which the past has never dreamt of.

I should have been glad too, if the suggestions in my last Report (Oct. 1866) with respect to the costs of prosecutions under the Factory Acts had been found acceptable. No doubt, under the old Factory Acts there will still continue to be, and under the new ones there must necessarily arise, many prosecutions of parents and workers, for violations of the law; and the ordinary legal costs attendant on convictions will not only be most serious, but occasionally punitory beyond even the intentions of Parliament. And as the maximum costs recommended by me were taken from Acts already in existence, having special reference to textile workers, they would, I venture to think, have been a salutary improvement on the present system.

The two or three subjects requiring exceptional remarks have reference to brick and tile works, to fustian cutting, and to the twisters of silk. In the first of these trades, brought under supervision by the Factory Act of 1864, there has been from the commencement a difficulty with respect to the interpretation of the words "working for hire," which has been most unsatisfactory. In the second, there is a difficulty as to the definition of what constitutes "a brick or tile." In the last case the difficulty has had reference to a trade designation, which had been long maintained against us, but has recently been sucessfully contested before the local magistrates.

With respect to fustian cutting, for example, in a row of half a dozen houses occupied by fustian cutters, in four of them the families of the occupiers only will be employed, whilst in the other two the occupier will employ one or two other women with his own family. The former are said not to be working their children "for hire," and are exempt from

the law, and may work any hours they please; in the latter all the workers are deemed to be "working for hire," because of the introduction of the strangers, and must terminate work at six o'clock at night, notwithstanding that their neighbours may work all night, which, in piece work, gives the one almost a double advantage over the other. In both instances the "cutting" is contracted for by the master cutter with the merchant; and the price paid for cutting is estimated upon the labour of each worker, whether belonging to the family or not, the strangers being paid in money for their own maintenance, the children of both families being really paid in the common maintenance of each family. The dissatisfaction of those cutters who are thus under the law, with what they feel to be an unfair advantage given to those that are not under the law may be imagined, and renders it desirable that the question of what is really "working for hire" should be legally defined.

In like manner, by the same Act of 1864, earthenware of any description, "except bricks and tiles," is included amongst manufactures under restriction. But the size of a brick is not limited as it used to be by the Excise Acts, under which duties were levied upon bricks, so that now, a piece of fire clay for example, of any size or shape, may be called "a brick," and the makers of it be exempt. With regard to tiles the case is still more complicated. When the Act was passed it was not probably intended that agricultural brickfields should be included amongst earthenware works in which "bricks and tiles" only, with or without "soles," were made by the owners of the soil for the use of their tenant farmers. But tiles and soles have given way to "pipes," and that which is a cylinder is defined to be no longer a "tile;" and hence a difficulty has arisen as to where to draw the line between a brickyard where sanitary pipes of the largest as well as of the smallest dimensions are made, which cannot be called "tiles" under any mode of interpretation, and brickfields, in which draining pipes are made for agricultural purposes only. At present, sanitary pipes, of whatever dimensions, are exempted from the law; and over large brickyards in which children and young persons are employed, there is no surveillance, nor are the children employed therein, educated.

The third case, that of the "twisters of silk" in Leek and elsewhere, was somewhat analogous to both these. Children in certain workshops were employed full time at eleven years of age, under the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54. s. vii., by which section children of eleven years of age employed solely in the "winding and throwing" of raw silk, and having come

pleted their eleventh year, may be employed in all respects as young persons. The whole question turned upon a correct definition of the word "twisting," and whether it was a process of "winding and throwing;" and Captain May, the Sub-inspector of the district, took the wisest method to obtain a correct definition of this term, by raising a friendly issue between himself and a twister, before the local magistrates; and by producing practical manufacturers, both twisters and throwers, to define their trade terms. After a very able argument by Captain May and as able a defence by Mr. Allen, a solicitor, the magistrates adjourned their decision to the following week, on which day it was given, in the presence of the parties as follows:

Mr Gaunt, one of the two magistrates present, said:—

"I had hoped this case could have been decided at the sessions, for I was not anxious the decision should rest upon our judgment. My brother magistrate and myself were of the same opinion upon the case after the evidence had been given on Wednesday; but I was anxious to see if I could not get a little further light upon the matter. We are of the same opinion now. These two gentlemen, Mr. May and Mr. Allen, seem to have agreed upon the question we have to adjudicate upon. This boy Keales has been employed in the forenoon and afternoon of the same day; and that *primâ facie* is wrong. But there is an exception, according to the Act of Parliament, in the case of throwing; and the question was, that the defendants would be convicted under the Act, unless it were shown that they came within the exception clause of the Act. That, we have to decide upon the evidence. Now there is a maxim in our law with which I am and you are well acquainted, 'cuique in suâ arte, credendum est,' which, in plain English, means that every man is to be believed from the knowledge he has of his own trade. I apply that maxim in the present case. Mr. Davenport has given evidence as to his own profession as a throwster. I believe him in his evidence as to his own art; and I don't think in point of law we can take any evidence as to the definition in dictionaries."

(Mr. Allen):—"The Lord Chief Justice of England does not hold that opinion, sir."

(Mr. Gaunt):—"Well, that is my opinion; I mean that the evidence of the dictionaries is not to be taken or considered anything in comparison with the evidence of people who are engaged solely in a branch of trade. The compilers of dictionaries, not having a practical knowledge of the trade upon which they give a definition, may err. I had hoped this case would have been tried by better judgment; but our decision is that the defendants be convicted."

I am not aware of there being any other point of importance necessary to bring under your consideration. The

following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons in my district since the date of my last Report:—

F. Colquhoun, Esq.—Knutsford.
W. Reynolds, Esq.—Wellington.
G. Tobin, Esq.—Rainford.
C. J. Covernton, Esq.—Knighton.
J. Allbright, Esq.—Glastonbury.
J. G. Palmer, Esq.—Waterford.
E. E. Meeres, Esq., M.D.—Wilts.
Geo. de Laudre, Esq.—Limerick.
Geo. Odell, Esq.—Winsford, Chester.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1867.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Kent.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 29	Davies and Co., Llanidloes	Col. Hunter and Rev. — Evans, Town Hall, Llanidloes.	Neglecting to limewash the factory for more than 14 months.	3 0 0	0 7 0	
Dec. 14	J. Thomas, Pandy Capel, near Corwen.	Col. Tottenham, Capt. Taylor, and C. W. Tottenham, Esq., Court House, Corwen.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name and date of employment of a young person.	3 0 0	0 18 0	
			Informations laid by Mr. Darkin.			
Nov. 1	Weir, Boyle, and Co., Flax Spinners, Dunmurry.	W. Gregg and W. T. Stannus, Esqs., Lisburn Petty Sessions.	Employing three females in reeling after 6 p.m. -	3 0 0	0 9 0	
,, 30	Joseph Faren and Co., Flax Spinners, Belfast.	Wm. Mullan, Esq., Mayor, and Edward Orme Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing 10 females in reeling after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	- -	Five cases were withdrawn on payment of costs. The defendants, on being convicted, transferred the offence to Alexander Kennedy, the reeling master, who admitted that he had disobeyed his orders.
,,	Alexander Kennedy, Reeling Master at Joseph Faren and Co's.	,, ,,	Employing 10 females in reeling after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	5 0 0	2 5 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1867. Feb. 6	Joseph Faren and Co., Flax Spinners, Belfast.	J. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R.M., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing eight females in reeling before 6 a.m. -	5 0 0	0 18 6	Three cases were withdrawn on its being proved that the girls had got into the reeling room, and began to work without the knowledge of the manager or reeling master, both of whom were absent when the offence was discovered.
			Informations laid by Mr. Buller.			
Mar. 6	John Bellamy Payne, Perry Street, near Chard.	C. W. Loveridge, Esq., Magistrates Office, Chard.	Employing a woman after 6 p.m. - - -	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 0	Dismissed on the ground that Defendant was not liable to more than one penalty "for one description of offence, on any one day."
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn.
			Informations laid by Commander S. W. May, R.N.			
1866. Nov. 14	J. & S. Brough, Nicholson and Co., Leek.	John Cross and John Bateman, Esqs., Leek.	Employing seventeen young persons after 7 p.m. -	10 0 0	5 13 0	Seven informations withdrawn on payment of costs. The penalties and costs in two cases were ordered to be paid by James Rider and John Goddard, workmen, who were summoned by Defendants, as the real offenders.

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			Informations laid by Commander S. W. May, R.N. —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1867. Jan. 11	Thomas Birks, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq. Stipendiary, Fenton.	Allowing a young person to work on Christmas Day	2 0 0	0 13 6	
„	George Amison - (Workpeople, Longton.)	„ „	Allowing two females to work on Christmas Day -	2 0 0	1 1 0	One information withdrawn.
„	Henry Wm. Lovatt	„ „	Obstructing Sub-Inspector - - -	- -	0 1 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Margaret Lilly -	„ „	Obstructing Sub-Inspector - - - -	- -	0 11 0	
„	Eliza Malton -	„ „	Obstructing Sub-Inspector - - -	- -	0 11 0	
„	William Cotton -	„ „	Obstructing Sub-Inspector - - -	- -	0 11 0	
„	Henry Cotton -	„ „	Obstructing Sub-Inspector - - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn
„ 24	Thomas Cartwright, Cobridge.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a young person without registering her name.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„	James Baddeley, Cobridge	„ „	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Feb. 6	James Chambers - (Workmen, Longton.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Employing a young person during dinner time -	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Stephen Ridge -	„ „	Employing a female during dinner time - -	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 6	Edward Hulson - (Workmen, Longton.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Employing two young persons during dinner time	1 0 0	1 3 6	One information withdrawn.
,,	Samuel Knott - (Workmen, Longton.)	,, ,,	Employing two young persons during dinner time	1 0 0	0 18 0	One information withdrawn.
,,	James Hudson - (Workmen, Longton.)	,, ,,	Employing a young person during dinner time -	1 0 0	0 18 0	
,,	Charles Foster - (Workmen, Longton.)	,, ,,	Employing a young person during dinner time -	- -	- -	Dismissed.
,,	Patrick Coleman - (Parents, Longton.)	,, ,,	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Defendant absconded.
,,	John Birks - - (Parents, Longton.)	,, ,,	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	1 6 6	
,, 20	William Taylor, Longton -	,, ,,	Not sending notice of occupation.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
Mar. 12	James Caton - - (Workmen, Burslem.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing a young person without registering his name.	- -	0 9 0	Informations withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Arthur Hawthorn - (Workmen, Burslem.)	,, ,,	Employing a young person without registering his name.	- -	0 9 0	Informations withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 20	Bentley and Whittles, Leek	Matthew Gaunt and Hyde Smith, Esqs., Leek.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	2 0 6	Special case applied for.
,,	George Bagnley, Skelton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Hanley.	Not limewashing a factory.	3 0 0	0 9 6	
April 10	Michael Flanagan - (Parents, Longton.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Not causing his child to attend school - -	0 5 0	- -	
,,	James Nolan - - (Parents, Longton.)	,, ,,	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	0 15 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amoun of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Commander S. W. May, R.N.* —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Thomas Wedgwood - (Parents, Burslem.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
„	John Moston - (Parents, Burslem.)	„ „	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Withdrawn in consideration of defendant's illness.
„ 24	William Booth - (Parents, Longton.)	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„	Elizabeth Weston - (Parents, Longton.)	„ „	Allowing her child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
„	Henry Griffiths, workman, Longton.	„	Employing a female after 6 p.m. - - -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
			Informations laid by Mr. Girardot.			
March 25	F. Donisthorpe and Son, Pingle Street, Leicester.	T. W. Hodges (mayor), S. Viccars, and R. Harris, Esqrs., Town Hall.	1. Employing a child without registering name and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing the same without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	0 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	3. Employing a young person without registering name and date of first employment.	- -	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	4. Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	- -	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	R. Poynton, Nicholas St., Leicester.	„ „	1. Not keeping a register of young persons, &c., according to form required by statute.	3 0 0	0 9 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March 25.	R. Poynton, Nicholas St., Leicester.	T. W. Hodges (mayor), S. Viccars, and R. Harris, Esqrs., Town Hall.	2. Employing a young person without registering name and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	3. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	4. Employing a young person without registering name and date of first employment.	- -	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	5. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1866.			*Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw.*			
Dec. 20	Richard Early, junr., Witney, Oxon.	Walter Strickland and Leonard Pickering, Esqrs.	1. Unlawfully employing a child not having registered her name and date of employment.	2 0 0	3 18 0	The bench stated their emphatic approval of the proceedings, and the defendant his regret; penalties were therefore not pressed for in more than one case.
"	" "	" "	2. Unlawfully employing a child not having obtained surgical certificate for same.	- -	- -	
"	" "	" "	3. Unlawfully employing a child not having obtained school certificate for same.	- -	- -	
"	"	" "	4. Unlawfully employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of same day.	- -	- -	
"	Thos. Parker, minister, Losell.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school whilst being employed in a factory and receiving wages therefrom.	0 5 0	0 10 0	Allowed 14 days to pay.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1867.						
Jan. 17	Thomas Turner, pottery master, Swindon.	A. T. Goddard, Esq., M.P., and Major Prower, Swindon.	1. Obstructing Mr. Earnshaw in the execution of the powers of the Act by repeatedly neglecting to provide himself with register, &c.	5 0 0	1 10 0	"The defendant having expressed his regret for the trouble and annoyance which had been given to the Sub-Inspector, and having promised that for the future he would strictly observe the provisions of the Act, and it being the first instance of a prosecution in this district, the justices considered the proceedings which had been taken as fully justified and proper, and that the purposes of the prosecution would be met by convicting in one penalty of 5*l.* for first offence and costs, and, with the consent of the Sub-Inspector, permitted the other cases to be withdrawn on payment of all costs."
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing a young person without having registered his name.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	3. Employing another young person without having registered his name.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	4. Employing another young person without having registered his name.	- -	1 3 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	5. Neglecting to register when and what parts of factory had been limewashed.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	6. Neglecting to register the holidays and half holidays.			

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Mr. Jones.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1866. Nov. 5	Wm. Entwisle. Bolton (parent).	Bolton, County Petty Sessions, before Peter Ainsworth and Peter Martin, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school, and allowing him to work full time before he had attained 13 years of age.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
,, 6	John Dale, Prescot -	Prescot, before I. J. Blackburn and Thos. Edwards, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates of age.	1 10 0	1 12 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
Dec. 12	Jno. Shawcross, Stockport	Court House, Stockport -	Employing a child more than seven days without a surgical certificate of age.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person more than seven days without a surgical certificate of age.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	James Redfern (parent), Stockport.	,, ,,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	Samuel Wright (parent), Stockport.	,, ,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,, 13	Jno. Thos. Blomely, Ramsbottom.	Bury, before Wm. Openshaw and Wm. Hutchinson, Esqs.	Employing four young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	4 0 0	2 14 0	
,, 17	Benjamin Leigh (parent), Lymm.	Lymm, before Jno. Barton and S. Bazley, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 8 6	
1867. Feb. 13	Wm. Owen, Warrington -	Warrington, before N. D. Milner and Benjamin Pierrepoint, Esqs.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	1 0 6	
,,	Peter Johnson, Warrington.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates of age.	2 0 0	1 5 0	

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	1	1	2	–	–	2	3	5
Amputation of left hand or arm	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Amputation of part of right hand	5	8	10	11	7	4	22	23	45
Amputation of part of left hand	5	3	9	8	–	2	14	13	27
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	9	2	8	2	6	–	23	4	27
Fracture of hand or foot	3	7	8	8	2	1	13	16	29
Injuries to head and face	2	7	4	8	6	2	12	17	29
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	66	57	99	73	16	16	181	146	327
Total	94	87	143	112	37	25	274	224	498

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	2	2	1	1	1	–	4	3	7
Fracture of hand or foot	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	
Injuries to head and face	8	3	3	–	2	1	13	4	17
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	22	6	15	4	3	1	40	11	51
Total	36	12	19	5	6	2	61	19	80

LONDON:

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ALKALI ACT, 1863.

2

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE INSPECTOR

OF HIS

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

(*Presented to both Houses of Parliament pursuant to Act* 26 & 27 *Vict. Cap.* 124.)

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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The plate of the former Report was stitched separately, and has therefore not been observed in many cases.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE INSPECTOR

OF HIS

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

My Lords,

I have the honour to report on the *Condensation of Muriatic Acid during the last year*, and am able to state that there has been a further advance made in the manner of preventing the escape of that gas. Last year the amount of escape was reduced to 0·88; this year the number is somewhat less, being 0·73, or about the seventh part of the amount allowed by the Act.

This difference of 0·15 although apparently small is more than 15 cwt. per day, or 4½ tons per week, and shows a decided improvement, although we have arrived at a point where improvement becomes less easy.

The following table shows the average per-centages of muriatic acid condensed and escaping from the condensers.

Average of the Per-centages at each Work.

District.	Condensation.	Escape.
1. Western - - - -	99·562	0·438
2. Middle - - - -	99·340	0·66
3. Eastern - - - -	98·741	1·1259
4. Scotland and Ireland - -	98·88	1·431
The average of the whole - -	99·27	·73
Last year - - - -	—	·88

The condensation is thus seen to be very generally satisfactory, but there is an escape by leakage less easily estimated, to prevent which increased vigilance is necessary, and probably an addition to the present Act.

The increase in the number of works and the amount of work done by others has been so great that although the per-centage of escape is less, the actual amount in tons has been more than during the previous year.

In the western district alone five new works have been started, two old ones have been revived, and 10 others have been enlarged. Additional works are in course of erection.

The condensation refers to that effected in towers, the power of using which has considerably increased. The escape refers to that from the tower or condenser. The escape from leakage through the material of pipes and tanks can scarcely be measured.

The amount of salt decomposed during the first year of inspection was 288,000 tons, during the second 310,000, and during the third 371,950. It has been needful to press forward the condensation as rapidly as the manufacture, besides endeavouring to make advance.

Last year, in a note to page 8, I said, "Since this was written rather more escape seems to be taking place; I fear the increased amount of business has induced carelessness." The increase appears in two of the districts, although it is small. There appears, however, in districts 3 and 4 an almost equal diminution. The explanation may lie in differences as to the mode of observing, probably, as well as the fact that real improvements of apparatus has taken place. The casual escape is not given in figures. It has been of a kind difficult to observe, and still more difficult to measure. The works or the plant at each works being driven to do its utmost, there have been a greater number of leakages and mistakes of various kinds, resulting in loss of gas which may have lasted for a second, or for an hour, or for days, whilst the smell within the works has been greater and that around them more observable in some cases. This is a state of things with which the Alkali Act gives us little power to deal, although I have to a certain extent dealt with it as shown in previous reports, by giving such advice on these occasions as has received attention. The Alkali Act binds the inspector to actual numbers of two kinds—the amount produced, and the amount escaping. Under the conditions explained, that of indefinite escape, the Act does not attempt to aid the public. I cannot suppose that any of these outbursts of gas could, if measured, have arisen to anything like five per cent. except for a short time, which is for a large work a very perceptible amount not to be mistaken, neither have they been found at all the works.

I am inclined to add something like one per cent. for escapes this year, but unfortunately these do not occur uniformly. They are often for a time so short that they cannot be measured even when the other conditions render the process easy.

The inspector must make his experiments so carefully that he will bear examination in a court of justice, but before he has done this the escape has ceased. This difficulty has come out in prominence this year for the reasons assigned.

I show in this report that several complaints have been made against works this year as last. In some cases the cause of complaint has been made to cease entirely, but not always when the amount complained of was much less than five per cent.; in others it has been of the indefinite and irregular kind mentioned, difficult to treat under the powers of the Alkali Act, and in a third class the offending gases have not been muriatic acid, but frequently a sulphur acid. Although, therefore, the public has shown in eight or nine cases some dissatisfaction by these complaints, they have been freed from all the great streams of gas, and even in most cases of the smaller: no chemical work has been made so pure as not to be readily recognized by the senses of those who are very near.

It is possible to do a little more by careful management of the powers granted by the Act, chiefly by giving permanence to the habits begun, and giving stability to work which had been hastily done to meet the exigencies of the occasion, although impossible to use the Act so as to satisfy all the demands of the public when the works are in a very crowded district.

The inspector can duly see that the proper arrangements are made and that they are in order when he makes his visits. At all other periods he must leave the public to watch. The great point is the fitness of the apparatus. I may allude to some things requiring remedy, but shall not insert in this report recommendations prepared in detail.

Infringements of the Alkali Act.

There has been only one case which it has been thought proper to view as legally an infringement of the Alkali Act. There have been several cases of escape of more than five per cent. which have resulted in immediate alterations. I have given my reasons on p. 47 for not advising prosecution, the principal reason being, that the manufacturers have not yet become accustomed to observe their own works, and are not in all cases able to do so, although they may be willing to condense well.

The extent to which this mode of viewing the subject should go may be a matter of opinion difficult to decide, my own being that the cases of this kind must be made to diminish gradually.

The first prosecution under the Act was one for allowing the escape of gas with, as I supposed, full knowledge of the fact. There was no defence and the penalty was paid into court. There are other cases where I believe the knowledge of the escape was equally clear, but I had no desire to fail in a first attempt, and there are some difficulties about the interpretation of the Act which might in a court have produced uncertainty. I chose a case

where no uncertainty as to the result could be anticipated. It was at the Bridgewater smelting works of St. Helens.

Increase of the Works.

I have given tables again this year in full as I think it not merely interesting to trace the progress of the apparatus, but important that manufacturers should have before them the exact conditions under which the results mentioned have been obtained.

It is interesting also to observe the increase of the manufacture. According to the report of the alkali trade on the Tyne, the decomposition of 157,700 tons of salt results in articles of the value of 1,929,285*l.* If the same proportion is carried out elsewhere, the value of the manufactures will be 4,750,000*l.* The amount manufactured has risen 28 per cent. in three years.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

"STATISTICAL REPORT of the ALKALI TRADE of the TYNE BRANCH, comprising all the manufacturers on the Tyne, and one firm having part of their works at Glasgow, which is included in the following figures, to the extent of 93 per cent.; from actual returns, leaving only 7 per cent. to be computed, where no return has been made, the salt decomposed being 151,700 tons.

Quantities of the principal Articles manufactured by the Tyne Branch in one Year.

	Tons.	£	s.	£
Soda crystals	86,000 @	5	10	473,000
Soda, ash, and alkali	74,000 @	11	0	814,000
Bi-carbonate of soda	11,000 @	18	0	198,000
Sulphate of soda	2,400 @	4	5	10,200
Bleaching powder	27,000 @	14	0	278,000
Epsom salts	590 @	8	0	4,720
Caustic soda 70°/₀	3,720 @	26	0	96,720
Glauber salts	20 @	6	15	135
Oil of vitriol for sale	9,000 @	4	0	36,000
Sulphate of copper	200 @	26	0	5,200
Muriatic acid	700 @	3	0	2,100
Hypo-sulphite of soda	400 @	18	0	7,200
Chloride of manganese	1,300 @	3	10	4,550
Total tons	216,330		Value	£1,929,825

Computation of the principal materials used in the manufacture of the above articles by the Tyne branch for one year, in order to show the employment given to shipping, &c. as follows:—salt, pyrites, chalk, cliff, manganese, nitrate of soda, timber (for packages), giving employment to shipping, as follows:—

Inwards, to the extent of - - -	466,000 tons.
Outwards (manufactured goods) - -	264,000 „
Together -	730,000 tons.
Coals (a small quantity of which are carried by shipping) - - - - -	340,000 „
Total materials carried by sea and rail -	1,070,000

The above amount of 1,070,000 tons of raw materials is of the value of 830,925*l.*, and exclusive of all materials used for buildings, plant, and repairs; which latter, from the nature of the acids and gases employed, cause rapid destruction and occasion constant rebuilding and renewal.

Summary.

	Value of raw material.	Tons weight of manufactured goods.	Computed value. £	Tons weight per carriage by sea and rail.
Tyne branch -	730,925	215,930	1,929,825	1,070,000

Richard Cail, Hon. Sec., Tyne Branch."

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE

CONDENSING

CONDENSING TOWERS.

Register No.	Cooling Space in Pipes, Tanks, &c.	No. of Towers.	Dimensions.		Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.
			Sectional Area.	Height.		
	Cubic Feet.		Square Feet.	Feet.		
1	750	1	49	45	Coke.	4939
		3	20¼	45	Coke.	
2	200	1	20¼	40	Coke.	810
3	1430	2	6	20	Coke.	240
4	—	2	36	60	Coke.	4320
5	66	2	27	42	Coke.	2268
6	700	3	49	42	Coke.	6174
7	2267	4	33	60	Coke.	14400
		3	36	60	Coke.	
8	—	2	49	45	Coke.	7770
		2	56	30	Coke.	
9	250	1	49	42	Coke.	2058
10	405	3	45½	36	Coke.	4914
11	400	1	42¼	50	Brick	8972
		2	49	30	and	
		2	49	40	Coke.	
12	—	6	16	50	Coke.	4800
13	700	1	25	40	Coke.	2200
		1	30	40	Coke.	
14	—	3	9	22	Brick.	5178
		4	16	16		
		5	16	22		
		1	36	50		
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	300	6	30	50	Coke.	9000
17	50	2	25	40	Coke.	2000
18	800	3	25	40	Coke.	7320
		2	36	60		
19	200	3	25	30	Coke.	2250
20	2560	2	64	32	Coke.	8096
		2	25	80		
21	Not at work					
22	Not at work					
23	600	2	20	64	Coke.	2560
24	Not at work					
25	Not at work					
26	9064	4	16	55	Coke.	22720
		24	16	50		

Cooling and Condensing Apparatus.

Apparatus.

Flushing Towers.

No. of Towers.	Dimensions. Sectional Area.	Dimensions. Height.	Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.	Total Condensing Space.	Register No.
	Square Feet.	Feet.			Cubic Feet.	
1	16	16	Coke.			
1	6¼	45	Coke.	2360	7299	1
2	20¼	45	Coke.			
1	9	40	Coke.	360	1170	2
2	4½	15	Coke.	135	375	3
1	36	60	Coke.	2160	6480	4
1	36	35	Coke.	1260	3528	5
1	49	42	Coke.	2058	8232	6
2	81	40	Coke.	6480	20880	7
2	9	25	Coke.			
1	49	45	Coke.	5655	13425	8
1	100	30	Coke.			
2	25	20	Coke.	1000	3058	9
2	45½	36	Coke.	3276	8190	10
1	49	30	Coke.			
1	49	40	Coke.			
1	15	40	Coke.	4480	13452	11
1	15	30	Coke.			
4	81	30	Coke.	9720	14520	12
1	28	40	Coke.	1120	3320	13
1	102	20				
1	36	54	Brick.	3984	9162	14
2	100	32	Brick.	6400	6400	15
4	32	56	Coke.	7186	16186	16
2	42	20	Coke.	1680	3680	17
2	42	40	Coke.	3360	10680	18
1	16	15				
1	25	20	Coke.	740	2990	19
2	38½	27	Coke.	2080	10176	20
						21
						22
1	72	22	Brick.	1584	4144	23
						24
						25
1	16	30				
4	36	20	Coke.	3360	26080	26

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE

CONDENSING

CONDENSING TOWERS.

Register No.	Cooling Space in Pipes, Tanks, &c.	No. of Towers.	Dimensions. Sectional Area.	Dimensions. Height.	Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.
	Cubic Feet.		Square Feet.	Feet.		
27	1050	2	25	55	Coke.	2750
88	612	1	36	44½	Coke.	1602
89	288	1	49	40	Coke.	1960
91	Sugar refinery. The muriatic acid is passed					
92	20	1	20	40	Coke.	800
96	60	1	30	43	Coke.	1290
97	20	—	—	—	—	—
98	—	1	28	37	Coke.	1036
100	100	2	25	50	Coke.	2500
102	20	1	25	40	Coke.	1000
103	340	2	16	55	Coke.	1760
28	1556	4	30·25 16 36	28	Coke.	3311
30	121	2	20·25	31	Coke.	1256
31	1850	4	10·56	45 50	Coke.	2090
32	2737	8	19 9	46 42	Coke. Tiles.	7472
33	272	2	20·25	25	Coke.	1012
34	145	2	13·5	25	Coke.	636
35	1619	11	15*	33*	Coke.	5350
39	1804	2	14 22	26 35	Coke.	1130
40	119424	The condensation is effected in the vaults given as "cooling space, &c."				
41	1414	3	9 10	49	Coke. Tiles.	1421
42	1362	1	10·125	36	Coke.	364
43	3772	4	24·5	36	Coke.	3528
45	1648	2	42·25	44	Coke.	3718
46	1703	2	16	50	Coke.	1600
47	108	3	13·5	20 30	Coke.	945
48	—	1	13	18	Coke.	234
49	2064	8	14 22·5	60	Coke.	8230

* These towers are of various dimensions and

Cooling and Condensing Apparatus—*cont.*

Apparatus.

Flushing Towers.

No. of Towers.	Dimensions. Sectional Area.	Dimensions. Height.	Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.	Total Condensing Space.	Register No.
	Square Feet.	Feet.			Cubic Feet.	
3	25	55	Coke with Brick.	4125	6875	27
1	20½	52	Coke.	1066	2668	88
1	49	40	Coke.	1960	3920	89
into animal charcoal, and is completely condensed.						91
1	20	20	Brick with Coke.	850	1650	92
1	15	30	Brick.			
1	19	20	Coke.	380	1670	96
1	28	45	Coke.	1260	1260	97
1	12	37	Coke.	444	1480	98
1	25	40	Coke.	1000	3500	100
1	36	30	Brick.	1080	2080	102
1	16	55	Coke.	880	2640	103
2	30·25 16	28	Coke.	1295	4606	28
2	9	31	Coke.	558	1814	30
2	10·56	15	Coke. Tiles.	314	2404	31
4	12 144	40 18	Coke. Brick.	3572	11044	32
1	20·25	25	Coke.	506	1518	33
2	13·5	25	Coke.	636	1272	34
20	15*	35*	Coke.	10626	15976	35
2	14 32·5	26 35	Coke.	1480	2610	39
2	490	7	Coke.	6860	126284	40
1	9	49	Coke.	441	1862	41
1	10·125	36	Coke.	364	728	42
2	6	36	Coke.	432	3960	43
1	64	40	Coke.	2560	6278	45
2	16	30	Coke.	960	2560	46
3	13·5	30	Tiles.	1215	2160	47
1	13	18	Coke.	234	468	48
2	27·5	60	Coke.	3300	11530	49

heights. I consider this a fair average.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE

CONDENSING

CONDENSING TOWERS.

Register No.	Cooling Space in Pipes, Tanks, &c.	No. of Towers.	Dimensions.		Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.
			Sectional Area.	Height.		
	Cubic Feet.		Square Feet.	Feet.		
90	645	2	18	36	Coke.	1296
—	21	—	—	—	—	—
51H	2368	4	33	83	Coke.	10956
51L	3960	6	25	96	Coke.	14400
50	3264	2	36	70	Coke.	5040
62	19000	—	—	—	—	—
53	460	1	54	70	Coke.	3780
70	908	2	30	48	Coke.	2880
64	735	1	25	44	Coke.	1100
60	776	1	36	55	Coke.	1980
56	1818	4	30	60	Coke.	7200
57	90	—	—	—	—	—
52	523	2	27	40	Coke.	1080
61	230	1	25	50	Coke.	1250
67	2892	6	36	90	Coke.	19440
63	9220	3	36	90	Coke.	9720
55	300	2	25	39	Coke.	1950
68	69	—	—	—	—	—
59	155	1	25	45	Coke.	1125
71	2563	6	33	50	Coke.	9900
66	560	1	36	22	Coke.	792
58	428	1	36	55	Coke.	1980
93	2760	—	—	—	—	—
54	1818	3	27·6	50	Coke.	4125
101	1139	1	30	50	Coke.	1500
94	500	2	32	48	Coke.	3076
72	In cylinder process, 432 cub. ft. In roasting, 217 cub. ft.					
73	538	1	9	27	Coke.	234
79	14220	18	25	50	„	1250
80	933	3	36	37	„	1332
81	587	4	17	18	„	306
83	1804	4	36	36	„	1296
84	728	1	36	36	„	1296
105	403	1	25	34	„	850
106	584	1	25	48½	„	1212½
95	609	1	25	50	„	1250

Cooling and Condensing Apparatus—*cont.*

Apparatus.

Flushing Towers.

No. of Towers.	Dimensions.		Material used for filling.	Cubic Contents in Feet.	Total Condensing Space.	Register No.
	Sectional Area.	Height.				
	Square Feet.	Feet.			Cubic Feet.	
1	6	36	Coke.	216	1512	90
2	14·64	14	Coke.	260	260	—
4	35·9	51	Brick.	7296	18252	51H
6	28	30	Brick.	5040	19440	51L
1	36	35	Brick.	1260	6300	50
4	64	30	Brick and Coke.	15360	15360	62
1	30	31	Brick.	1860	5640	53
2	14	40	Brick.	2240	5120	70
2	10·5	22	Brick.	924	2024	64
2	45	19	Brick.	1710	3690	50
4	8	18	Brick.	1152	8352	56
3	9	18	Brick.	486	486	57
1	48	18	Brick.	864	1944	52
2	9	22	Brick.	792	2042	61
6	25	42	Brick and Coke.	6300	25740	67
4	60	28	Brick.	13440	23160	63
—	—	—	—	—	1950	55
2	16	20	Brick.	960	960	68
2	9	18	Brick.	486	1611	59
—	—	—	—	—	9900	71
2	42	45	Coke.	3780	4572	66
2	69	25	Brick.	3450	5430	58
1	65	60	Coke.	3900	3900	93
3	25	18	Brick.	2700	6825	54
1	30	50	Brick.	1500	3000	101
—	—	—	—	—	3076	94
—	—	—	—	—	649	72
—	—	—	—	—	234	73
—	—	—	—	—	22500	79
—	—	—	—	—	3996	80
—	—	—	—	—	1224	81
1	36	36	Coke.	1296	6480	83
—	—	—	—	—	1296	84
—	—	—	—	—	850	105
—	—	—	—	—	1212½	106
—	—	—	—	—	1250	95

Statistics of Works.

Register Number.	Tons of Salt decomposed per week.	Number of decomposing Pans at work.	Cwts. of Salt per Charge.	Number of Charges in 24 hours.	Cwts. of Salt decomposed in 24 hours.	Number of open Salt Cake Furnaces.	Number of close Salt Cake Furnaces.
1	100	3	8	14	336	0	3
2	15	1	10	5	50	0	1
3	14	1	8	6	48	0	1
4	116	2	10½	17	357	0	4
5	50	1	12	12	144	0	2
6	60	1½	10½	12	189	0	3
7	220	7	7½	14	735	0	7
8	260	6	11	12	782	0	6
9	40	1	20	6	120	0	1
10	180	3	9	20	540	0	6
11	200	5	14½	8	580	1	4
12	156	4	15	8	480	0	4
13	54	1	12	15	180	0	2
14	200	3	8½	24	612	6	0
15	135	2	8½	24	408	4	0
16	110	3	13	10	390	0	3
17	90	2	15	10	300	0	4
18	225	5	15	10	750	0	5
19	90	2	15	10	300	0	4
20	125	3	12	16	576	6	0
21		Not at work.					
22		Not at work.					
23	27	1	9	10	90	0	2
24		Not at work.					
25		Not at work.					
26	350	9	8	15	1,080	0	9
27	60	1½	9	13	176	1	1
88	40	2	11	6	132	0	2
89	100	3	11½	10	345	0	3
91	8	4	10	⅔	26	0	0
92	36	1	10	12	120	1	1
96	50	1	18	8	144	0	1
97	50	1	18	8	144	0	1
98	—	1	Not started yet.			0	1
100	50	1	10	16	160	0	2
102	40	1	14	8	112	1	0
103	39	1	15	8	120	0	1
104		Not started yet.					
28	60	2	10	10	200	0	2
30	25	1	9	10	90	0	1
31	14	1	7	6 in 12	42 in 12	1	0
32	85	3	6·25 & 12	18	330	2	1
33	27	1	7·5	12	90	0	1
34	27	1	7	13	91	0	1
35	170	7	9	10	540	0	7

Statistics of Works—*cont.*

Register Number.	Tons of Salt decomposed per week.	Number of decomposing Pans at work.	Cwts. of Salt per Charge.	Number of Charges in 24 hours.	Cwts. of Salt decomposed in 24 hours.	Number of open Salt Cake Furnaces.	Number of close Salt Cake Furnaces.
39	57	2	11	8	176	0	2
40	68	2	7	16	224	2	0
41	23	1	9	9	81	0	1
42	18	1	10	6	60	0	1
43	54	2	10	9	180	0	2
45	43	2	11	6½	143	0	2
46	30	1	7	15	105	1	0
47	15	1	10	5 in 12	50 in 12	0	1
48	10·5	Cylinders.	8·5	0	35	0	1
49	140	4	7	16	462	2	2
90	28	1	10	9	90	0	1
99	4½	0	½	12	6	—	1
51 H	166	2½	8½	24	510	2½	0
51 L	310	5	8	24	960	5	0
59	115	2	8	24	384	4	0
62	340	5	10	24	1,200	5	0
53	86	2	6	24	288	2	0
70	86	2	6	24	288	2	0
64	36	1	5½	22	121	1	0
60	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
56	144	4	5	24	480	4	0
57	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
52	57	1	8	24	192	2	0
61	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
67	240	6	6½	24	936	6	0
63	263	5	8	24	960	5	0
55	72	2	5	24	240	0	2
68	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
59	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
71	70	2	6	20	240	2	0
66	36	1	5	24	120	1	0
58	86	2	6	24	288	2	0
93	47	1	6½	24	156	1	0
54	115	3	6	24	432	3	0
101	40	1	15	9	135	1	0
94	38	1	8	16	128	0	1
72		Cylinders.		In 48 hrs.	In 48 hrs.		
	$6\frac{6}{20}$	6	7	1	42	0	1
73	9	1	5	6	30	—	1
79	460	16	6	8 to 9	1,533	2	18
80	105	3	10	10	300	0	3
81	10½	1	5	7	35	—	1
83	120	4	10	10	400	—	5
84	15½	1	8½	6	51	—	1
105	36	1	12	10	120	—	1
106	$23\frac{8}{20}$	1	6	12	72	—	1
95	25	1	6	14	84	—	1

Particulars of Condensation.

Register Number.	Gas entering Condenser grains of HCl. per cub. ft.	Gas leaving Condenser grains of HCl. per cub. ft.	Gas entering Condenser grammes per cub. metre.	Gas leaving Condenser grammes per cub. metre.	Total per cent. of Escape.
1	—	0	—	—	0
2	257	0·05	578	0·11	0·02
3	—	0	—	0	0
4	—	0	—	0	0
5	59	0·1	135	2·29	0·17
6	—	0	—	0	0
7	—	0	—	0	0
8	—	0	—	0	0
9	—	0	—	0	0
10	—	0	—	0	0
11	480	0·3	1098	0·69	0·06
12	—	0	—	0	0
13	326	0·6	732	1·37	0·19
14	54·2	2·2	124	5·03	4·06
15	51·2	0·6	117	1·37	1·16
16	—	0	—	0	0
17	420	0·3	961	0·69	0·07
18	—	0	—	0	0
19	—	0	—	0	0
20	126	0·6	288	1·37	0·48
21		Not at work.			
22		Not at work.			
23	—	0	—	0	0
24		Not at work.			
25		Not at work.			
26	—	0	—	0	0
27	225	0·5	515	1·14	1·04
88	60	0·4	137	0·92	0·67
89	450	0·2	1030	0·46	0·04
91	—	—	—	—	0
92	640	0·8	1464	1·83	0·25
96	576	0·2	1318	0·46	0·03
97	64·8	1·4	148	3·2	2·16
98		Not started yet.			
100	—	0	—	0	0
102	58	2·1	133	4·8	3·62
103	—	0	—	0	0
104		Not started yet.			
45	—	0	—	0	0
30	—	0	—	0	0
43	—	0	—	0	0
33	77·2	1·75	178·56	4·025	2·02
35	—	0	—	0	—
41	34·72	0·25	79·856	0·575	0·72
28	—	0	—	0	0
42	118·29	1·04	272·067	2·392	0·87
39	—	0	—	0	0
47	64·98	0·40	148·454	0·92	0·61

PARTICULARS OF CONDENSATION—*cont.*

Register Number.	Gas entering Condenser grains of HCl per cub. ft.	Gas leaving Condenser grains of HCl. per cub. ft.	Gas entering Condenser grammes per cub. metre.	Gas leaving Condenser grammes per cub. metre.	Total per cent. of Escape.
34	66·85	0·64	153·755	1·472	0·92
31	38·09	0·54	87·607	1·342	1·41
49	—	0	—	0	0
40	84·51	1·12	194·373	2·576	1·32
32	67·13	0·65	154·399	1·495	0·96
46	33·00	1·02	75·90	2·346	3·09
48	—	0	—	0	0
90	—	0	—	0	0
99	—	—	—	—	—
51 L	19·2	1·8	43·9	4·1	3
51 H	10	0·6	22·8	1·3	2
50	—	—	—	—	0
62	13·3	0·26	30·4	0·5	2
53	12·0	1	27·4	2·2	2·7
70	14	1	32	2·2	2·3
64	—	—	—	—	0
60	—	—	—	—	0
56	13·2	1·3	30·1	2·9	3·2
57	35	1	80	2·2	2·8
52	34	1	77·8	2·2	0·9
61	—	—	—	—	0
67	8	0·4	18·3	0·9	1·6
63	35·0	1	80	2·2	0·9
55	348	2·4	789	10	0·6
68	—	—	—	—	0
59	6	0·4	13·7	0·9	2·2
71	—	—	—	—	0
66	—	—	—	—	0
58	35	1	80	2·2	0·9
93	—	—	—	—	0
54	8·1	0·1	18·5	2·2	0·4
101	—	—	—	—	—
94	520	3·6	1189·7	8·2	0·6
72	123	6·76	281·67	15·48	2·0*
73	108	1·85	247·3	4·236	1·71
79	206·85	0·74	473·68	1·694	0·35 2·39
80	131	3·2	300	7·328	2·44
81	113	1·51	258·7	3·457	1·3
83	210	0·05	480·9	0·1145	0·023
84	78	0·62	178·62	1·419	0·79
105	45	0·3	106·05	0·687	0·66
106	25	0·4	57·25	0·916	1·6
95	82	1·40	187·78	3·206	1·7

* The first decomposition of salt is here effected in cylinders.

Registered Alkali Works.

C. Allhusen & Sons, Newcastle.
J. & W. Allen.
Frederick Allen, London.
Thomas Adkins & Co., Birmingham.
Boyd & Alexander, Dublin.
Bridgewater Smelting Works, St. Helens.
William Barton & Co., Leigh.
Burnden Chemical Works, Bolton.
Borax & Alkali Works, Widnes.
Bonnington Chemical Works.
Henry Bury & Co., Church.
Richard Bealey & Son, Radcliffe.
H. Becker & Co., Chadderton.
T. Burnett & Son, Bill Quay, Newcastle.
T. Burnett & Son, Dunston.
William Blyth, Church.
Thomas Bramwell & Co., Newcastle.
Blaydon Chemical Co.
Carr & Hill, Widnes.
Chance Brothers & Co., Oldbury.
Carville Chemical Co.
Cook Brothers, Newcastle.
John Cook, Newcastle.
Conham Chemical Works.
Connah's Quay Chemical Co., near Flint.
Counterslip Sugar Co., Bristol.
Crosfield Bros. & Co., St. Helens.
Thomas Dentith, Manchester.
Evans & McBryde, St. Helens.
Everett Bros., Chelmsford.
John Farmer, Manchester.
Thomas Farmer & Co., London.
Thomas Fleetwood, Widnes.
Friars Goose Chemical Works, Newcastle.
John & Thomas Garrett, Wigan.
McGeachy & McFarlane, Glasgow.
Gaskell Deakin & Co., Widnes.
James Gibb, Bristol.
James C. Gamble & Son, St. Helens.
Greenbank Alkali Works, St. Helens.
Alexander Hope, junr., & Co., Glasgow.
Haworth Chemical Works, Newcastle.
William Howarth, Manchester.
William Hill & Sons, Liverpool.
John Hutchinson & Co. (No. 1,) Widnes.
John Hutchinson & Co. (No. 2.)
William Hunt, Aire & Calder Chemical Works, Castleford.
Harrison, Blair, & Co., Bolton.
Hazlehurst & Sons, Runcorn.
Irvine & Bryce, Glasgow.
Jarrow Hill Chemical Company.
Jarrow Chemical Works.
William Jones & Co., Middlesborough.
Andrew George Kurtz, St. Helens.
William Jos. Kane & Son, Dublin.
Low Walker Chemical Co.
Thomas Lomax, Jarrow.
William Liddiard, Stepney.
Lea Brook Alkali Works, Wednesbury.
Muspratt Bros. & Huntley, Flint.
Mersey Chemical Works, Widnes.
William McLiesh, Belfast.
J. McKenny & Co., Dublin.
Morgan Mooney, Dublin.
J. Montgomerie & Co., Glasgow.
John Metcalf & Sons, Manchester.
Marsh Alkali Company, Swansea.
J. Marsh & Co. (Parr), St. Helens.
James Muspratt, Liverpool.
J. Marsh & Co. (Ravenshead), St. Helens.
Frederick Muspratt, Widnes. 2.
Netham Chemical Works, Bristol.

Netherfield Acid Works, Glasgow.
New Road Chemical Works, St. Helens.
H. L. Pattinson & Co., Newcastle.
Port Tennant Copper Works, Swansea.
John Riley, Accrington.
Ebenezer Ridshaw Ridley, Newcastle.
Roberts, Dale, & Co., Warrington.
Runcorn Soap & Alkali Works.
Richard Smith, Glasgow.
John Smith & Co., Bolton.
Seaham Chemical Works.
St. Helen's Chemical Co.
Shaw & Hill, Widnes.
James Shorthouse & Sons, Birmingham.
Smith and Mawdsley, Flint.
Slack, Ashworth, & Co., Liverpool.
Christopher James Schofield, Manchester.
Solomon Mease & Co., Jarrow.
Stevenson & Carlile, Glasgow.
Charles Tennant & Co., Glasgow.
Tennants & Co., Manchester.
Tyne Chemical Company, South Shields (lately St. Cuthbert's).
Vivian & Sons, Swansea.
Weston Alkali Works. 2.
Edward Wilson, Prestolee.
Washington Chemical Works.
Walker Alkali Works.
George Whewell, Radcliffe.
John and James White, near Glasgow.

Rules for Workmen.

Section 5 of the Alkali Act protects the owners of works in which sufficient provision has been made for condensation, by allowing the action, in case of infringement of the Act, to be brought against the workman who appears to the inspector to have been negligent or to have committed the offence. Section 13 protects on the other hand the workman from the penalty of the largest fine, when rules are made annexing penalties to each offence; these penalties may not exceed 2*l.* The rules for the workmen must be approved by the Board of Trade, and printed copies must be given to those interested. The operation of these clauses has been somewhat frustrated. When brought before them in this manner the men are alarmed, and I am informed that they prefer working where there are no such rules. It might be considered how far a set of rules could be made which should have universal application and be made a part of an act. At first there was an inclination to adopt them generally. This inclination gradually ceased. I subjoin a copy of those drawn up by the late John Hutchinson, Esq., of Widnes, with very great care:—

SPECIAL RULES made pursuant to the Thirteenth Section of the Alkali Act, 1863, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, by the undersigned, John Hutchinson, of Appleton Lodge, in Widnes, in the parish of Prescot and county of Lancaster, the owner of Alkali works in Widnes aforesaid, for the guidance of his workmen, at his No. 1 Alkali works, in Widnes aforesaid, employed in any process causing the evolution of muriatic acid gas, or whose duty it is to attend to the apparatus used in the condensation of that gas.

In the construction of the special rules hereunder written or contained, the following words or expressions shall respectively have the several

meanings, and include the several persons hereby or hereunder assigned to them respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction ; that is to say,

The expression " Alkali Work " shall mean and include the said No. I. alkali works of the said John Hutchinson, at Widnes aforesaid.

The expression " Condenser Cistern " shall mean and include every cistern which shall for the time being be placed above or directly supply any condenser at the said alkali work.

The word " Condenser " shall mean and include any chamber, or tower, or place at the said Alkali work in which the process of condensation of muriatic acid gas shall take place, and all condensing apparatus therein.

The word " Pot " or " Pots " shall respectively mean and include any pan or pot, or pans or pots, which shall for the time being be used or employed at the said alkali work in or for the decomposition of salt.

The expression " Manufacturing Manager " shall mean and include the person who, for the time being, shall have the entire superintendence of the manufacturing department at the said alkali work other than Mr. Hutchinson himself, and his principal manager, (now Mr.).

The word " Condenser-man " shall mean and include the workman or men respectively for the time being having the charge or care of the condensing apparatus at the said alkali work, or any of them.

The expression " Salt Cake Foreman " shall mean and include any workman for the time being having the general superintendence of the manufacture of sulphate of soda at the said alkali work, and of the condensation of muriatic acid gas evolved therein.

The expression " Night Foreman " shall mean and include any workman for the time being having the general superintendence of the said alkali work during the night or night turn or shift.

The expression " Foreman Fitter " shall mean and include any workman for the time being having the superintendence of the machines and machinery at the said alkali work.

The expression " Pumping Engineer " shall mean and include any workman for the time being having charge of the pumping apparatus for the supply of any condenser cistern at the said alkali work, and the steam-engine by which such apparatus are worked.

The word " Potman " shall mean and include any workman for the time being employed at any of the pots used at the said alkali work.

The word " Roaster-man " shall mean and include any workman employed in roasting or drying salt cake in the furnaces at the said alkali work.

Special Rules to be observed by the " Condenser-man."

Rule 1. The condenser-man shall see that the water in each condenser cistern at the said alkali work is constantly kept up to the mouth of the overflow pipe of such cistern, and running through the cistern. If the surface of the water shall sink to or become six inches or upwards below the mouth of any such overflow pipe, the condenser-man shall immediately give notice thereof to the salt cake foreman.

2. Whenever the surface of the water in any condenser cistern at the said alkali work shall become or be two feet or upwards below the mouth of the overflow pipe thereof, the condenser-man shall instantly give notice to each potman that he is to abstain from charging the pots at which he shall be employed.

3. In case any part or parts of the condensing apparatus at the said alkali work shall be out of order, the condenser-man shall forthwith give notice thereof to the salt cake foreman in charge of the furnaces if he shall be then on duty, but if not, then to the night foreman.

4. The condenser-man shall not alter or permit to be altered the position of any of the taps which regulate the supply of water to any condenser cistern or to any condenser at the said alkali work from the position or way it shall have been fixed by the manufacturing manager, except under and according to the specific directions of such manufacturing manager.

5. Every condenser-man shall, unless unavoidably prevented by sickness, remain at his post and attend to the duties of condenser-man during the hours appointed by the owner of the said alkali work, or his agent for the time being for that purpose, and shall not, at or at any time after the expiration of the hours so appointed, leave his post until he shall have been relieved by another man to perform the duties of condenser-man, or (if not so relieved) shall have first given at least one hour's notice of his not being duly relieved to the salt cake foreman.

6. Every condenser-man on entering on his post or duty, and every condenser-man about to leave his post or duty, shall, on such entry upon or leaving off duty, together examine the state and working respectively of the condensing apparatus of the said alkali work, and in case the same shall on any such examination be found to be in any respect not in a state of efficiency or insufficient to perform what is required or indicated by the Act of Parliament or these rules, the condenser-man about to leave his post or duty shall, before leaving the same, first report such matter to the salt cake foreman and to the manufacturing manager.

Special Rules to be observed by the "Salt Cake Foreman."

7. Whenever any portion of the condensing apparatus at the said alkali work shall be in want of repair, or out of good working order, the salt cake foreman shall forthwith give notice thereof to the manufacturing manager.

8. On receiving notice from the condenser-man or otherwise that the surface of the water in any cistern at the said alkali work is six inches or upwards below the mouth of the overflow pipe of such cistern, the salt cake foreman shall forthwith give notice thereof to the manufacturing manager, and shall then proceed to ascertain and report to such manager the cause of such insufficient water supply.

9. On ascertaining that the surface of the water in any cistern at the said alkali work is two feet or upwards below the mouth of the overflow pipe thereof, the salt cake foreman shall forthwith direct each potman to cease and abstain from charging the pots under his charge until he shall have received further orders from such salt cake foreman, and the said salt cake foreman shall also cause the fires to be drawn and the furnaces to cease working.

10. The salt cake foreman shall on no account allow the charging of any pots at the said alkali work to be commenced or be resumed until he shall have first ascertained that the cisterns are full of water up to the mouth of the overflow pipes thereof respectively.

11. The salt cake foreman shall give immediate notice to the manufacturing manager of anything which shall have occurred to interrupt the regular working of the salt cake furnaces or of the condensing apparatus at the said alkali work, and of every neglect or omission on the part of the condenser-man.

12. If the salt cake foreman shall at any time receive any message purporting to come from the night foreman, to the effect that he is wanted at the said alkali work, he shall forthwith proceed to such alkali work.

Rules to be observed by the "Night Foreman."

13. The special rules herein-before mentioned to be observed by the salt cake foreman, namely, Rule 6, Rule 7, Rule 8, Rule 9, Rule 10, and Rule 11, herein-before contained, shall each and every of them be observed and obeyed by the night foreman during the time fixed for the performance of his duties at the said alkali work, and such night foreman shall be liable for any violation by him of any of such special rules to the several and respective penalties herein-after annexed to the violation of such special rules respectively as if he were salt cake foreman for that time.

14. In case the supply of water to any of the cisterns shall be insufficient, or if there shall be any breakage or other failure in any part of the condensing apparatus at the said alkali work, the night foreman shall immediately send notice thereof to the salt cake foreman that his presence and assistance are required at the said alkali work.

Special Rule to be observed by the "Foreman Fitter."

15. The foreman fitter shall not, except in case of accident or other emergency, cause any of the pumps supplying the condensing cisterns at the said alkali work, or any engine by which the same shall be worked, to be stopped without having given at least twelve hours' previous notice of such intended stoppage to the manufacturing manager.

Special Rule to be observed by the "Pumping Engineer."

16. The pumping engineer in charge of any pump shall, in case of a break-down or stoppage affecting the supply of water at the said alkali work from any cause whatever, give immediate notice thereof to the condenser-man.

Special Rules to be observed by every Potman, Roaster-man, and other Workman employed as Furnace-man or Roaster at any Salt Cake Furnaces or Pot at the said Alkali Work.

17. Every potman shall, immediately on receiving notice to that effect from the condenser-man, or from the manufacturing manager, or salt cake foreman, or night foreman, forthwith abstain and cease from charging every pot at the said alkali work under his care.

18. No potman shall charge any pot at the said alkali work at any time or times other than the time or respective times which for the time being shall have been directed or specified by the manufacturing manager.

19. No potman or roaster-man at the salt cake furnaces at the said alkali work shall leave his work until he shall have been relieved by another man to take charge of the work or furnace in his stead, or (if not so relieved) until one hour after the time fixed for his remaining at work shall have expired, and he shall have given one hour's notice of his intention to leave to the salt cake foreman.

20. No workman shall draw any charge of salt cake out of the furnace at the said alkali work until it shall have been sufficiently roasted.

Penalties.

21. There shall be annexed to any violation of any or either of the foregoing rules, and every workman or person violating the same shall incur and be liable to pay the several and respective penalties herein-after mentioned, to be recovered under and in the manner provided by the Eighteenth Section of the Alkali Act, 1863, namely—

For every violation of Rule 1 a penalty of ten shillings if the surface of the water shall be less than one foot below the overflow pipe, but if, before giving notice as required by such rule, the surface of the water

shall be one foot or more below the mouth of the overflow pipe, a penalty of twenty shillings.

For every violation of Rule 2, Rule 4, Rule 9, Rule 10, or Rule 16, a penalty of forty shillings.

For every violation of Rule 3, Rule 5, Rule 6, Rule 7, Rule 8, Rule 14, Rule 15, Rule 18, or Rule 19, a penalty of twenty shillings.

For every violation of Rule 11, for the first offence a penalty of ten shillings, for the second offence a penalty of twenty shillings, and for the third and each subsequent offence a penalty of forty shillings.

For every violation of Rule 12, for the first offence a penalty of twenty shillings, and for the second and each subsequent offence a penalty of forty shillings.

For every violation of Rule 17, for the first offence a penalty of twenty shillings, and for the second and each subsequent offence a penalty of forty shillings, and for every violation of Rule 20 a penalty of five shillings.

Given under the hand and seal of the said John Hutchinson this first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JOHN HUTCHINSON. (L.S.)

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for trade approve of the foregoing rules.

Signed, by order of the Lords of the said Committee, the 5th day of August 1864.

T. H. FARRER.

Appended to these rules was the following extract from the Alkali Act.

The "Alkali Act, 1863," (26 & 27 *Victoria, cap.* 124.) *contains the following (among other) provisions, viz.:—*

SEC. 4. Every alkali work shall be carried on in such manner as to secure the condensation to the satisfaction of the inspector, derived from his own examination or from that of a sub-inspector, of not less than ninety-five *per centum* of the muriatic gas evolved therein: provided always that nothing herein contained shall entitle the inspector to direct any alteration to be made in the process of manufacture or the apparatus used therein.

If any alkali work is carried on in contravention of this section the owner of that work shall, on its being made to appear to the court before which any proceedings for recovery of a penalty may be instituted that ninety-five *per centum* at least of the muriatic gas evolved in such work has not been condensed, be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act, and be subject in respect of the first conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and in respect of every offence after a previous conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds: provided always, that no such owner shall be convicted of more than one such offence in respect of any one day: provided also, that no such penalty shall be inflicted unless the inspector shall produce before the court having cognizance of the matter a statement in writing of the facts on which he founds his opinion that ninety-five *per centum* of the muriatic gas evolved in the alkali work is not condensed therein, and serve a copy thereof with the process commencing the proceedings.

SEC. 5. The owner of any alkali work in which any offence against

this Act has been proved to have been committed, and for which a pecuniary penalty may be imposed, shall in every case be deemed to have committed the offence, and shall be liable to pay the penalty, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the court before which any action shall be brought for the recovery of such penalty that he has used due diligence to comply with and to enforce the execution of this Act, and that the offence in question was committed by some agent, servant, or workman, whom he shall charge by name as the actual offender, without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, in which case such agent, servant, or workman shall be liable to and may be sued for the payment of the penalty, and of the costs of all proceedings which may be taken for the recovery thereof, either against himself or against the owner under this Act; provided that it shall be lawful for the inspector to proceed in the first instance against the person whom he shall believe to be the actual offender, without first proceeding against the owner, in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such inspector that the owner has used all due diligence to comply with and to enforce the execution of this Act, and that the offence has been committed by the person whom he may charge therewith without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the owner, and in contravention of his orders.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of every inspector under this Act to ascertain from time to time that all the alkali works are carried on in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and to enforce the said provisions, and to cause notice to be given to every owner whose work shall be carried on in contravention of this Act of the commission of such offence as soon as conveniently may be after the commission thereof; and with a view to the performance of that duty he or any sub-inspector may at all reasonable times, by day and by night, without giving previous notice, but so as not to interrupt the process of the manufacture, enter upon and inspect any alkali work, and examine into the efficiency of the condensing apparatus, and the quantity of muriatic acid gas condensed, and generally into all matters and works tending to show compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act. And the owner of such works, upon demand of the inspector, shall within a reasonable time furnish him with a plan, to be kept secret by such inspector, of those parts of such works in which the decomposition of salt or other process causing the evolution of muriatic acid gas or the condensation thereof is carried on.

It shall be lawful for the inspector, or any sub-inspector under his direction, but so as not to interfere with the process of the manufacture, to apply any tests or make any experiments he may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the efficiency of the condensing apparatus, or the quantity of gas condensed; and the owner or agent of the works shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act unless he renders to the said inspector, or sub-inspector, all necessary facilities for their entry, examination, and testing.

Sec. 11. Every person who wilfully obstructs any inspector, or sub-inspector, in the execution of this Act, and every owner of any alkali work who refuses or neglects to afford to the inspector, or sub-inspector, the facilities necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination, or testing under this Act, or who neglects or wilfully violates any provision of this Act, for the neglect or violation of which no other penalty is by this Act imposed, shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of this Act, and shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Sec. 13. The owner of any alkali work may, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, make, alter, or repeal special rules for the guidance of

such of his workmen as are employed in any process causing the evolution of muriatic acid gas, or whose duty it is to attend to the apparatus used in the condensation of that gas, and may annex penalties to any violation of such rules, so that no penalty exceeds two pounds for any one offence.

A printed copy of the special rules in force in any alkali work shall be given by the owner of the work to every person working or employed in or about that work affected thereby.

Sec. 18. All penalties incurred under this Act in respect of any offence against a special rule may be recovered summarily in England and Ireland before two or more justices; as to England, in manner directed by an Act passed in the session holden in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter forty-three, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the Performance of the Duties of "Justices of the Peace out of Sessions within England and Wales with "respect to summary Convictions and Orders, or any Act amending the "same;" as to Ireland, in manner directed by the Act passed in the session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter ninety-three, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts regulating the Proceedings of Petty Sessions, "and the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions, "in Ireland, or any Act amending the same;" and in Scotland, before the sheriff or two justices in manner directed by "The Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845," with respect to penalties imposed by that Act the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for.

Monthly Reports on the Condition of the Alkali Works.

As specimens of the work done under the Act I send parts of the monthly reports from the districts. From these I learn the points that especially require attention, and first from

District, No. 1.—Report for April and May, 1866.

Since my last report I have made more use of the fan aspirator than formerly, and with satisfactory results. It shows the presence of muriatic acid in the air of the best flues when during a short trial none can be found; in these cases the per-centage escaping is very small, and proof is given that the working of the condensers is uniformly good.

On April 24th it was set to work at Messrs. Evans and McBryde's, St. Helens, and kept at work for 71¼ hours.

In that time 4·89 grains muriatic acid were collected from 66·2 cubic feet of air, which the instrument pumped out of the flue, being at the rate of 0·074 grains muriatic acid per cubic foot. The rate of motion in the flue was 670 feet per minute. As the flue is 12 inches diameter, the total quantity of air which passed during the 71¼ hours was 2,148,187 cubic feet, and this contained 22·7 lbs. H Cl.

The quantity of salt decomposed during this period was 703 cwt., giving off 45,432 lbs. H Cl, so that the escape was 0·05 per cent.

The fan aspirator was then moved to Messrs. Crosfield's works, when it was kept in action during 71½ hours, drawing from the flue 47·7 cubic feet of air.

From this only 0·8 grains H Cl was collected, or ·017 grains per cubic foot.

The flue is 2 feet square, with a speed of 200 feet per minute; the quantity passing is therefore 800 cubic feet per minute, containing 13·6

grains H Cl. During the 71½ hours 8·34 lbs. H Cl will have passed. The amount of salt decomposed during this time was 66 tons, yielding 85,305 lbs. H Cl; the average per-centage of escape was therefore ·0098 per cent.

The instrument was then placed at Mr. Gamble's works, in connexion with flue No. 1; here it worked 95½ hours and pumped 46 cubic feet of air from the flue. The draft was very feeble, therefore the instrument worked slowly. The amount of H Cl collected was 3·4 grains, being at the rate of 0·074 grains per cubic foot. The flue is 9 inches diameter, with a speed of 650 feet per minute, and conveys therefore 287 cubic feet per minute; this would contain 21·25 grains H Cl, so that 17·36 lbs. H Cl. escaped during the 95½ hours. During this period 74 tons of salt were decomposed, yielding 95,640 lbs. H Cl; this shows a per-centage escape of ·081 per cent.

The instrument was now placed in connexion with flue No. 2 at the same works, and allowed to work for 404 hours; it drew in this time 291 cubic feet of air from the flue, and collected only 0·26 grains muriatic acid, which is ·0089 grains per foot. This flue is 9 inches diameter, with a speed of 550 feet per minute, conveying therefore 243 cubic feet of air per minute; this would contain ·21627 grains H Cl, so that during the 404 hours 0·75 lbs. H Cl escaped. During this period 100 tons of salt had been decomposed, which would give off 129,250 lbs. H Cl; the per-centage escape therefore is ·0006 per cent.

There is a smaller escape from this set of condensers than the other set, because there is less work done in it; there is also a smaller quantity of vapour passing along this flue than through the former one, and consequently a better vacuum as shown by the syphon gauge, although both flues are in communication with the same chimney.

Runcorn Soap and Alkali Company. No salt has been decomposed at these works since 1864 until February last, then one pan was started. I visited the works on February 16th, and finding a little H Cl in the exit flue of the condensers, desired the manager to use more water. Shortly after this they commenced the erection of a second decomposing pan and an additional condensing tower; the pan and furnace were however finished before the tower, and it would appear that they made a connexion between the new pan and the old condensers, and commenced working, hoping that until the new condenser was completed the old one might prove sufficient for both the new and the old decomposing pans and furnaces. There was not, however, sufficient passage through the condensers to admit of this, and some muriatic acid escaped from the mouth of the furnace, sufficient to cause much damage to several cottage gardens which adjoin the works; complaints were made in consequence. I visited the works on May 14th, and also called on Mr. Clarke, solicitor, at Runcorn, who was acting for the complainants. Having learnt what had transpired, and represented the matter to the managers of the works, I gained an admission from them that they had done the damage complained of, and exacted a promise that the pan should not be worked again until the new condensing tower was finished. I also recommended that the gas should be made to ascend the last tower (it used to descend it), and strongly advised that some sulphuric acid concentrators should be covered in, and the fumes led into the chambers.

On examining the flues which led to and from the condensers I found no ground for complaint; on testing I found, when the charge of salt in the pan was half worked down, that the inlet carried 329 grains H Cl per cubic foot and the outlet 1·55 grains, showing an escape of 0·47 per cent.

I visited the works again on May 18th and 23rd, and June 1st; the proposed alterations were then complete and the new tower at work. On

testing the flues I found the outlet to contain rather less H Cl than before, namely, 1·41 grains per cubic foot.

The charges in both pots were at this time so low as to make it very unfavourable for taking measurement of the acid in the inlet flue; it contained only 68·6 grains per cubic foot, showing an escape of 2·06 per cent. On my pointing out that the condensers were still far from perfect, the manager has promised further alterations, and it is probable that an additional condensing tower will be erected.

On my last visit I was told by Mr. Blake, the inspector of nuisances at Runcorn, that the injury felt in the neighbourhood of the works had now ceased.

At No. 92 they decompose muriate of potash; for roasting it they use an open furnace; this has not long been in operation. I examined the flues May 30th, and the escape proved to be much above the permitted per-centage. The inlet contained 18·33 grains H Cl per cubic foot and the outlet 3·76 grains, showing an escape of 20·5 per cent.

I directed that more water should be used; probably another tower will be erected.

No 20. I visited these works on April 13th; no alterations have been made here since my visit in January. They still utilize the acid from the open roasting furnaces; this is first condensed at astrength of 1·075 sp. gr. and pumped up to the top of the tall stone condensers, where it meets the gas from the decomposing pans. These towers were still open at the top, and there was a slight escape of acid vapour; but it was the manager's intention that they should be covered in, and any possible escape led to a flushing tower.

Using the finger pump I found that the gas from the roasters on entering the condensers contained 32·40 grains H Cl per cubic foot, and on leaving them 1·88 grains per cubic foot, showing an escape of 5·8 per cent.; a second experiment gave 22·3 grains H Cl per cubic foot in the inlet and 1·175 grains per cubic foot in the outlet, showing an escape of 5·2 per cent.; the average is 5·5 per cent.

This is on the roaster gas only; therefore, taking the condensation of the pot gas as being complete, the total escape per cent. would be 1·375.

I have received no complaints respecting these works since January last.

The remaining works in Lancashire, where perfect condensation is usual, have been visited from time to time, and no muriatic acid was detected in the outlet.

District No. 1.—Report for June and July 1866.

The Runcorn Soap and Alkali Company's Works (No. 17).

Complaints against these works continued; the cause, however, did not seem to be an escape of muriatic acid, but the vapour of sulphuric acid, arising from open concentrating tanks. At my suggestion these were covered in; the fire is now carried over the acid instead of under the tank, and a great economy of fuel is experienced; the tanks also do not so soon become leaky. The last trial of the condensation here, as was mentioned in last report, showed an escape of 2·06 per cent., and the draught was very bad. The flues have now been improved, and alterations have been made in the mode of distributing the water in the condenser towers, so that all escape of gas has ceased. On July 12th I examined the condensers and found no escape of H Cl.

The action for damages brought by some of the inhabitants of Runcorn, through Mr. Clarke, solicitor, against these works, was referred from the County Court to the Assizes, but has since been settled privately. No complaints have been made to me since last report.

(*No.* 92.)

At these works one pan with one open roaster has been put up to decompose three tons of muriate of potash daily. It appeared that ample provision had been made for condensing the acid arising from this by the erection of a tower, 30 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches diameter, well supplied with water. The filling was brick. On examination, however, there appeared to be an escape of 20·5 per cent. of the muriatic acid.

More water was used, and this amount reduced to 7·78 per cent. Some alterations were now made with a view of further checking this escape, but a trial made on June 19th showed an escape of 13·5 per cent. I told the owner that he must not work any more with the present arrangements. He therefore stopped the work, and erected a second condensing tower. After this there was still no improvement; the escape was 16 per cent., and, after increasing the water, it remained at 15 per cent. I then told the owner that he must stop until a remedy was found, and wrote him a letter to that effect. He therefore stopped the furnaces, and completely emptied the condensers, removing all the bricks with which it had been filled, and substituting coke ; he raised the second tower 10 feet, and filled that also with coke ; care was taken to ensure a better distribution of water, for, on examining the interior of the condenser, there was reason to fear that the water had been flowing down very unevenly, and that this had been a chief cause of failure. These alterations occupied a fortnight. On July 31st I tested the result and found that the escape was reduced to one per cent.

A tabular statement will show the progress more clearly.

Date.	Inlet Flue. Grains per cubic foot.	Outlet Flue. Grains per cubic foot.	Per cent. of Escape.
May 30th -	15·6	3·2	20·5
June 15th -	37·6	3	7·78
„ „ -	47·2	3·6	
June 19th -	19·2	2·6	13·5
		New tower built.	
July 9th - -	10·	1·6	16
„ 11th -	10·8	1·6	15
		Repacked condensers.	
July 31st -	19·2	·2	1·04

(*No.* 96.)

These works commenced to decompose salt May 31st ; one decomposing pan is at present used and two close roasters.

The gas passes to a tower 43 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches square. Above this, on a high bank of waste, is the flush tower, 20 feet high, 4 feet 4 inches square ; the water from this flows on to the strong acid tower. As all the water in this upper tower is used on the lower one, it cannot be said to be a flush tower, for no excess of water is used. The owner has promised, therefore, that a flush tower shall be added. I

annot, however, press this point, as the condensation is good. I have ever found more than a very small trace of HCl in the exit flue.

As soon as these works were started great damage was done to he vegetation in the neighbourhood, and many complaints were ade to me. It was asserted on all hands that the injury had been one by these works. Of this, however, there was no proof. In onsequence, however, of these complaints I made frequent and close spections, and placed a fan aspirator to work on the chimney. y that means I detected a considerable quantity of HCl, namely, ·11 grains per cubic foot. It was then discovered that there was a ak in the arch of the salt-cake furnace. This was repaired, but still uriatic acid was found in the chimney, and on examination of the flues was found that the overflow from a tank of muriatic acid had found its ay into one of them, and the vapour was being carried by the hot air to the chimney. The aspirator still, however, detects the presence of ICl, though now the amount is reduced to 0·014 grains per cubic ot. There is also 0·06 grain of sulphuric acid (SO_3) per cubic foot of ir in the chimney.

It is possible that, since the flues of this factory were formerly used convey very strong acid vapours, there may be now a certain quantity f acid given off from the walls of the flues and the ground through hich they pass. The fan aspirator has been useful here in detecting hat would otherwise have been unobserved.

(*No.* 9.)

I inspected these works on July 20th, and found some HCl in the xit flue from condensers. The manager stated that, finding a very bad raught to the condensers, owing to a flue being injured, he had discon- nued the use of the flush condenser.

I objected to this, and obtained a promise that the flush tower should e used again. On July 23rd I visited the works again, and found that he flues had again been connected with the flush tower, and the gas was assing through it as formerly. There was only a trace of HCl in he flue. The draught was, however, very bad so as to cause the muriatic cid to blow out when the furnace or pan was worked. The injured flue s difficult of access, or this would have been cured. I dwelt on the ecessity of this being at once attended to, and received a promise that a ew flue should be constructed if the old one could not be conveniently epaired.

(*No.* 20.)

I visited these works June 7th. The condensation is carried on under he same arrangements as on my last visit, except that the gas escaping rom the high towers is now led down in pipes to the flue in connexion ith the chimney instead of being allowed to pass from the top of the owers direct into the air. It is intended that this escaping gas should e passed through a flush condenser.

An examination of the gas from the open roasters showed there o be—

27·2 grains HCl in the inlet flue ;
1·2 do. ,, outlet flue ;

howing an escape of 4·4 per cent.

As this is the roaster gas, which is only one fourth of the whole gas enerated, the per-centage on the whole would be 1·1. There is, how- ver, 0·2 per cent. escaping from the tower, which would make the whole scape 1·3 per cent.

On July 4th I tested these flues again, and found in the inlet 20·4 grains HCl per cubic foot, and in the outlet flue 0·67 grains HCl per cubic foot, showing an escape of 3·28 per cent. of the roaster gas, or 0·82 per cent. of the whole.

(*No.* 14.)

Here the condensation has not been lately as good as it should be.

On June 21st the three inlet flues contained respectively 33·58, 48·18, and 75·92 grains HCl per cubic foot, being on the average 52·56 grains.

The outlet contained at the same time 2·18 grains HCl per cubic foot, showing an escape of 4·1 per cent.

I urged the manager to take immediate steps to remedy this, and he accordingly stopped the work, removed some of the brick filling of the condensers, and substituted coke; he also improved the arrangements for water distribution. Since then I have found, however, the escape to be as much as 3·04 per cent. The manager has promised to give the matter his serious attention. My time has lately been so fully occupied elsewhere that I have not spent as much of it here as I could have desired; but I will give that part of my district special attention now.

I have been over the other works and found them to be condensing satisfactorily. At No. they condense very much better than they did formerly; there is now scarcely a trace of HCl passing away from the condensers of either their open roasters or their close ones.

(*No.* 12.)

The owner has now erected a decomposing pan and furnaces and three condensing towers on a piece of land adjoining his works; these constitute a distinct work.

Furnaces, flues, condensers, and chimney are quite distinct from the old works.

At both the old and new works the condensation is complete.

At my visits to the next works I have always found the condensation to be complete, but a neighbouring farmer has complained of damage done to his crops in fields very near the works. If this has been done by these works it must have been by a local escape, and not from the chimney, as the field is too near for that.*

Messrs. Hall and Shaw are erecting new alkali works at Widnes, which will be ready to commence work shortly.

Enclosed is a letter from them, requesting that their works may be registered under the Alkali Act, and giving the required information.

The other works at St. Helens and elsewhere which usually condense well have continued to do so; in one or two cases I detected a trace of HCl in the flues during the late hot weather, and therefore had desired that increased vigilance should be exercised to prevent the green weeds which grow in the water cisterns from stopping up the water passages, and so interfering with the even distribution of the water to the condensers.

The three works in Liverpool condense well. At No. 3 there is now no escape.

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* Afterwards a considerable escape was discovered, and on stopping the works a leak was found between the gas and smoke flues.—R. A. S.

DISTRICT No. 1.—REPORT FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1866.

On August 14th I was passing into the Vauxhall Road from Naylor Street, a point a quarter of a mile from the works and nearer to Liverpool, and observed a light cloud of apparently acid vapour coming from the direction of the chemical works. I therefore called in, first at No. works, and examined them in order to ascertain if the vapour proceeded from them, but I could discover no escape of muriatic acid either in the flues or about the works generally. There was a small escape of acid from the sulphuric acid chambers.

I then visited the works of No. . Here also there was no escape of acid. It appeared that the cloud I had observed in the Vauxhall Road must have been caused by small contributions from several chemical works in the neighbourhood.

I frequently visit both these works and always find perfect condensation in all of them.

(*No.* 9.)

There is still much local escape from these works, much of which would be prevented if there were a better draught in the flues. To remedy this a small additional flue was constructed last month, but this did not prove sufficient; now, therefore, a large main flue is being built.

The neighbours have written to me to complain. I called on them and explained to one what I believed to be the cause of the annoyance they suffered from, and promised to give my evidence in support of an action for damages or an indictment for nuisance if he should find it necessary to proceed against the works. I do not, however, believe that this will be the case, as the manager of the works appears determined to do all in his power to cure the evil complained of.

In such a case as this and that of the Runcorn works, where the escape of muriatic acid is from the furnace mouth or from leaky flues, I do not see how to prove that the offence is a breach of the Alkali Act.

(*No.* 17.)

On August 12th, a gentleman wrote me again complaining of these works; his garden and his neighbour's had been much injured. It seemed quite clear that the damage had been done by the vapour of sulphuric acid concentrating pans. Since the complaints which were made a month before this time, some of these concentrating tanks had been covered in, and they were proceeding to cover in the rest. This has been done since, and there is every reason to hope that no further damage will be done by them.

It is true that although the sulphuric acid going away from the concentrating tanks does not now injure the air around the works, it passes to the chimney.

To test the amount in the chimney a fan aspirator has been kept at work, and has given the following results:—

	Cub. feet drawn by Aspirator.	Grains HCl. per cubic foot.	Grains SO_3 per cubic foot.
August 21st to 24th -	44	trace	0·34
„ 24th to 27th -	36	·13	0·20
„ 27th to Sept. 1st -	60	·0024	·066
September 1st to 10th -	112	·0036	·090

The increase of HCl between August 24th and August 27th was owing to a breach in the arch of the roaster; the diminution and subsequent increase of SO_3 found in the chimney was caused by there being at those times fewer or more furnaces at work. The above quantities may be divided by 2 to give the amount of acid in the air which issues from the chimney; as the chimney is divided at its base by a wall, and the air drawn by the aspirator was from one side only, the air in the remaining half of the chimney is free from acid.

(*No.* 20.)

I visited these works on September 12th and subsequent days. Since my last visit a set of 18 cooling towers has been erected, and through these the roaster gas passes before entering the condensers; they measure each 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet inside, and are 20 feet high; there is about 18 inches space between them. The gas after leaving these travels through a flue 136 feet long before entering the first condenser.

The temperature of the gas on entering the first cooling column is 240° F., and on entering the condenser is 114° F. I was told, however, that usually the temperature is much above 240°.

The erection of these cooling towers has further improved the condensation. I found the air in the outlet flue to contain 0·4 grains H Cl per cubic foot, while that in the inlet flue contained 37·6 grains, showing an escape of 1·064 per cent. This is of the muriatic acid from the roasting furnaces only; as this is one-fourth of the whole amount generated, the general escape is 0·266 per cent.

On July 4th the HCl in the outlet flue was 0·67 grains per cubic foot, while that in the inlet was 20·4 grains, giving an escape of 3·28 per cent.

The manager is engaged with further improvements. He is filling with coke the old brick towers, which have been out of use for the last 12 months, and intends using them as flush towers for the whole of the escaping gas, that from the roaster condensers and from the strong acid towers also.

During my stay I kept a fan aspirator at work on the chimney, and found that the air contained 0·6 grains HCl per cubic foot, and 0·084 grains, SO_3. This shows a leakage in the furnace through which a portion of muriatic acid can get from the decomposing pan into the fire flue. The manager is examining into this.

I visited the new works, No. 100, on September 20th. The works have been started about two months. They employ at present one decomposing pan and two close roasters, in which they decompose about 50 tons of salt per week.

To condense the muriatic acid there are two towers, 5 feet square and 50 feet high, for collecting strong acid, and one flush tower 5 feet square and 40 feet high. Owing to an insufficient supply of water to the flush tower there was one-half per cent of H Cl escaping. I was assured that the interruption of the water supply was but temporary, and would be immediately rectified.

(*No.* 27.)

These works are in good order; the condensation from the close roaster is complete, the escape from the open roaster does not exceed 0·1 per cent. They decompose 60 tons of salt per week.

(*No.* 26.)

I could detect no muriatic acid in either of the outlet flues from the condensers.

(*No.* 97.)

These works were started on August 14th. They decompose 50 tons of salt per week, using one pan and a close roaster. At present there is but one tower which is used as a flush tower; the acid is not saved. A second condenser, to be afterwards used as a flush tower, is in progress.

The condenser measures 5 feet 4 inches square and 45 feet high.

I found a slight escape of muriatic acid, about 0·3 per cent., owing, probably, to an insufficient supply of water. Orders were given for an increased quantity, and I saw it supplied before I left the works.

Another alkali work is being erected immediately adjoining these, and will probably be in operation in about six weeks.

The new works of No. are still incomplete; it will be four or five weeks before they can commence to decompose salt.

District No. 1.—From Report for October 1866.

I have continued to make the usual visits to the works in my district during the past month; most of the works in St. Helens and Widnes have been visited several times. There is no cause of complaint in any of those at St. Helens except No.

The state of the condensers is not here at fault, but there is more than the usual amount of muriatic acid escaping from the furnaces and the flues owing to deficiency of draught in the chimney. A new flue has been constructed in consequence of my complaints, still the evil is not cured, though it is diminished.

At Alkali works No. 96 a fan aspirator has been at work at the chimney for some time. The amount of muriatic acid found in the cubic foot varies from 0·01 grains to 0·016 grains.

There have been complaints of damage done in the neighbourhood during the prevalence of an easterly wind, which brings the smoke from several of the works across the town, and also brings a strong odour of sulphuretted hydrogen from the Sankey brook, which is acid, and so liberates sulphuretted hydrogen in passing old deposits of tank waste which lie along its banks or under its bed.

On receiving a complaint from Mr. Ansdell, who resides on Cowley Hill, I visited his gardens, and noticed some plants injured by acid; many leaves had holes in them; they were in some instances black with soot and stained with a slimy deposit, as if daubed with a lead coloured paint. I collected some of the leaves and washed them in distilled water; the washings gave indications of muriatic acid and of sulphuric acid, as did also the drippings of water caused by the dew which condensed on the roofs of the greenhouses.

All the muriatic acid in the air at St. Helens does not arise from the alkali works. There are eight glass works, in many of which salt cake is used, and this usually contains three per cent. of common salt. In the common bottle works common salt itself is used in making the glass. There are also three potteries where salt is used to glaze the ware.

At Widnes I have found it necessary to visit often the new works No. 98 as the condensation was not complete.

The escape did not exceed one-half per cent., but I urged them not to rest content with this, as theirs is a blind roaster.

The escape was caused by a short supply of water and by there being

but one tower. Now, however, they have more water, and the escape is much diminished.

At No. 14 works the amount of muriatic acid escaping has been on the increase; it frequently has reached four per cent. I remonstrated with the manager, reminding him that they might expect any day to come under the penalty of the "Act." The matter has been laid before the trustees of the late proprietor, and extensive alterations are now being made in the condensers with a view to make them more effectual. The acting trustee, in writing to the manager says that he is determined to perfect the condensation at the works, and "that he would feel it to be a disgrace to be prosecuted for an infringement of the Act."

I am, &c.

To Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., Manchester. ALFRED E. FLETCHER.

I give also a few extracts from Dr. Hobson's monthly reports showing what is the character of the observations made by him.

November 19th.—No experiment at No. 32 works, as two of the furnaces were under repair, and there not being any damper to these the air rushing into the wash tower would cause any experiment to be valueless. (The meaning of this is, that the amount of air at the outlet was very much greater than at the usual inlet, therefore without accurate measurements of the total amount of air the result could not be given. The mode of measuring would depend on circumstances, and before it could be determined those circumstances would probably be changed. For the present it is needful in such cases to consider the general character of the work, and to act accordingly. It would scarcely be fair to a work uniformly good to cause stoppage simply because the mode of estimating the condensation was interfered with, when in all other respects there seemed, by qualitative experiments, good reason to believe that the condensation was as usual.)

November 14th, No. 42.—Wash water and everything else seemed right, except that there was a great deal of gas escaping from a wooden chimney over the pot mouth. Ordered it to be taken away at once.

July 19th, 1866, No. 42.—15 per cent. escape was occurring at a particular moment of the charge; wet day. On the 20th the escape during the total charge was on an average 1·33. (If the per-centage were calculated from any moment when the gas evolved was trifling it could be raised to a great height in many cases, but it would be very unfair, as although the per-centage would be high the amount would be small.)

May 10th, No. 33.—Escape only ·43 per cent. from condensers, but the work itself in a bad condition. This day gas was escaping in quantities from the pipes, tower, &c., and out of the mouth of the furnace door.

August 3, works No. 33.—Escape 11·12 per cent. (Not finding any-one but a workman to speak with, Dr. Hobson left after giving a few directions and returned on the 7th, when 55 per cent. of gas was escaping.)

The reason found was, that the potman had allowed the water to run too long during the first charge, and weakened the acid, and in order to raise up its strength he had worked the second off without any water at all.

(This was a case which might have been followed by a prosecution, but on examination it was clear that the escape was caused by the

neglect of a workman in the absence of his master, and that the offence came under the latter clause of section 5 of the Alkali Act. For the first conviction I sought a clearer case, where the blame could not revert to a workman.)

July 17th, No. 32.—On trying the exit with litmus solution I found this bleached. On adding more litmus the colour remained purple, so there was very little acid. The liquid smelt strongly of chlorine, and as no nitre cake was being roasted I arranged to go on the 24th and see the flues open to ascertain where the chlorine came from. I then ascertained that there was a flue communicating with the chlorine stills.

July 30th.—Early on Monday morning, when I expected to find that no stills had been let off, the exit contained 0·46 grains of muriatic acid per cubic foot, and no chlorine. I found no water getting down the side of the wash tower. It was explained that one side was supplied by a pipe from the bottom of the cistern, the other side, the one with the water, by an overflow pipe. The cistern is emptied every Saturday to clear the pipes, and, with the water running out at the bottom, it requires some time for the pumps to set the overflow pipes in motion. The manager gave orders that both pipes were to be working in future before the pots were charged.

April 30th, No. 28.—When the charge was pushed there was a considerable escape of gas, also ten minutes after charging it was bad. This work I have generally found perfect, and I can only attribute its condition on this day to some neglect. I have again visited the work, and found, as usual, only a trace passing away.

(The actual cause is not always discoverable at the time, and in such cases I usually allow the matter to stand for a little when it is remedied. The reason in this case was found to be the want of self-acting apparatus for supplying water. The man whose business it was to turn the tap had neglected it.)

March 8th, No. 46.—Escape 6·6 per cent. The cause of this was not known until it was found that one of the pipes was frozen.

December 4th.—Making alterations ; no salt decomposing.

„ 11th.—Alterations completed.

20 minutes after charging. Inlet, 53¼ grains, HCl.

„ „ Outlet, 3·75

Escape, 7·02 per cent.

Showing alterations insufficient. To stop immediately and make further amendment.

No. 30. February 21st, 1 h. 10 m.

	Charge in 40 minutes.	Charge in 1 h. 10 m.
Grains of HCl. per cub. foot entering condenser	12	15
leaving	0·82	0·66

In the first case giving an escape of 6·83 per cent., in the second of 4·40 per cent.

On this visit I tried the exit a quarter of an hour after the charge was put in, and when there was a large amount of water coming down the first tower, and found no trace ; half an hour after the charge was put in, the water was turned nearly off from the first tower.

Chance Bros. & Co., November 2nd.—Five of the proof houses did not contain any gas at all, two seemed to contain a very little. Too much gas about some of the towers, which wanted tarring.

Novr. 16th.—Two proof houses contained a little gas ; three were

quite clear, the remaining one had the draught to the chimney stopped, and the gas held in the towers whilst a water-pipe which had burst was repaired.

(Having asked Dr. Hobson as to the gas in the proof houses I received for answer that it could scarcely be perceived by the smell, whilst that which appeared in the towers did not show itself to the senses at the extreme wall of the works. This agrees with my own frequent observations.)

Sir, Leigh, March 8th, 1866.

I have to inform you that on Monday last, March 5th, I visited No. 46 works, about half-past one o'clock. I went direct to the condensing towers, and found no water or scarcely any going down the wash towers. I inquired of the manager how it was that no water was going down the wash tower; he replied, "the men were not working, or if working had only just commenced."

On inquiring of the potman, however, I found he had been at work above 1½ hours, and had nearly finished his second charge; as soon as I could, which was about five minutes after the charge was pushed into the furnace, I tried the amount of muriatic acid gas escaping, and found it 6·66 per centum.

I made inquiries as to who was to blame for the deficient supply of water, and from what I could learn the state of things was as follows: the potman came to work at 6 o'clock, but as the oven or furnace had not been kept hot, he could not commence; he then went home, but returned and commenced working about 12 o'clock.

The manager being engaged with other matters had not noticed that the potman had commenced to work; this accounts for his reply to me which I mention before. The potman, before commencing work, according to the usual custom, went to the top of the towers to turn the water down; he found the pipe frozen up, and having told the plumber, whose duty it was to open the pipe, he charged his pot, and went on working, not *knowing* but at the same time believing that the supply of water was quite right.

The plumber shortly after being told opened the pipe, and as there is generally some water left in the cistern on a Saturday there would be a supply of water during some portion of the time occupied by working the two charges.

As soon as the potman commences work it is the duty of the engine man to set to work a pump for the purpose of conveying water to the cistern for supplying the towers; this he appears to have done, but taking it for granted that if the pump was working, water must be going to the cistern, he never ascertained whether it was so. After pumping for about half an hour a pipe burst, and it was then seen that the pipes were filled with ice, and the water had gone in another direction instead of to the cistern.

The cause of the deficient supply of water was certainly the freezing of the water in the pipes, but at the same time I think the potman and engineer were guilty of great neglect, the former for working when he was not quite sure that the supply of water was sufficient, and the latter for not ascertaining that the water was passing into the cistern.

At this work, as I have mentioned to you, when under the superintendence of the two managers before the present one, I have several times thought that the supply of water on the towers was increased.

between the time of my entering the works and making a test, but could never prove it satisfactorily. Since the present manager has been there I believe this underhand practice has been abolished.

The owner of the works does not take any part in the management, but leaves it entirely to his manager. I may mention that this work is very much improved as regards the condensation of muriatic acid gas, as on the 7th of March I found only 0·95 per centum escaping; 12 months ago I found frequently as much as four per centum escaping.

The large quantity escaping on the 5th of March I cannot help considering accidental, but at the same time there had been great neglect.

The potman did not work more than the two charges until the following morning, when everything was made right. I visited the work again yesterday and found the usual quantity of water going down the tower.

I am, &c.

Dr. R. Angus Smith, Manchester. JOHN T. HOBSON.

Temperature of the Gases.

It will be seen by the following tables that there is a very fair indication of the condition of the condensation in the temperature of the escaping gas. It cannot, however, as yet be used as a perfectly reliable test.

The average temperature found by the trials made in—

No. 1	District is, for the outgoing current	-	73
3	„ „	-	92

The cooling of the gas before entering the condenser is an extremely important point, so important that it may be said to be the key to all good condensation. It demands the most careful attention of alkali makers.

No. 1 DISTRICT.

TEMPERATURES of INLET and OUTLET FLUES (Fahrenheit).

Register Number.	Inlet Flue.	Outlet Flue.	H Cl Escape per c.
	°	°	
1	180	43	—
5	188	52	0·17
6	232	89	—
7	165	68	—
10	150	90	—
11	263	112	0·06
12	—	50	—
13	180	90	0·19
14	Above 610	50	4·06
15	535	106	1·16
20	114	85	0·48
88	140	48	0·67*
92	Pot 270 Roaster 380	73	0·25
96	207	82	0·03
103	—	50	—

* This was taken during frost.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

TEMPERATURES (Fahrenheit).

Registered Number.	Time after charging.	Roaster.		Pan.		Outlet of both.	H Cl Escape p. c.
		Inlet.	Outlet.	Inlet.	Outlet.		
		°	°		°		
40	5 minutes	—	—	165	—	45	0·72
—	45 „	—	—	162	—	44	—
47	—	165	—	160	—	58	·61
46	—	135	—	200	—	53	3·09
42	—	600	—	144	—	61	0·87
49	—	440	—	220	—	43	—
32	—	No.1 600 2 350	—	No.1 200 No.2 190	—	46	0·96
34	—	160	—	160°	—	91	0·92
45	—	185	—	185	—	50	—
48	—	—	—	190	—	—	—

No. 3 DISTRICT.

TEMPERATURES (Fahrenheit).

Registered Number.	Roaster.		Pan.		Acid p. c. Escape.
	Inlet.	Outlet.	Inlet.	Outlet.	
53	124°	64°	—°	174°	2·7
70	260	70	214	48	2·3
64	115	70	145	45	—
50	400	100	120	85	—
58	120	60	205	144	0·9
56	370	70	180	125	3·2
,,	660	80	—	125	—
60	660	50	160	100	—
68	660	60	—	—	—
52	660	128	160	99	0·9
55	—	—	158	71	0·6
,,	—	—	160	130	
67	660	70	160	90	
,,	660	100	190	130	
,,	660	105	150	85	1·6
,,	660	96	150	85	
,,	660	80	140	55	
,,	660	80	140	55	
63	450	—	185	110	
,,	660	80	175	57	0·9
,,	260	—	170	50	
,,	—	—	145	125	
,,	660	185	—	—	—
51 A	—	—	137	60	
,,	—	—	160	90	
,,	—	—	180	50	·3
,,	—	—	150	70	
,,	—	—	130	50	
,,	—	—	150	60	
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	Rather above the melting point of lead.	102	180	113	
4		112	175	75	3·
5		125	185	110	
6		125	155	112	
51 B 1		110	140	80	
2		115	125	100	2·
3		110	160	105	
62	480 & 180	—	—	130	2·
61	660 & 400	60	200	130	—
59	660	100	—	—	2·2
57	660	60	—	—	2·8

Observations to show the cooling effect of stone-ware pipes 12 inches diameter on the muriatic acid gas and steam passing along it. Pot and close roaster gas mixed.

	Temp. (F.)	Heat lost.
1st hole in the pipe near the pot and furnace	338°	
		60°
2nd hole, 6 feet 3 inches from the 1st hole	278°	
		48°
3rd hole, 7 feet 3 inches from the 2nd hole	230°	

Total length, 13 ft. 6 in. Heat lost, 108°.

Average loss, 8° per foot.

Here the gas entered a stone tank of 200 cubic feet capacity, and on leaving it was cooled down to 170°.

After passing along 48 ft. 12-in. stone-ware pipe it had further lost 30°, and was 140° (F.)

The day was cold when these temperatures were taken, the thermometer standing at 43°.

The observations were made at Mr. Kurtz's works, St. Helen's, February 27th, 1867. No escape of acid.

The following observations on the temperature of the muriatic acid gas at various places on its passage to the condensers, were made at a work where the gases from a pot and closed or blind roaster, after joining together, passed along 94 feet of exposed earthenware pipes before entering the condenser.

No.	1.	At the pot	-	-	324° F.
„	2.	8 feet from the above	-	-	295° F.
„	3.	8 „ „	-	-	288° F.
„	4.	8 „ „	-	-	230° F.
„	5.	8 „ „	-	-	188° F.
„	6.	8 „ „	-	-	187° F.
„	7.	8 „ „	-	-	185° F.
„	8.	8 „ „	-	-	182° F.
„	9.	8 „ „	-	-	176° F.
„	10.	8 „ „	-	-	172° F.
„	11.	8 „ „	-	-	171° F.
„	12.	8 „ „	-	-	169° F.
„	13.	6 „ „	-	-	168° F.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, were taken in the pot-house.

No. 4, after passing through a stone cistern.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, outside the pot-house and under a roof 2 feet high.

No. 9, in a pipe rising to another range of pipes under a roof 5 feet high.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, under a roof 5 feet high.

No. 13, at the entrance to the condenser.

The observations, which occupied about a quarter of an hour, were commenced about 20 minutes after the pot was charged, and during the time all the doors were kept closed.

TEMPERATURE of the GASES in the Cooling Pipe, leading from Decomposing Pot to Condenser, at a work with no escape.

On leaving the Pot.	At the Top of the wide upright Pipe	63 Feet toward the Condenser	126 Feet toward the Condenser	189 Feet toward the Condenser	At Entrance of Condenser	Remarks.
273°	230°	190°	165°	130°	→106°	(When charging.)
264	242	200	172	144	→104	(20 minutes after charging.)
253	208	170	164	144	→ 96	(Charge ready to shift.)
300	200	150	130	120	→ 94	(After shifting charge.)

Temperature of the gases in exit pipe of condenser varies from 94° to 96° during the working of a charge.

The above experiments were made in No. 16 condenser and furnace, having a cooling pipe about 250 feet long.

Temperature of atmosphere at the time was 36° Fahrenheit.

There is here to be remarked a stationary temperature of the gases after entering the condenser. This is not usual. The advantage of long cooling pipes is great; they save condensing space and many accidents.

Open Driers.

When I began inspection no work with an open drier was condensing all its acid, although several with close driers had attained this completeness. Now four or five and sometimes more, with open roasters or driers, condense all their gas, so that whatever I may have said regarding escapes during the past year, the knowledge of condensation has considerably advanced.

The smoke is carried from these open driers through the condenser along with the muriatic acid. The coke with which the tower is filled acts on the smoke as a filter, whilst it supplies a large surface for the water by which the acid is absorbed. The smoke is in reality filtered and comes out colourless.

It is remarkable that this is a mode of getting rid in some cases of smoke. It may find useful application. The sulphurous acid is not entirely removed in such cases, but it is partly; with a little aid to oxidation it would be entirely removed.

Mr. Todd has been occupied almost entirely with works having open driers.

Muriatic Acid in Chimney Gas.

At the commencement of my inspection I was frequently informed by the late Mr. Hutchinson, of Widnes, that there was a great danger of leakage when close furnaces were used. There was a strong draught into the chimney, and the muriatic acid would of necessity be carried up whenever there was an opening. This is one of the points which first took my attention, but it has not been

sufficiently worked out. It is wise, when making inspections, to examine into the existence of leaks in the drying furnace.

I am not inclined to think this an alarming cause of error, but I shall keep it in view. Mr. Fletcher tells me that in one work, where the condensation in the condensers was complete, there was still an escape from the chimney equal to 0·4 grains per cubic foot. There was found to be a leak, and the furnace was pulled down, but there was still a substance precipitating silver; this was proved to be chlorine from the stills which were ventilated by the chimney. We are continually coming in contact in some such way with other gases than muriatic acid, and cannot avoid making some remarks —hitherto not in public.

The amount 0·4 grain per cubic foot is not very large when we view it in comparison with the sulphurous acid in coal smoke, which is equal to this at most times and greater at others, according to the coal used.

Let us suppose a coal burning in such a way as to send only six per cent. of carbonic acid up the chimney, there would be 477 grains of carbonic acid, or 102 cubic inches in a cubic foot. This would give nearly 13 grains of carbon.

We may take the sulphur at 50 times less than the carbon, and we have 0·26 grains in a cubic foot = 0·52 of sulphurous acid.

One of the earliest inspections I made was carried on in a double manner by the condenser and the chimney, but the necessity of measuring the draught of the chimney accurately has prevented the attainment of that completeness which was desired. One work was lately reported to be giving out a large quantity of muriatic acid by the chimney whilst none whatever was perceived in the condensers; the furnaces were old and the flues leaked. They are in process of rebuilding (28th of January).

Works, No. 5, January 23rd, 1867.

Speed of air in chimney 3·717 feet per second.	
Sectional area of chimney - -	50·3 square feet.
Cubic feet of air passing up 673,074 per hour	
Grains muriatic acid per cubic foot - -	0·866
Amount of muriatic acid escaping per hour	83·27 lbs.
Amount of salt decomposed, 6 cwts. per hour giving acid - - - -	388 lbs.
Amount of acid escaping - - -	21·46 per cent.

This being the case I had the flues opened, and found that the gas was passing through openings in the smoke flue. Orders were given by the owner on the spot to take down the furnaces and make the alterations. In a case like this I did not think it right to prosecute. It is quite probable that ignorance or some kind of error existed either on our side or on that of the manufacturer, or on both. It is, however, frequently difficult to follow the strange freaks of the gases.

The examination of chimneys belonging to close furnaces will in future be more attended to.

At No. 96 there was enough chlorine in the chimney to oxidize

l the sulphurous acid and allow a little over; there must there-
re have been some muriatic acid, but there was no proof that any
that manufactured acid escaped, except the little that came
om a tank of acid. The amount was reduced to 0·014 per cubic
ot, beside 0·06 of sulphuric acid, a very small quantity. The
dorine came from the stills; this must be guarded against as a
urce of error.

It has been my desire to change the mode of obtaining the
nount of condensation so as to make it much more rapid. It
ould be much better if it were sufficient to examine outlets of gas
ly and not inlets.

I did in the first report give some results obtained by this method,
it although it was possible to obtain the amount of gas in the air
the outlet there was found no good mode of ascertaining the
tal amount of air; anemometers were put into the flues, but even
gilt they were soon destroyed, besides it was not always possible
use an anemometer. My desire was to obtain the speed of the
r in a flue into which there was only a small opening. By using
water gauge very good results can be obtained, but if they are
ry severely inquired into I have not the means of defending them
fficiently. We must for example suppose the resistance to pas-
ge of the air into the open flue and chimney to be equal in all
ses; now it may not be equal, and thus a column of air be sus-
ined considerably lighter than the outside air, but with no
rresponding motion upwards. Practically, I do not think the
jection of much force, if indeed of any force in alkali works, but
would not the less be satisfactory to obtain a plan free from any
oubt.

Meaning of the Act.

When it is said that 95 per cent. of the muriatic acid evolved
ust be condensed it appears to refer to the amount from the
hole works. One work may have many sets of apparatus, com-
rising pan and furnace entirely distinct, and one of these may
llow a great escape when the others are supplied with the best
ondensation; when this has occurred the average of the whole has
een taken, whilst advice has been given to prevent the necessity of
ny such calculation by condensing well in all. With such inequali-
es one part of a work may be the cause of a good deal of mischief.
Let us suppose that an alkali work having one pan and drier, but no
ondenser, is subject to an action at law, but let it be supplied with
9 pans and driers in addition, which have good condensation, and it
ay be allowed to go on unopposed. As in many analogous cases
he largest goes free whilst the small and weak must yield.
No such case really occurs; however, it would be well if every pan
nd furnace could be counted as a distinct alkali work, as indeed
hey virtually are, unless when the condensers of more than one
ave only one outlet.

Again, supposing the amount escaping condensation to be for

a given moment equal to the amount of gas evolved at the same time, it might be said that there was an escape of 100 per cent. This might be unfair. If, however, the escape is calculated as the average during the day or during the time a charge of salt is decomposing it will be nearer justice. Even this, however, might not be fair; it may happen that a flow of a small amount, say one per cent., would do in some cases no perceptible injury if it escaped uniformly, but supposing the condensation to be complete for a large portion of the time, and 10 per cent. to escape during a small portion, great damage may be done without the power of the inspector to control. This case may very readily occur, and I believe has occurred on several occasions. It would seem fair to calculate the average amount evolved or ascertain it by experiment and to examine the exit to see that not more than five per cent. of that amount came out at any time. No dispute on this point has occurred, but it may readily do so.

In my last report I spoke of the escape into the atmosphere of the works of the gas arising from the freshly drawn charges of salt cake. This gas had not, so far as I had observed, ever been seen to go far from the works. However, it must be carried away with more or less air, and may have or must have a slight influence at a distance beyond the point where the senses perceive it; but where there are habitations close to the walls, or where there are gardens the effect cannot be mistaken. I showed one manner by which this might be obviated, and mentioned another which was merely by a cooling hearth on a level with the present furnace and in communication with it. The gas from this source is scarcely to be estimated in parts of a pound, but the senses are very delicate.

The struggle with the condensers may be said to have ceased, the circumstances are understood. Our new struggle is with this escape from the works and of a certain amount of gas which passes through bricks, tubes, and even stone, as well as of that coming occasionally from the mouth of the furnace. I do not consider myself bound by the Alkali Act to attend to this when the condensation is otherwise good, as the whole amount passing away is but small, but I have always paid it some attention, knowing that the amount might rise high enough to influence the per-centage, at the same time feeling that after all it was scarcely possible to give an exact estimate of its actual quantity. The public, however, has drawn attention to the appearance in several cases, and the inspectors cannot be indifferent. To do all that is demanded by the public in some places requires an Act of a kind considerably different from that given to us to carry out. These demands would require us to go beyond the idea of five per cent., and to inquire into the nature of the gas that in any way leaves the premises in order to find if it is agreeable to plants and animals. I do not think we shall ever find any large alkali works in this country in which any vegetation could prosper, or any one the vapour from which will not be injurious to gardens in close proximity; a certain moderation must characterize our requirements, especially when we consider that we

s a nation, have brought up millions of people without education, nd that it is not easy to find sufficient intelligence among the work- nen to do all the work of the country. Still the complaints of the ublic cannot be disregarded, and as they are in some cases well ounded, they will probably be heard again still more, whilst it will be ifficult to silence those who being long accustomed to compensa- ion from alkali makers are now refused it. To them the increased ondensation is an evil, and they may be induced to exaggerate the dour of the works and its effects in order to obtain the fines to hich they were accustomed.

Thinking that such complaints would lead to an inquiry I had n apparatus made for pumping the air through a solution at a istance from the works; the pump is of caoutchouc, and it is driven y a fan, in other words, it is a small windmill which may be kept n motion for any length of time; it may be used on the tops of ondensers and on roofs where at nearly all times of the year there is vind enough to drive it; or we may learn by its means the state of he air around the works or at any distance. I hope I shall not be ompelled to use this apparatus frequently, as it cannot give the er-centage of escape, and leads us rather from the strict demands f the Act; but it is of importance to the inspectors to know whether on any occasion muriatic acid has travelled far from the works even in small quantities. The complaints to which I refer especially are those made at Oldbury, where the escape, if any, did not come under the Alkali Act, and those made at Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, where also the Alkali Act could not interfere.

I may mention also two escapes which I observed in the Newcastle district. The gas came from the furnace, and after falling over the wall rolled onwards visibly for many hundred feet. I feel it exceedingly difficult to deal with such, although I have always obtained some improvement where I gave advice and insisted on some change. I knew that it would be difficult to prove the amount escaping, and have not advised prosecution. This I consider a sufficient reason for believing that the general mode of reasoning under the head of "inspection" is correct, and that the manufacturer and the public have both some grounds for desiring to find a better definition of the word nuisance.

Complaints against Alkali Works.

Mr. Fletcher writes in March 1866 to say that a complaint had been made against a work in St. Helens. On inquiry he found that the gas escaping was sulphurous acid caused by an acci- dental derangement of the nitric flues. Finding, however, a trace of muriatic acid in the outlet flue from the condensers, he affixed a fan aspirator, and collected during four days, from 42 cubic feet of flue gas, 22 grains of muriatic acid.

The diameter of the flue being 12 inches and the rate of motion 670 feet per minute, while 10½ cwt. of salt were decomposed per hour. This shows that the escape was 0·5 per cent.

An action was brought by Mr. Powell, of Oldbury, against the alkali works of Messrs. Chance. The vapour was said occasionally to pass over the town. I have not been able to find such an escape of muriatic acid from these works, nor has Dr. Hobson after repeated endeavours, but Mr. Powell and some other inhabitants gave a different account. They certainly had more frequent if not such good opportunities of observing; nevertheless I have not seen occasion to advise any improved condensation of the muriatic acid here. Mr. Powell obtained the damages sought, namely 4*l*.

A complaint at Walker, near Newcastle, seems directed against a work which has for some time had the best condensation on the Tyne. Some of the men had made a very simple change and entirely altered the current.

Complaints made against the Runcorn works are spoken of elsewhere.

In Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, we have not been able to bring forward any proof of neglect of the Alkali Act, although having no right to deny that the assertions made are true, namely that it is possible to smell the muriatic acid. I have been occasionally able to smell it only when very near the works. No complaint was made regarding these works when I first began to inspect, although there was a great escape in two cases; since that time the condensation in them has been made remarkably good. Mr. Fletcher reports it in one at the rate of 0, in another at 0·02 per cent., but I have found on an occasion much more escaping. The third work had attained accuracy before inspection and all have been subject to the most searching scrutiny.

We have now a very altered condition to deal with, as this greater demand for exactitude and purity shows. It is a good sign, although it is somewhat annoying to the inspectors themselves.

There have been several complaints against three alkali works at Newcastle. I am inclined to consider them as well founded. The condensation is irregular, and although I cannot assert that there was in reality four per cent. going away during a charge, I believe it was so, and have given sufficient warning. I think it is now time that a continued course of good condensation farther below five per cent. than heretofore should be expected at Newcastle, in all cases. Certain excuses about negligent workmen and sudden want of water may be allowed weight when they do not occur too frequently.*

Mr. Brereton Todd has several times brought the works here into fine order. The propriety of making another exertion has induced him to try some plans which will be better described when longer in use.

Two works in Glasgow, not complained of by the public, are mentioned by Dr. Blatherwick as having given out an unnecessary amount of gas. In the first case there was no actual infraction of the Act probably, but affairs were not in a pleasant condition, and

* Since writing the above sentence considerable improvements have been made in these works, but the pressure of business seems so great that we seem constantly demanding new efforts to keep the condensation up to the highest standard attained.

lvice was frequently given. When the amount escaping is close
n five per cent. the probability is great that it sometimes, in the
spector's absence, exceeds it. A new tower is now built, and Dr.
latherwick hopes to be able to send better accounts soon. He adds,
I have also found a large escape at No. 73 and as there are ample
means of condensation, the owner could in no way account for it.
He has lately, however, opened and cleaned all the flues, and on
my last visit there was manifest improvement."

Referring to Ireland he says, "There is an improvement at
o. 84, though the water supply is still fitful and unsatisfactory."

"On two occasions I have found a large escape at No. 80. The
wner seemed apparently satisfied that the condensation was good
om the want of acidity of the water that trickled down the exit
ipe. I showed the fallacy of this by finding a large quantity of
uriatic acid in the flue beyond. The exit pipe was then ex-
remely hot, and it was a direct demonstration of the importance
f cool gas. He has since assured me of improvement, and pro-
ided himself with an aspirator as a check against the workmen."

Inspection.

On beginning the inspection of alkali works I came to the con-
lusion that it would be needful that a visit should be paid frequently,
t least once a month, unless when the distance was very great. This
umber of visits has been made regularly, with some addition
n cases where a greater amount of care seemed needful, or where
ny complaints had been made. When it was found that on any
isit a greater escape of gas occurred than usual, even if much
elow five per cent., information was given and the needful
lterations reported. The manufacturers have, therefore, been
uided entirely by the inspector in ascertaining the condition of
he condensation in almost all cases. The consequence of this
as been that the manufacturer has, in many cases, relied on the
nspector informing him if the condensation was sufficient or
otherwise. If the letter of the Act had been in the strictest
manner adhered to there would have been several prosecutions for
nfraction of the Act, but, as the inspector and district inspectors
ave acted as advisers and assistants, any escape of gas which has
een instantly remedied has been viewed, unless distinct proof of
eglect has been found, as one of those accidents to which all
pparatus is subject.

This extra supervision has not been the intention of the Alkali Act,
s is evident. The intention clearly is to throw all the responsibility
n those who make the nuisance, and if I have acted otherwise it
s because I find that in many cases there was not a sufficient
staff at the works with chemical knowledge to make the requisite
examination, and in other cases there was not a habit of exami-
nation induced. The question then arose, Was it needful to bring
about a habit of examination? It would be unquestionably well if

such existed at all establishments, but it is perhaps more than can be decidedly demanded unless the examination were simpler. If it were determined that the escape should be, let us suppose, equal to nothing, the examination could be made by an untaught person in a moment; it would be done by simple inspection, or at most by the taste; but if a per-centage must be calculated, careful experiments are required.

If it were decided that at the outlets of gas at whatever points, either from the chimney or the condensers, the indicators should not present more than a given proportion of acid, whatever that acid might be, the experiments could be made rapidly and by persons with little skill. It would then be easier to demand that the inspection should be performed by the manufacturer with less of the friendly intervention of the inspector than at present. If the condition could easily be ascertained by the manufacturers there would not be that necessity for great consideration when any excess of escape occurred, and the inspector would know that it would be his duty to prosecute in all cases. As at present he is morally bound to weigh the matter, and not to bring before the public persons who have had a fault committed near them whilst they were perfectly innocent. I have assumed the exercise of this discretion not without some doubts at times, doubts not arising from any uncertainty as to the plan which ought to be adopted, but doubts as to the right of taking so much upon myself.

I do not think it well to take from the manufacturer all responsibility and to leave him to wait until the inspector informs him that some change is needful. This plan may be best for a while, but the whole responsibility must gradually be thrown back as the letter of the law directs.* This will be a great relief to the inspectors who may have taken upon themselves more than was demanded.

In other words, as in many cases the mode of examination has rendered the inspection somewhat more of a mutual agreement between the inspector and manufacturer to do the utmost towards condensation, the latter may gradually begin to imagine his responsibility diminishing. This would be an unfortunate result, and the manufacturer must of necessity be held to his whole responsibilities, even when practically the inspector takes such a share as might be supposed to render the manufacturer less anxious.

To place this matter in another light, if the number of works under the inspectors were very much increased there would be no

* Since writing the above sentence there has been an illustration exactly to the point. Dr. Hobson found at a work in Lancashire an escape of more than five per cent. of gas. He told this to the manager; the master, on returning, writes :—"On arriving "on Friday I found you had been at the works, but was sorry to hear that you had "found the condensation unsatisfactory. It is very annoying to me that you should "ever find anything to find fault with, but as our method of working is uniformly "the same, and as we have no means of knowing when the condensation is right except "from your tests and inspection, I hope you will not be long before you come again, "and, if possible, often." He then says he wishes the matter to be reported fully. I consider this letter an indication that the time has now come for throwing aside much of the responsibility which we have taken from the manufacturers, or they will turn round to throw on us the blame of any infraction of the Act committed in their own works. This change, however, I think ought not to be made suddenly.

time to consider and to advise, it would be needful simply to demand but once a good result. When the habit of condensing or of destroying all noxious vapours has been longer confirmed this demand may grow to be just and reasonable. At present there are occasionally cases where the results are so unexpected that foresight has not yet arrived at sufficient maturity for their entire prevention. I look on the treatment of such cases as the most difficult work of an inspector; one may be too favourable to one side or to the other, and he cannot be always right, but if he acts carefully he is an arbitrator who may save many disputes. He would be especially useful in cases where the amount of condensation of any gas is not fixed at any definite point, and such there always must be; even in the case of muriatic acid this difficulty will occur, as, for example, when the public complains of an escape under five per cent. There are other vapours which demand attention still more frequently. In such cases the public, whether represented by a judge, or jury, or otherwise, would be benefited by the advice of an independent person who could often reconcile or remove the contradictions of opponents, from whose violent exaggerations defence is often required.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that the right of objection against the opinion of the inspector would ever be given up by the public, but there must be value in the opinion of a man who has had free entrance to all parts of the work in question, and the opportunity of making comparisons with many others over the country, even if the trial be allowed to proceed as usual. By the customary method in courts of law opposition has induced a habit of exaggeration which has been seen among chemists as well as other men, neither can we blame them, as there are few men born with sufficient coolness to be able to state their case in the face of opposition exactly as they would do if placed in a neutral position. Some of the errors most blamed are made by men of the most upright character led by a desire in itself worthy of all praise, the desire of always being and appearing on the right side supporting truth.

At present the Alkali inspectors are brought into contact with various chemical manufactures which they do not inspect. It is, however, impossible for them to be quite regardless, or, at all times, quite silent. To give an example, there is a description of an outburst of gas at Messrs. Johnson's works, at Runcorn. When I received the complaint I was at Newcastle and could not attend, but I telegraphed to Mr. Fletcher, who, it will be seen, found both muriatic and sulphuric acid escaping in a confused way. He arranged for a mode of preventing both.

In Dublin complaints were made by several of the inhabitants against Mr. Kane's works. On examination I found that only the chlorine gas could be perceived from the chimney. When Mr. Kane found this he arranged to pass all the chlorine which was unabsorbed in the chambers for bleaching powder up a tower supplied with lime water. This was done, and the effect has been excellent. I hope there is now no cause of complaint. I have not received any letters on the subject since that time.

Dr. Blatherwick writes, " At Mr. Kane's I have found but little " or no acid escaping, though the fumes occasionally hang about " the works to an unusual extent. He still stops the waste chlorine " in the lime tower, and it is interesting to observe that the towns- " people, who formerly complained to us, now take the offending " smell in its condensed form and water their close places and " bye-lanes with it."

It is from such occurrences, of which I only give examples, that we are driven to perform a little amateur inspection of gases other than muriatic.

As this is the third annual report of proceedings it is to be expected that some idea should now be given of the effects produced; it is also to be desired that we should be able to deduce from the experience attained some guide for the future.

The results attained by our inspection are for the public a complete immunity from the desolating effects of large quantities of muriatic acid, and also a protection in many instances even from the smaller irritating amounts concerning which it was uncertain whether it was wise to complain or not on account of the vagueness of the proof.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Act claims to have put down the larger quantities of gas in all cases, as the influence of the public as well as the exigencies of trade had already done much.

We may next inquire what was the Act expected to do for the public which it has still failed to do? Those who framed the Act knew no doubt that a greater result was not to be expected than that which has been attained, as no greater was demanded; but the general public, who do not examine Acts of Parliament minutely, considered that chemical works were henceforth to cease to be troublesome. The latter idea has been a little annoying to the inspectors, and has also occasionally put them in a false position when complaints were made of the escape of gas; the inspector may know very well that there is good cause, but he may know, and sometimes does know, that the gas is one which does not come under his control. In such a case as this he is apt to be misunderstood, as he must be silent on the subject of escapes which he has been allowed to see as a privileged person, but which do not come under his control. He is therefore unable to lend the public all that aid which he would be able to give if he were allowed full liberty of speech.

As the matter stands he is put in a position to excuse himself if any escape occurs, because he is able to add in some cases that it was not from his department, and the proof may not be forthcoming on either side. Although, as inspector, I know that this excuse has never been made, it is worth mentioning, as it points to devices by which the position of either side may be strengthened.

Without necessarily confining myself to anything which has occurred under the Alkali Act, I may say that I have known cases where a great evolution of gas took place, where an action brought against the works did not succeed simply because the plaintiffs had ventured to speak distinctly as to the nuisance which they

uld not prove and were quite unaware of the other. Not even nowing that the gases which actually did escape were made at e works, they fastened the blame upon the most innocent and llowed the most dangerous to go free. In the case of alkali works e amount going may be ascertained very closely by experiment, cause the entrance to the works is granted to the inspector, but other cases the evidence is generally of a most uncertain kind; e neighbours speak vaguely of bad smells, sometimes making, ncerning the most simple things, a most woeful tale, which unds like the words of men in a panic when observation has lost its wer; at other times quite ignorant of the extent of the evil done. Actions may succeed, bringing a loss, as I consider, most equal on individuals, whereas other manufacturers doing far ore injury may be allowed to escape. The peculiar delicacy of nse of some individuals and their excitability is one cause, and e manufacturer is obliged to yield.

From the want of any specific mode of detecting most nuisances e laws relating to that subject have been very vague, and they ve operated in a very partial manner. Neither has the public en protected from the manufacturer, nor the manufacturer from e public.

The want of protection to the public lies in ordinary nuisance cases the want of power to enter the works and to make experiments. he gases and vapours which produce unpleasant or noxious smells are xtremely diluted in most cases when they meet the complainants, ut the senses of the dullest are delicate, and betray substances the xistence of which is not always easily proved by chemists. The emist is called, but he is frequently obliged to trust chiefly to his enses, or it may be that the flow of gas is intermittent, or that it aries its place, in which case an experiment begun in one spot is of no alue as the gas is gone to another. The chemist, therefore, is ut into a very unpleasant position. If there are many manufac- ires together the blame is thrown about from one to the other in uch a manner as actually to destroy all certainty, when the vidence is collected from the outside of the works. If vegetation destroyed the existence of many works is a proof that the air annot be good, and this is brought forward as a defence of an xtravagant outflow of noxious gas which may produce its evil esult in a few hours, and not by the gradual deterioration of the tmosphere arising from increased number of workshops and mount of coal burned.

In such cases there is often such a fine balance of evidence that o side can be said to reason unfairly or weakly, and the judge s well as jury must have great difficulty in deciding. They lecide probably because some side must be taken, and the smallest rain may overbalance; but in reality there is, very frequently, o room for clear and strong belief. It certainly is not right that reat losses should be thrown on any man from such a cause, and s this feeling frequently prevails, whether for right or wrong, a erdict is given in favour of the manufacturers.

Sometimes, however, this caution is not observed, and it is desired

to do strict justice and to punish the offender even if he be only one of many. This may be fair enough, but it often happens that this severity is tried on the least guilty, because it is mere accident after all, as the evidence is most uncertain.

If, however, there are many works together, the trouble and expense of bringing actions is so great that most people submit, and I could mention a case which was privately complained of for 20 years, and for all I know for more, but no man undertook to bring an action as the parties were rich. In these instances the want of protection to the public is very apparent. But the difficulties of the public and the manufacturer are seen still more in the uncertainty of the evidence. What is a noxious smell? Is it needful to prove, as is sometimes attempted, that certain persons were ill or died on account of the gases, or must it be proved that much property was injured; is it not enough that life is in some cases rendered unpleasant, or that irremoveable property becomes a cause of annoyance instead of a source of happiness. It is proved that house property is very sensitive to the influence of noxious gases and the more wealthy inhabitants remove, leaving the houses to be let at lower rents, when the evidence against the atmosphere is not such as is allowed to be sufficient in a court of justice, so far as least as I have seen. This would be in favour of the belief that the manufacturer was more protected than the public. He may be in some cases. If the public ought to be protected against the manufacturer we must remember that the latter is an important member of the public, and it would be unfair to grant all facilities for proceeding against him without also granting him means for his own safety.

At present the want of a definition of the word nuisance exposes him to almost unanswerable opposition in the case of some chemical works. Most chemical manufacturers allow some odour to characterize their works. Few, I suppose, will say that they carry on their processes so that they would not cause a nuisance in Belgrave Square or any such place. Now it sometimes happens that a neighbour who is peculiarly sensitive objects to the smell of even well-conducted works; he may be able to say truly that they are to him very offensive, and he may have no idea that, were all men to have an equally acute sense of smell, manufactures would cease. He may, however, care little for such things and be determined to seek his own comfort only, and he, therefore, on oath and with truth says that the smell makes his house unpleasant.

There must surely be some limit to this mode of evidence. It opens a way for an unjust man to do great injury to another, as no man can prove whether the senses of another are affected or not in many cases, and we cannot doubt that some men are bad enough to take advantage of this uncertainty.

The manufacturer therefore stands quite unprotected on this side, and may at any time be attacked and in many cases ruined.

It seems to me that the system of inspection protects both sides if the inspector has his direct instructions, as under the Alkali Act, to look for the condensation of a distinct amount. The public is freed from 95 per cent. of muriatic acid by this Act, and the manu-

facturer is protected from the complaints of the public so far. If the public choose to complain of the five remaining per cent., another Act must be consulted. If a similar fixed point could be adopted in the case of every gas, there would be complete protection to the public and manufacturer on both sides up to that point, occasional mistakes and accidents excepted. It seems to me a most important thing to seek such fixed points, and where they cannot be attained to make the nearest approach to them, so that evidence may be taken by competent persons on the spot, instead of by persons stretching at some distance beyond the works the capacities of their sense of smell. These fixed points may be sought both for air and water. I have attempted a beginning, and will develope it if it promises well.

This would not be sufficient for protection on either side in all cases. For example, where it would be readily allowed that a certain work was not a nuisance in one situation, it might be considered needful in another to fix on a higher standard of purity. Some right of relaxation of rules may readily be claimed in some districts, and in crowded places it seems fair to be more rigorous. Healthy places might be rendered unhealthy by some careless person who had even a very small business, and he might say with triumph that he acted up to the required standard. If it were generally demanded that no factory should be put up on any spot, with certain exceptions or within certain limits, without the sanction of the constituted authorities, which may be those of the district, the public would find fuller protection provided in such cases; when permission was given, the authorities could not assist anyone to object to the works if they were conducted according to the standard of purity. The manufacturer would, by this device, be protected against unfair attacks, and if complaints were not made entirely to cease, there would be at least some grounds for decided opinions being formed by the court for one side, instead of a delicate almost equal balance of evidence for both.

It happened lately that a certain company gave out that they intended to build chemical works; the authorities agreed not to object until they found that there was a nuisance. This looks at first very just, but there was no understanding as to the meaning of a nuisance, and it is exceedingly probable that had one side known the meaning attached to it by the other the expensive works concerning which they are now disputing would not have been built.

To sum up this part, unless chemists can define a nuisance and have opportunity of examining in cases of complaint, neither the public nor the manufacturer is protected. An example of definition is set by the Alkali Act, and up to 95 per cent. of the escape of gas both parties have been protected. It seems to offer a guide towards settling many vexed questions regarding nuisances. Although the Act has worked well so far, it may be well to consider how far it may be improved in the interest of the public, and even in that of the manufacturer. It expires in June 1868.

I am, &c.

R. Angus Smith.

APPENDIX.

Speed of Air in Flues.

This subject received a great deal of consideration from myself and colleagues. Many trials were made. I was determined to be satisfied with none which required a large opening into the flue, or which required the insertion of anything more than a tube. Mr. Fletcher has been the most successful hitherto, and I shall confine myself to a description of his plan. One on its trial promises to require less delicate handling. This seems to have an accuracy equal in Mr. F.'s hands to measure one inch per second. The principle on which he has gone has been more nearly approached by Peclet than anyone else, so far as I know. It may be well to give Péclet's words, from his "Traité de la Chaleur." In vol. 1st at p. 174 we find :—"When the speed is considerable, corresponding to a pressure of some centimetres of water, a water manometer outside the flue will indicate at any instant a pressure corresponding to the mean speed. For this purpose it is sufficient to put one of the arms of the manometer in communication with a tube perpendicular to the surface of the flue and flush with it, the other in communication with a tube bent parallel with the flue so as to receive the pressure of the air in motion. But as in the position indicated the pressure may not correspond exactly to the mean speed, it is needful by experiments with the anemometer to make a little table of the volumes of air passed for a certain number of readings of the height of the manometer. It is evident that if the movement of the air is not changed, the speed ought to be in proportion to the square root of the pressure of the manometer. But this speed supposes that the pressure corresponding to the speed can be measured by a water gauge ; whilst for that purpose they must be great, as we have for pressures of metres 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, only millimetres of water 0·065, 0·26, 0·585, 1·04, 1·625, 2·34, 3·18, 4·16, 5·26, 6·50. Now as with large ventilating apparatus the speed of flues rarely exceeds 2m. of which the corresponding pressure as shown by water is 0·26 mm., this apparatus cannot be employed. In many circumstances also it is needful to have permanent indicators of speed."* The straight tube is not put into the current but is used to show the vacuum. Mr. Fletcher puts the straight tube into the current, and measures the difference of pressure by an other gauge. He describes his apparatus thus :—

* 423 "Quand la vitesse est considérable, qu'elle correspond à une charge de quelque centimètres d'eau, un manomètre à eau, placé en dehors de la conduite, pourrait indiquer à chaque instant la charge correspondante à la vitesse moyenne. Il suffirait pour cela, comme nous l'avons déjà indiqué, No. 388, que les deux extrémités des branches du manomètre fussent mises en communication (Fig. 47), l'une avec un tube placé perpendiculairement à la surface du tuyau de conduite, et dont l'extrémité serait à fleur de cette surface, et l'autre avec un petit tube placé dans la conduite, recourbé parallèlement à son axe, au tiers du rayon à partir de la surface, et de manière à recevoir la pression de la veine. Mais, comme dans la position que je viens d'indiquer, la pression pourrait ne pas correspondre exactement à la vitesse moyenne, il faudrait, par des expériences anémométriques, dresser un petit tableau des volumes d'air écoulés, pour un certain nombre de hauteurs manométriques. Il

" I write at your request a description of my new ether anemometer to be used in measuring the speed of currents of air in chimneys and flues.

" The physical principle involved in its construction is, that a current of air passing across the open end of a straight tube causes a partial vacuum in it.

" An application of this principle is seen in a small toy in common use, in which a liquid is made to ascend several inches in a vertical tube, by blowing through another tube across its open end. It rises by virtue of the partial vacuum caused by the current of air which crosses it.

" If then a straight tube is inserted through a hole in the brickwork of a chimney or flue, so that the current of air in the flue passes across its open end, a partial vacuum will be formed in it, greater or less in proportion to the velocity of the current.

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est évident que, si les mouvements relatifs des veines n'étaient pas changés, les vitesses d'écoulement devraient être proportionnelles aux racines carrées des pressions manométriques.

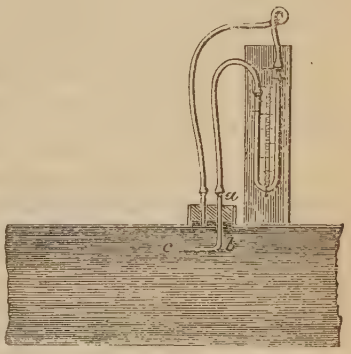
424. " Mais ce procédé suppose nécessairement que les charges corespondantes aux vitesses peuvent être apréciées par un manomètre à eau ; et pour cela, il faut qu'elles soient très-grandes ; car pour des vitesses de

1^m. 2^m. 3^m. 4^m. 5^m. 6^m. 7^m. 8^m. 9^m. 10^m.

les charges en millimètres d'eau sont :

0·065. 0·26. 0·585. 1·04. 1·625.
2·34. 3·18. 4·16. 5·26. 6·50.

Or, comme daus les grands appareils de ventilation les vitesses d'écoulement dépassent rarement 2^m., et que la charge correspondante en eau est de 0^{mm} 26, on voit que l'appareil dont il vient d'être question ne pourrait pas être employé. Cependant, dans un grand nombre de circonstances, il est de la plus grande importance d'avoir des indicateurs permanents de la vitesse.



425. " Quand la ventilation a lieu par une machine qui pousse l'air dans les lieux à ventiler, la pression à l'origine de la conduite est toujours considérable, parcequ'elle se compose de celle qui produit le mouvement et de celle qui correspond aux résistances de toute espèce. De même, quand la ventilation se fait par un appel, produit par une cheminée ou par une machine, la détente de l'air, au bas de la cheminée ou à l'entrée de la machine, est toujours beaucoup plus grande que la charge qui correspond à la vitesse de l'air, parce que cette détente représente, comme dans le cas précédent, non seulement la charge correspondante à la vitesse, mais encore la somme des charges perdues dans tout le trajet ; or, comme dans tous les grands appareils de ventilation la vitesse d'écoulement est presque toujours comprise entre un tiers et un quart de la vitesse théorique, il s'ensuit que la dépression, au bas de la cheminée d'appel ou à l'entrée de la machine, est de neuf à 16 fois plus considérable que la charge correspondante à la vitesse d'écoulement. Si la vitesse était égale à 2^m., la dépression serait comprise entre 0^{mm} 26·9 = 2^{mm} 34, et 0^{mm} 26·16 = 4^{mm} 16. Cette charge pourrait se mesurer avec un manomètre à eau, dont une des branches communiquerait avec un tube débouchant perpendiculairement à la surface intérieure du bas de la cheminée et à fleur de cette surface, ou dans un espace qui précéderait l'orifice d'appel de la machine. La communication avec le manomètre pourrait s'effectuer au moyen de petits tubes en métal ou en caoutchouc, et le manomètre pourrait être placé à une distance quelconque de la cheminée ou de la machine. Mais les hauteurs manométriques étant encore très-petites il y aurait beaucoup de chances d'erreurs dans l'estimation des vitesses correspondantes aux pressions ; il faudrait alors disposer l'appareil de manière que ses indications fussent égales à 10 ou 20 fois les hauteurs qui correspondent aux charges réelles, c'est-à-dire, qu'on devrait employer des manomètres multiplicateurs dont le coefficient de réduction fût connu. J'ai essayé pour cela différentes dispositions que j'indiquerai successivement. —(From Péclet's " Traité de la Chaleur.")

" A tube in such a position will, however, communicate a suction arising from that of the chimney itself, besides that suction produced by the current of air passing across its open end, and for the present purpose these two must be distinguished.

" To effect this *two* tubes should be inserted in the chimney, one of them having a straight and the other a bent end, the bend to be turned so as to meet the current of air ; both tubes are open. In each of these tubes will be experienced the partial vacuum due to the suction of the chimney itself. In the straight tube, however, this will be increased by the suction caused by the passage of the current of air across its open end, while in the case of the bent tube this will be diminished by the pressure caused by the current of air blowing into it. The difference therefore between the suction in the two tubes will be due to the action of the current of air in the chimney, aad it remains only to measure this difference in order to measure the velocity of the current itself.

" To effect this let these tubes be connected with a U tube containing water, one with each limb ; then the water will be raised up in one limb to a degree corresponding with the difference of suction, so that the difference of level of the water in the U tube, being a measure of the difference of suction in the tubes, becomes a measure of the velocity of the current of air in the chimney. By this arrangement the suction power of the chimney itself is eliminated, for it operates equally on each limb of the U tube, while the difference of pressure experienced will be due only to the different action of the current of air in the flue on the tube with the straight end and the one with the bent end.

" It remains then to register accurately this difference of level of the water in the U tube, and to construct a formula connecting it with the speed of the current of air in the flue, so that by measuring the one the other may be measured also.

" Experiment showed that for high speeds of air the measurement of the difference of this water level was easy, but that for speeds below 5 feet per second the amount became too minute and uncertain for practical use.

" Many plans were then devised for constructing a pressure gauge which should be more delicate than the ordinary U tube.

" Efforts were first made to modify the U tube so that its range might be increased and its indications magnified. This might be done by drawing out its lower bend horizontally and increasing the size of the vertical portions till it assumed the form of two vertical cylinders connected by a long horizontal tube. If now a pressure were exerted which would cause a depression of the water in one limb, the motion so caused in the narrow column of water in the horizontal tube would be so much greater, as its sectional area was smaller, than that of the vertical tubes. It was found, however, that in proportion as a greater range in the scale of the instrument was thus obtained, a greater amount of friction must also be encountered, and that thus the advantage of the one was neutralized by the evil of the other.

" It is necessary to see this clearly in order to arrive at the conclusion that *all* methods of increasing the actual motion of the fluids or of magnifying it by any mechanical arrangement of levers or otherwise must be open to the same objection. This proposition seems clear now, in the light shed by a long series of failures encountered in the attempt to act contrary to it, but it was not clear before.

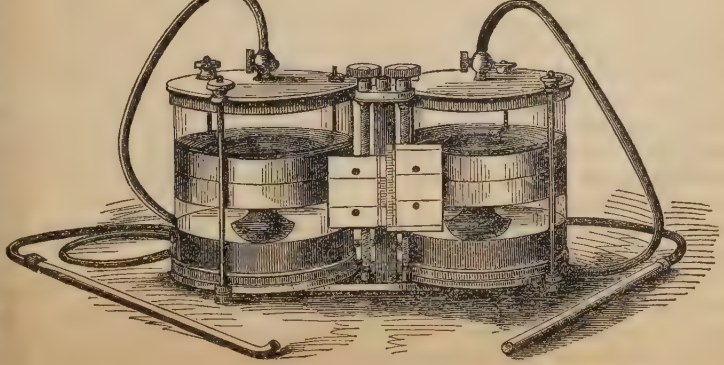
" Before describing the instrument ultimately adopted for measuring the delicate variations of pressure arising in the problem in hand, it may be well to describe one which, although it was rejected along with all those which actually increase the range through which the pressure operates, has yet so much to recommend it on account of simplicity

and compactness that it may be useful elsewhere. The arrangement is I think, new.

"A piece of barometer tubing, 3 feet long, was bent into the form, of an elongated S, and the centre portion from C to D filled with mercury; the ends A and B are open. If the bore of tube is uniform the mercury may be placed in any position in the tube and still rest in equilibrium, for whether C and D be raised or depressed they will always be level, and the opposing columns therefore balance each other. But if, instead of the bore of the bent tube being uniform throughout, that of the limb A be slightly greater than the bore of the limb B, so that a quantity of mercury which would occupy 10 inches in the former occupies only 9 inches in the latter; then if pressure be applied at B so as to depress the end of the column at D 10 inches, C will fall only 9 inches, and it will require a pressure equivalent to that of 1 inch of mercury to maintain it in that position; when that pressure is removed the mercury will regain its equilibrium, but the ends of the columns must return to the former positions at C and D in order to be on a level again. In other words, a pressure equivalent to 1 inch of mercury would be represented by a motion of 10 inches in the limb B, or the indications of the simple U tube would in this instrument be magnified ten times. This proportion of increase may be made greater at will by rightly adjusting the internal diameters of the tubes A and B; the more nearly they approach uniformity in bore, the greater is the distance the mercury will travel for any given pressure.

"This and other contrivances failed for the reasons already stated, that when the range through which the limited power had to act was increased, the indications of the instrument ceased to be a measure of the pressure exerted, since some of it was absorbed by friction.

"The simple U tube was therefore returned to, and means adopted for accurately seeing and measuring its slightest indications. In the first place, the limbs were increased until they were no longer small tubes of about 0·4 inch internal diameter, but cylinders of 4 inches diameter; these were connected at the bottom by a small tube. Thus the power exerted by the pressure communicated through the connecting tubes, operating on the extended surface of the liquid in the cylinders, was increased a hundredfold over that operating in the smaller U tube; but the friction could only have been increased tenfold, giving therefore a tenfold increase of delicacy. In order to ob-



serve accurately the rise and fall of the liquid in the cylinders floats were introduced, on each of which was engraved a very fine horizontal line; and to measure accurately the comparative elevation or depression of these two lines, a finely divided scale and vernier were added, working with a delicate screw adjustment. With this it is possible to measure an elevation or depression of $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch, which is sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view.

"On trying now to apply the instrument so constructed, and attempting to measure very minute variations of pressure, failure still seemed imminent, for although the motion of the water in the increased limbs of the U tube could be measured to $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch, the water refused to move, except under pressures exceeding that which would be indicated by so small a column; in other words, the water seemed to stick in the cylinders. It was necessary, therefore, to make experiments with various liquids in order to choose one more suitable than water; for this purpose a very thin plate of metal was suspended from the beam of a delicate balance, and the amount of power required for its immersion in and, subsequent withdrawal from, various liquids thus measured. This resistance is due to what is often called capillary attraction and repulsion; it is shown to exist largely in water, by the fact that a needle may be made to rest on its surface without sinking. In the case of water 20 grains were needed to overcome it, while with many other liquids a much less force sufficed, and in the case of ether $\frac{1}{100}$ grain was sufficient. Ether was, therefore, chosen as the liquid which offered the least resistance, and also on account of its low specific gravity.

"After substituting ether for water, the action of the manometer was quite satisfactory, the lines on the floats always returned exactly to their original position after any disturbance, and its indications could be relied on to $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.

"It remained now to ascertain the value of these indications when applied to the measurement of the velocity of air.

"Calculation might lead to this, but it was thought much better to depend, if possible, on actual experiment, and by testing the instrument with currents of air of known velocity to draw up a table for future use.

"To effect this the use of a large gasholder was obtained. It was filled with air, and an arrangement made for discharging this in measured quantities through tubes or flues of various sizes.

"The diameter of the gasholder was so large that a depression of only $\frac{1}{10}$ inch would correspond to an outflow of more than 100 cubic feet of air. All arrangements were therefore made to measure with nicety the downward motion of the gasholder, that the amount of air allowed to pass out might be accurately known. While these were in progress, however, a gleam of sunshine shone on it for a few minutes, and it rose at once more than an inch, showing how impossible it would be to measure the amount of air discharged from the holder under the varying conditions of temperature to which it was exposed. This is mentioned as an illustration of very many failures that were met with in the attempt to obtain a current of air of known velocity upon which to test the ether manometer.

"The following plan was in the end adopted and found perfectly successful:—

"A flue 14 inches diameter, 100 feet long, was constructed of iron pipes, one end was connected with the base of a high chimney, the other left open. A sliding plate of metal, capable of cutting off the connexion between the chimney and the flue, served to regulate at will

the amount of air drawn through it. At the open end of the flue a red-hot brick was placed, and on it was thrown at stated times a few drops of sulphuric acid. This raised instantly a dense cloud of white vapour, which, passing along the flue, could be observed to reach the other end, by looking through two holes bored through opposite sides of it. It remained now only to note the time occupied by the passage of the cloud of vapour along the flue to know the speed at which the air was passing through it. At the same time the tubes in connexion with the ether manometer were in the flue and under the influence of the same current of air, so that the simultaneous reading of the instrument could be taken. By now altering the position of the slide which regulated the admission of air to the flue, the speed from time to time was altered, and a corresponding observation by the manometer obtained.

"According to the law of fluids in motion, it is certain that the pressures indicated by the manometer will vary as the square of the velocity of the air, and that the formula will be of the form

$$v^2 = p\,c,$$

where v is the velocity of the air in feet per second;

p the pressure in inches as indicated by the manometer;

c a constant.

To determine the value of c a series of about 100 experiments was made, in which the air was caused to travel at rates varying from one foot to 20 feet per second. Using then the formula $c = \frac{v^2}{p}$ the values of c were deduced and found to agree with the greatest precision, when corrected for temperature, and barometric pressure, proving at once the correctness of the formula adopted and the principle on which the working out of the instrument was based.

"The average value of c is 25·31 at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit; barometer 30 inches.

"Therefore $v = \sqrt{p \times 25{\cdot}31}$.

"From this formula the annexed table has been constructed of the values of v corresponding to any value of p from 0·001 to 1·000.

"By the aid then of this ether manometer and this table the speed of any current of air in flues or chimneys can be measured by simply boring a hole one inch diameter through the brickwork and inserting two tubes, one with a bent, the other with a plain straight end as already described, and making the necessary observation of the floats; and in this operation neither soot, heat, nor corrosive vapours can prove any hindrance.

"So sensitive is the apparatus that on a windy day the effect of each successive gust of wind is observable, as it causes variations in the draught of the chimney.

"The instrument may be used as a wind gauge by fixing through the roof of an observatory a small vertical pipe, presenting a plain open end to the wind. The lower end of this pipe brought down into the observatory and connected with the ether manometer would communicate the varying pressures due to the varying speed of the wind.

"I should record my thankful acknowledgment to A. G. Kurtz, Esq., of St. Helen's, at whose works a model flue was erected for my experiments, and to Mr. Duffy, his manager, who most obligingly afforded me every assistance in his power; also to Mr. Wm. King, of the Liverpool gasworks, who assisted me materially in making many preliminary experiments, granting me the use of a model gasholder of very accurate and convenient construction, and especially to Mr. Pritchard and the directors of the St. Helen's gasworks, who constructed for me a model flue 100 feet long on their premises free of all cost."

TABLE to show the Speed of Currents of Air as indicated by the Ether Manometer.

$$v. = \sqrt{p.} \times 25{\cdot}31.$$

Temp. 60° Faht. Bar. 30 inches.

Manometer reading. Inches.	Speed of Air. Feet per Second.	*Manometer reading. Inches.*	Speed of Air. Feet per Second.	*Manometer reading. Inches.*	Speed of Air. Feet per Second.	*Manometer reading. Inches.*	Speed of Air. Feet per Second.	*Manometer reading. Inches.*	Speed of Air. Feet per Second.
0·001	0·800	0·076	6·979	0·200	11·328	0·324	14·411	0·448	16·945
0·002	1·132	0·078	7·071	0·202	11·384	0·326	14·455	0·450	16·983
0·003	1·387	0·080	7·161	0·204	11·440	0·328	14·499	0·452	17·021
0·004	1·602	0·082	7·249	0·206	11·494	0·330	14·543	0.454	17·059
0·005	1·790	0·084	7·338	0·208	11·547	0·332	14·587	0·456	17·097
0·006	1·961	0·086	7·425	0·210	11·600	0·334	14·631	0·458	17·134
0·007	2·118	0·088	7·511	0·212	11·657	0·336	14·675	0·460	17·171
0·008	2·265	0·090	7·585	0·214	11·714	0·338	14·719	0.462	17·208
0·009	2·402	0·092	7·679	0·216	11·770	0·340	14·762	0·464	17·245
0.010	2·531	0·094	7·762	0·218	11·824	0·342	14·805	0·466	17·282
0·011	2·656	0·096	7·844	0·220	11·877	0·344	14·848	0·468	17·319
0·012	2·773	0·098	7·925	0·222	11·930	0·346	14·891	0·470	17·356
0·013	2·887	0·100	8·005	0·224	11·984	0·348	14·934	0·472	17·393
0·014	2·995	0·102	8·085	0·226	12·037	0·350	14·977	0·474	17·430
0·015	3·105	0·104	8·164	0·228	12·090	0·352	15·020	0·476	17·467
0·016	3·203	0·106	8·243	0·230	12·140	0·354	15·063	0·478	17·504
0·017	3·301	0·108	8·320	0·232	12·192	0·356	15·106	0·480	17·541
0·018	3·397	0·110	8·397	0·234	12·244	0·358	15·148	0·482	17·577
0·019	3·409	0·112	8·472	0·236	12·296	0·360	15·190	0·484	17·613
0·020	3·580	0·114	8·544	0·238	12·348	0·362	15·232	0·486	17·649
0·021	3·668	0·116	8·624	0·240	12·400	0·364	15·274	0·488	17·685
0·022	3·755	0·118	8·698	0·242	12·452	0·366	15·316	0·490	17·721
0·023	3·840	0·120	8·770	0·244	12·504	0·368	15·358	0·492	17·757
0·024	3·931	0·122	8·845	0·246	12·556	0·370	15·399	0·494	17·791
0·025	4·003	0·124	8·915	0·248	12·607	0·372	15·441	0·496	17·829
0·026	4·083	0·126	8·986	0·250	12·658	0·374	15·483	0·498	17·865
0·027	4·160	0·128	9·057	0·252	12·709	0·376	15·524	0·500	17·901

0·028	4·236	0·130	9·128	0·254	12·760	0·378	15·565	0·510	18·075
0·029	4·311	0·132	9·198	0·256	12·811	0·380	15·606	0·520	18·255
0·030	4·385	0·134	9·268	0·258	12·862	0·382	15·647	0·530	18·430
0.031	4·458	0·136	9·337	0·260	12·912	0·384	15·688	0·540	18·600
0·032	4·529	0·138	9·406	0·262	12·962	0·386	15·729	0·550	18·770
0·033	4·599	0·140	9·475	0·264	13·012	0·388	15·770	0·560	18·940
0·034	4·669	0·142	9·541	0·266	13·062	0·390	15·810	0·570	19·110
0·035	4·737	0·144	9·607	0·268	13·112	0·392	15·851	0·580	19·280
0·036	4·804	0·146	9.673	0·270	13·161	0·394	15·891	0·590	19·445
0·037	4·870	0·148	9·739	0·272	13·210	0·396	15·931	0·600	19·610
0·038	4·935	0·150	9·805	0·274	13·259	0·398	15·971	0·610	19·770
0·039	5·000	0·152	9·870	0·276	13·308	0·400	16·011	0·620	19·930
0·040	5·064	0·154	9·935	0·278	13·357	0·402	16·051	0·630	20·085
0·041	5·126	0·156	10·000	0·280	13·405	0·404	16·091	0·640	20·248
0·042	5·188	0·158	10·065	0·282	13·453	0·406	16·131	0·650	20·405
0·043	5·250	0·160	10·130	0·284	13·501	0·408	16·171	0·660	20·562
0·044	5·311	0·162	10·190	0·286	13·548	0·410	16·210	0·670	20·717
0·045	5·370	0·164	10·250	0·288	13·595	0·412	16·250	0·680	20·871
0·046	5·430	0·166	10·315	0·290	13·642	0·414	16·289	0·690	21·024
0·047	5·489	0·168	10·380	0·292	13·688	0·416	16·328	0·700	21·176
0·048	5·546	0·170	10·439	0·294	13·734	0·418	16·367	0·710	21·326
0·049	5·064	0·172	10·497	0·296	13·780	0·420	16·406	0·720	21·476
0·050	5·648	0·174	10·555	0·298	13·826	0·422	16·445	0·730	21·625
0·052	5·773	0·176	10·615	0·300	13·872	0·424	16·484	0·740	21·773
0·054	5·883	0·178	10·675	0·302	13·917	0·426	16·533	0·750	21·920
0·056	5·991	0·180	10·735	0·304	13·962	0·428	16·562	0·760	22·065
0·058	6·096	0·182	10·795	0·306	14·007	0·430	16·601	0·770	22·210
0·060	6·201	0·184	10·855	0·308	14·052	0·432	16·640	0·780	22·353
0·062	6·304	0·186	10·915	0·310	14·096	0·434	16·679	0·790	22·496
0·064	6·404	0·188	10·975	0·312	14·141	0·436	16·717	0·800	22·638
0·066	6·504	0·190	11·035	0·314	14·186	0·438	16·755	0·850	23·335
0·068	6·603	0·192	11·095	0·316	14·231	0·440	16·793	0·900	24·011
0·070	6·699	0.194	11·156	0·318	14·276	0·442	16·831	0·950	24·669
0·072	6·794	0·196	11·214	0·320	14·321	0·444	16·867	1·000	25·310
0·074	6·887	0·198	11·272	0·322	14·366	0·446	16·907	—	—

Basis for defining a Nuisance.

We shall never arrive at an exact definition of a nuisance, but we may approach nearer to it constantly. It seems to me that we have a basis to begin with in the smoke of the coal which we so freely use. We cannot free ourselves at present from the acid gas which accompanies it more or less, caused by the combustion of the sulphur. This basis will not suit every class of nuisance.

The average escape of muriatic acid gas from the condensers of alkali works is equal to 0·57 grains per cubic foot, or 1,254 grammes per cubic metre. From the works with open driers it is 0·94, with close driers 0·48 grains to the cubic foot, or 2·06 and 1·05 per cubic metre.

This is equal to 1 grain in 1,800, and 1 grain in 3,600 cubic inches, or we may say 1 and 2 cubic feet, by which we obtain even numbers.

When coal is burnt every pound consumes the oxygen of 150 cubic feet of air; when there is one per cent. of sulphur in the coal this will be equal to 0·46 grains in a cubic foot of the smoke, or 0·92 of sulphurous acid—nearly 1 grain of sulphurous acid in a cubic foot of smoke. But the air is not supplied to the coal in this stinted way, twice the amount is usually supplied, and, as I shall show, even four times the amount, with frequent cases where still more is sent up.

Burning coal with one per cent. of volatile sulphur :—

	Grains of sulphurous acid in the smoke.
Using 150 cubic feet of air to 1 lb. of coal -	- 1
300 „ „ „ -	- 0·5
600 „ „ „ -	- 0·25

When burning coal with two per cent. of volatile sulphur using 150 cubic feet of air to 1 lb. of coal, 2 grains of sulphurous acid will be in the smoke, and so on. With 300 cubic feet of air 1 grain of sulphurous acid, and this will be the usual amount of air for mill furnaces, &c.

Using the metre we have 2 grammes of sulphurous acid in 33·1 cubic feet corresponding to the case with 150 cubic feet of air burnt, 1 gramme of sulphurous acid with 300, the usual amount.

As a metre is 35·318 cubic feet, we have very nearly 1 gramme of sulphur to the metre, or 2 grammes of sulphurous acid in the first case, and one in the second and usual case—numbers convenient for the memory.

The open driers at alkali works, therefore, send out the same weight of hydrochloric acid per cubic foot as the chimneys of the first order would do of sulphurous acid. The close driers send out the same weight as is actually found in smoke from mill chimneys where there is not very much sulphur in the coal. There is this difference, that with the hydrochloric acid the amount is an average, in some cases exceeded; with the coal smoke the amount is constant so long as the same coal is used. But the amount of sulphur in the coals burnt around Manchester is above one per cent. Much of it contains two, and there are places where the proportion is much higher than this. In such cases the amount of acid is greater than the amount sent out by alkali works per cubic foot.

It may, however, be said that hydrochloric acid is more destructive than sulphurous. I believe it is because water absorbs a greater volume, although we do not know the details; on the other hand its atomic weight is rather higher, so that weight for weight it can enter into combination with a less amount of any body.

I think it would be worth considering whether one of these numbers ought not to be taken as a basis of operations. Coal, as a natural product, might furnish the basis in the case of mineral acids. The details

I shall not at present attempt to explain, but we might seek to protect ourselves from every nuisance which would be worse than the sulphurous acid of the coal smoke of the district, and even from that in certain positions. We could readily learn the composition of the coal smoke if we knew the quality of coal burnt. There is much to be said against this I know, but I think the idea will be useful, and meantime I record it, as I expect it not to be fruitless. I do not at all allude to black smoke, or what is called smoke burning.

In order to obtain a little more knowledge of the gases which come from our chimneys I analysed them from several sources, and found :—

ORDINARY COAL SMOKE FROM A LARGE CHIMNEY.

CO_2.	CO.	O.	N.
6·03	—	13·89	80·08
6·46	—	11·23	82·31
6·09	—	12·14	81·77
7·93	—	11·00	81·07
5·69	—	14·04	80·27
7·00	0·72	12·34	79·94
8·52	4·41	9·31	77·76
4·42	—	18·20	77·38

Sometimes the air and smoke are so separated that we draw from the chimney air chiefly, the two, no doubt, going up together and mixing gradually as they rise. Here are examples :—

	CO_2.	CO.	O.	N.
Common coal smoke - -	—	—	12·50	86·72
" " " - -	1·35	—	19·22	79·43
" " " - -	0·52	—	20·70	78·78
From chimney at works No. 10	0·39	—	20·04	78·57
Carbonating furnace half an hour before drawing - -	0·77	—	15·91	83·32
Furnace - - -	0·214	1·287	18·00	80·499
" - - -	0·197	0·200	19·112	80·491
" - - -	0·159	—	18·701	81·140
Chimney - - -	0·31	—	—	—
" - - -	0·76	—	—	—
" - - -	0·13	—	—	—
From chimney at works No. 10	—	0·35	13·35	85·35
" " " " -	1·72	—	18·77	79·51
" " " " -	1·58	—	19·36	80·06
Both pan and furnace - -	0·79	—	19·35	79·86

I do not suppose that the reason of the air being sent up so little altered arises only from the want of mixture in the chimney. Sometimes when the doors are open the air rushes up over a heated furnace where the combustion has to a great extent ceased.

Now, as when the chimney gases are best burnt only about half the amount of the oxygen of the air which passes is used, the loss from the additional amount of air contributing nothing in heat, but taking away a very large portion, must be great. Even in the first list where the gases were mixed by passing through a considerable length of flue the amount of oxygen consumed is too small. Mr. Prideaux says well, " that all the air which passes through a furnace without giving up its " oxygen to the fuel serves only to abstract heat, without yielding any in return."

In some cases the variations are excessive, according to circumstances :—

	CO_2.	CO.	O.	N.
From a black ash furnace -	2·12	0·09	18·80	78·99
„ „ -	10·65	—	10·31	79·04
„ „ -	0·89	—	20·07	79·04
„ „ -	7·47	—	13·49	79·04
Balling furnace - -	6·37	—	13·85	79·78
Balling furnace works - -	9·28	—	12·81	77·91
„ „ - -	6·14	—	14·90	78·96
„ „ - -	12·14	0·19	7·57	80·10
„ „ - -	7·25	—	14·75	78·00

Here we have irregularities, partly because of the decomposition in progress and partly because of the shutting and opening of the doors.

	CO_2.	CO.	O.	N.
Gas from decomposing pan before passing condensers - - -	0·87	0·	19·82	79·31
From blind salt cake driers -	0·35	—	19·63	80·02
Exit from condensers open driers, equal to smoke - - -	6·50	—	8·04	85·46

Independently of all irregularities it would be easy to arrive at a sufficiently stable point for the composition of smoke as far as acids are concerned. The lowest might be called a unit or a degree, and we might have one, two, and more degrees of impurity. In some places more could be allowed than others, and we might vary it also with the height of the chimney. Each gas, too, may have its nuisance equivalent assigned after some experience has been gained. This idea is left at present to be developed more fully, it may be, on a more fitting occasion.

As I am speaking of smoke I may add here some analyses of that from a common fire. They may be found useful although not directly bearing on the subject.

From a Common House Fire.

	CO_2.	CO.	O.	N.
Gas from chimney 4 feet above the fireplace - -	0·35	—	19·63	80·02
„ „ „ -	1·65	0·38	19·29	78·68
Gas from the middle of a good fire - - - - -	19·46	0·09	—	80·45
„ „ - -	20·90	0·10	—	79·00
A great mass of black coal over the fire, the gas taken from below in the glowing mass	17·50	—	2·46	80·04
„ „ - -	17·44	—	0·39	82·17
A heap of glowing coal, gas taken close to the spot where carbonic oxide was burning	15·43	3·49	0·96	80·12
„ „ - -	18·17	2·48	—	79·35
Gas out of the clear fire below	16·10	—	4·95	78·95
Gas out of the same fire at the upper part, 1 inch below the surface - - -	17·21	—	4·25	78·54
Second time - - - -	20·80	0·99	—	78·21

The amount of air which from domestic fires is sent up the chimney is estimated at twenty times more than is needful for combustion abstracting heat and doing very little good. We suppose that

ventilates the rooms, but it chiefly ventilates the lower part of small rooms, whilst above the level of the chimney the air may be very impure.

The introduction of gas often makes the air still more unwholesome than oil, candles, or our breath usually make it, and the excessive use of gas is increasing the evil, so that we may safely say that our houses are daily becoming less wholesome. Some persons are able to combat the evil by enlarging their rooms, but even they are scarcely able to return to the condition of wholesomeness enjoyed in some very inferior buildings. We ought to alter our mode of ventilating with our mode of lighting, and we should then not require to complain even of our luxuries.

We do not know the best mode of avoiding the evil, but if every man would try some method we might soon make progress. It is long since Dr. Arnott told us of the unwholesome state of our rooms.

It will be seen that when a clear house fire is burning brightly, but without any strong draught, the whole of the oxygen of the air passing through it may be consumed, and this is no doubt the reason why the large amount of boiler room with quiet fires is considered the most economical. The violent current carries so much away that it is difficult to produce heat in excess of the amount wasted, and so the greater the heat we require the more we waste. I am not attempting to cure this, I am only explaining a table of analyses.

When the air is passing along the flues at the rate of three to five feet in a second, as in house chimneys, the combustion is complete ; when it passes at from 12 to 20 we find the oxygen only half consumed, or even less. If pure carbon were burnt the carbonic acid and oxygen would always amount to the quantity of the oxygen of the air. As it is the hydrogen and the sulphur prevent this. The hydrogen, too, comes off at first firing, and is at one time in excess, at another time absent, preventing uniformity in the most regularly fed furnaces. The water formed has not been taken into the calculation.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

3

NINETEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND,

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

Under 1

NINETEENTH REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the 26th Section of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94, and the 10th Section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a Report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November 1866.

An abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners for the same period is annexed, in compliance with the directions of the firstly-named Act. See Appendix, No. 1, p. 27. The Report of the Auditor will be found at page 44.

The grants which have been made by the Commissioners to Benefices, Districts, and new Parishes during the past year, including grants to certain Benefices within the Parish of Manchester, under the provisions of "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," are enumerated in the Appendix Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, pp. 45, 53, 63, and 64. The Schemes and Instruments for confirming such grants appear in the Appendix, Nos. 34 and 35, pp. 114 and 142.

The Commissioners have also made certain grants to meet benefactions in accordance with the 15th Section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124, with a view to making temporary provision for the cure of souls in districts in which large masses of population are collected for the purpose of working mines. The particulars of these grants will be found in the Appendix, No. 6, p. 65.

The particulars of the several grants made from the "Maltby Fund" since the last Report will be found in the Appendix, No. 7, p. 66.

During the past year the Commissioners have received, by direction of the Lord Chancellor, under the provisions of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, 1863," (26 & 27 Vict. c. 126.) the sum of 13,500*l.* Of this amount 6,750*l.* have been appropriated, as required by his Lordship, towards the immediate augmentation of certain Benefices, the particulars of which are stated in the Appendix, No. 8, p. 67; and the remaining sum of 6,750*l.* has also been appropriated, under the direction of his Lordship, towards the prospective augmentation of certain Benefices, as set forth in the Appendix, No. 9, p. 67. The particulars of the cases which, during the past year, have come into the enjoyment of the prospective augmentation previously secured are specified in the Appendix, No. 10, p. 68.

The purchase monies for Sales of Advowsons with reference to which Certificates have been issued by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the 24th Section of the last-mentioned Act, will be found in the Appendix, No. 11, p. 68.

A Schedule of the cases in which local claims on estates which have been enfranchised are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116, in compliance with the directions of the secondly-mentioned Act, is annexed to this Report. The same Schedule shows the period at which it was estimated that the previously subsisting lease or grant, in each case under which the estate was held, would have expired. See Appendix, No. 12, p. 68.

In pursuance of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, a Scheme has been passed for consolidating the two medieties of the rectory of Linton, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon. See Appendix, No. 35, p. 336.

In accordance with the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84, Schemes have been passed for apportioning the incomes of certain Benefices between the incumbents of those Benefices and the incumbents of certain other Benefices. See Appendix, No. 13, p. 69, and No. 35, pp. 307, 488, and 516.

Assignments of the patronage of certain Benefices have also been effected under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, in consideration of, or with a view to, the augmentation of the incomes of such Benefices. The Schemes and particulars relating to these transactions will be found in the Appendix, No. 14, p. 69, and No. 35, pp. 393 and 557.

Under the provisions of the Acts 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50, and 23 & 24 Vict. c, 124 exchanges of the patronage of certain Benefices have been made, and the Schemes and particulars relating thereto appear in the Appendix, No. 15, p. 70, and No. 35, pp. 144, 276, 297, 370, 445, and 526.

Under "the Church Building Acts," "the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," and "the New Parishes Acts," the following arrangements have been made by the Commissioners during the past year, viz.:—

Eighty-eight Districts have been constituted or assigned under the designation of either—

1. District Chapelries. See Appendix, No. 16, p. 70.
2. Consolidated Chapelries. See Appendix, No. 17, p. 72.
3. Particular Districts. See Appendix, No. 18, p. 73.
4. Districts and New Parishes. See Appendix, No. 19, p. 74.
5. Districts under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850." See Appendix, No. 20, p. 78.

In one case a grant has been made by way of compensation for loss of fees which have become payable to the incumbent of a new Parish formed under "the New Parishes Acts." See Appendix, No. 21, p. 78.

Orders under the 11th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104. authorizing the performance, in ten Churches or Chapels to which Districts belong, of the offices contemplated by that section, have been issued by the Commissioners. See Appendix, No. 22, p. 78.

Declarations of the patronage of four Churches have been also issued. See Appendix, No. 23, p. 79.

In eleven cases new Churches have been substituted for old Parish Churches. See Appendix, No. 24, p. 80.

Scales of Pew Rents have been fixed for four Churches. See Appendix, No. 25, p. 80.

Two hundred and fifty-one conveyances of sites for Churches, burial grounds, and parsonage houses respectively have been accepted. See Appendix, No. 26, p. 81.

A list of Benefices which have been declared by the Commissioners to be Rectories or Vicarages, in accordance with the provisions of "The District Church Tithes Act, 1865," will be found in the Appendix, No. 27, p. 88.

During the year to which this Report relates, certain real estates have been assigned to the Deans and Chapters of Canterbury, Chester, and Gloucester respectively as the permanent endowments of those Corporations. The Schemes by which these transactions have been effected appear in the Appendix, No. 35, pp.199, 419, and 490.

Schemes have been passed by which the Deans and Chapters of Rochester, Saint David's, and Wells, have, in consideration of money payments, transferred to the Commissioners (with certain exceptions) the property belonging to them respectively. See Appendix, No. 35, pp. 457, 508, and 547.

In pursuance of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26, a Scheme has been passed for providing the Bishop of Chester with a more convenient house of residence. See Appendix, No. 35, p. 451.

A Scheme has been passed, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, for applying a part of certain property, formerly belonging to the Prebend of Sawley, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, in aid of the Fabric Fund of that Church. See Appendix, No. 35, p. 394.

Under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, a Scheme has been passed respecting the mode of appointing honorary Canons in the Cathedral Church of Oxford. See Appendix, No. 35, p. 410.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 70, a Scheme has been passed for effecting the transfer to the Commissioners of the property forming the endowment of the Principal and Commonalty of Vicars of the Cathedral church of Chichester, and for substituting in lieu thereof an annual money payment. See Appendix, No. 35, p. 290.

The Schemes and particulars relating to the augmentation of certain Archdeaconries will be found in the Appendix, No. 28, p. 94, and No. 35, pp. 156 and 359.

The Preferments, the endowments of which have become vested in the Commissioners during the year to which this report has reference, are enumerated in the Appendix, No. 29, p. 94.

The Commissioners have continued to effect enfranchisements of estates vested in them, on the principles stated in their Twelfth Report, and the instances continue to be extremely few in which the price required by the Commissioners has been the subject of prolonged discussion and of ultimate refusal.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116, a Schedule is annexed of all sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests effected during the year preceding the 1st November last, and also of all cases of refusal, with the special reasons for the same. See Appendix, Nos. 30 and 31, pp. 95 and 108.

A list of the sales effected and of the leases granted with the sanction of the Commissioners, under the autho-

rity of "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts," during the past year, is inserted in the Appendix, Nos. 32 and 33, pp. 109 and 110.

Copies of all Instruments sealed by the Commissioners under the fifth section of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 111, and copies of all Schemes and Representations prepared by the Commissioners, and sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council during the same year, will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 34 and 35, pp. 114 and 142.

In their 16th Report laid before Parliament in March 1864 the Commissioners expressed a confident expectation that within five years they would be able to raise to 300*l.* a year the income of every benefice in public patronage which had, according to the Census of 1861, a population of 4,000 persons, and to deal in like manner with all benefices in private patronage, if one half of the addition required to raise their incomes to that amount should be provided from other than ecclesiastical sources.

During the past year, 1866, the Commissioners effected the augmentation of the class of benefices in public patronage in which each cure comprised 5,000 persons, and of like cures in private patronage, in which adequate offers of benefactions have been made; and they propose during the present year to augment in like manner the benefices in which the cure comprises 4,500 persons, so that the only class which will remain to be augmented during the year 1868 will be that with populations between 4,500 and 4,000.

The Commissioners also expressed in their Report of 1864 a confident expectation that they should, during the five years to 1868 inclusive, appropriate, under certain conditions, to the endowment of new churches in populous places* 15,000*l.* a year in perpetuity; that is, 3,000*l.* a year in each of the five years; each such church, if in public patronage, to be endowed with 200*l.* a year, and if in private patronage with one half of that amount, on the other half being furnished from non-ecclesiastical sources. The minimum of population in these cases will be this year 4,500 persons, and next year 4,000.

It is well known that before applying to the general purposes of the common fund any part of the proceeds from property, which has become vested in them by transfer from any see or chapter, the Commissioners are by statute required to consider the local claims on such property, that is, the wants and circumstances of the places in which such

* Under this definition the Commissioners have included churches which existed prior to the 1st of March 1864, but to which districts have been assigned subsequently to that date.

property is situate; and prior to the date of their 18th Report (1866) the Commissioners had considered the local claims on the ancient estates of three bishoprics and two chapters. In that Report they signified their intention to deal in like manner in 1866 with the local claims on the estates of the Bishoprics of Lincoln and Norwich, and in 1867 with the local claims upon the property of the chapters of Chichester and Carlisle and of the bishopric of Carlisle.

Following a like order, the Commissioners propose in 1868 to consider the local claims attaching to the estates lately belonging to the chapters of Gloucester, Chester, and Canterbury, the permanent estates of which chapters have now been provided.

It appears needless to point out at any length the special advantages which arise from the application of a portion of the common fund to meeting the benefactions which continue to be tendered to the Commissioners by the munificence of private persons. Prior to last year the capital value of the aggregate grants provided for appropriation in this particular manner by the Board had not, in any one year, exceeded 100,000*l.*, but in 1866 it was raised to 150,000*l.*, and even with such an increase the Commissioners were obliged to decline many of the benefactions offered to them.

The Commissioners propose at their annual distribution in this year, also to meet benefactions by making grants equal in the whole to a capital sum of 150,000*l.* The total value of the benefactions now offered being in excess of 300,000*l.* it will be again impossible that the applications should all be successful; and, moreover, the Commissioners cannot hold out the expectation that their grants of this character can be maintained in future years at so large an amount.

At the end of 1868 the scheme adopted in 1864 will have met within certain limits the claims of poor livings with large populations, partly by augmentation of income, and partly by subdivision of cures; it will have afforded a powerful incentive to the contribution of private benefactions, and will to a considerable extent have disposed of local claims upon the property vested in the Commissioners.

The Commissioners are not in a position to define the precise objects to which any amount at their disposal after 1868 should be appropriated, but they do not hesitate to express their opinion that the system of augmenting poor benefices to 300*l.* a year, on the sole ground of population, ought to be extended to classes of cases where the population is considerably below 4,000.

The cost of any great extension of the system would be very heavy; it is calculated that the additional charge which

would be caused by the reduction of the limit of population from 4,000 so far only as to reach 3,000 represents a capital value of not less than three-quarters of a million, and a further reduction from 3,000 to 2,000 represents a further capital value of not less than one million and a quarter.

An onerous charge in this respect cannot be incurred without a careful deliberation in which due weight shall be given to all the objects to which the common fund is at present applicable. The state of that fund and other considerations will render it necessary to determine hereafter the relative importance of these objects, and the order and mode in which they should be dealt with. At present the Commissioners do not enter upon the subject, especially since the Legislature has by an Act of the last Session (the 29th & 30th of Vic., c. 111.,) introduced a new object to which the funds of the Commission are made applicable.

The 18th section of the Act referred to enacts that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to make out of any income arising to their fund from estates that have belonged to any dean or chapter, or any major or minor corporation of any cathedral or collegiate church, such provision as to them may seem needful for securing adequate stipends or allowances to the minor canons, schoolmasters, and other members of the cathedral or collegiate church, or for securing adequate sums of money for the maintenance of any existing college or school in connexion therewith.

As the above section throws upon the Commissioners the responsibility of determining what additional provision, if any, should be made in each cathedral and collegiate church, they have deemed it necessary to appoint a special committee for the purpose of ascertaining the positions of the minor canons, schoolmasters, organists, vicars choral, lay clerks, officers, choristers, bedesmen, servants, and other members of the several cathedral or collegiate churches, and also the condition of the colleges or schools.

When such committee shall have reported, the Board will be in a situation to consider what expenditure, if any, should be made in these respects, and what precedence in the order of appropriation of the common fund should be given to such expenditure.

All which things having been duly considered, the Commissioners have determined for the current year:

I. To meet benefactions by grants to the amount in capital value of 150,000*l.*

II. To consider the local claims arising in respect of the Chichester and Carlisle Chapters, and Carlisle bishopric estates.

III. To augment unconditionally to 300*l.* a year the income of every benefice in public patronage, the population of which was by the Census of 1861 not less than 4,500 persons.

IV. To augment the income of every benefice in private patronage, having a like population to a like amount of 300*l.*, on condition that one half of the sum required to effect such augmentation be provided from non-ecclesiastical sources.

V. To appropriate the sum of 3,000*l.* a year in perpetuity to the endowment with 200*l.* a year of new churches in public patronage, to which districts shall have been legally assigned (vide note, p. 7), containing in each case a population of 4,500 persons, and to the endowment with 100*l.* a year of new churches in private patronage, having districts legally assigned to them, containing in each case a like population, on condition that an endowment of equal value be provided from non-ecclesiastical sources.

The grants to be thus made during the current year will be of the capital value of 700,000*l.*

All which is reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners have hereunto set their Common Seal this twenty-eighth day of February in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

L.S.

APPENDIX

TO

THE NINETEENTH REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND,

For the Year preceding the 1st of November 1866.

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ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

FOR

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Abstract of Accounts for the Y

Dr. COMMON FUN

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
To Benefices Augmented and Endowed, viz.:—		
Permanent grants and endowments after deducting 225*l.* received by the Commissioners to provide for part thereof - -	159,577 6 0	
Terminable grants, and grants under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., after deducting 4,928*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* received by the Commissioners to provide for part thereof - - - - - - - -	10,259 0 6	
Annual payments in respect of capital sums held by the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - -	31,603 0 5	
		201,439 6
To Archdeaconries Augmented and Endowed, the estates of the Archdeaconries having been transferred to the Commissioners in consideration thereof - -		5,338 4
To Commutation Annuities to Ecclesiastical Corporations, in respect of estates transferred to the Commissioners under special arrangements - -		11,348 1
To Commutation Annuities to Dignitaries, in respect of the surrender of their life interests in certain estates:—estimated proportion chargeable against the Common Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - -		965 0
To Interest on 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. Annuities borrowed from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty on the security of the estates vested in the Commissioners		18,000 0
To Southwell Collegiate Church, for maintenance of the services and fabric -		2,419 14
To St. David's College Lampeter, in augmentation of endowment - -		1,500 0
To First-fruits and Tenths, in respect of Prebendal Estates - - - -		1,129 0
To Compensation to officers of the See of Durham and Chapter of York - -		650 0
To Chancel repairs, chargeable on estates vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Amounts expended in repairs - - - - -	5,765 11 10	
Less,—		
Amounts received for dilapidations, &c. - - - - -	521 0 0	
		5,244 11
To Payments to Bishops, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. in respect of Estates transferred to the Commissioners - - - - - -		29,449 14
To Episcopal Revenues Account, for the deficiency of the year, arising as follows, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Fixed payments to, and deficiencies supplied as regards certain Sees	20,487 0 5	
Less,—		
Surplus revenues of other Sees - - - - - -	14,793 17 4	
		5,693 3
To Payments to Chapters in respect of estates transferred to the Commissioners during this year - - - - - - - - - - -		16,172 10
To Cathedral Repairs, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Payments in respect of repairs of Ripon Cathedral - - -	5,300 0 0	
Amount set apart for the repair of St. David's Cathedral - -	10,000 0 0	
		15,300 0
To Canonical House in course of erection at Bangor - - - - - - -		400 0
To Parsonage Houses, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Amounts expended - - - - - -	21,048 4 9	
Payments in discharge of instalments of loans on mortgage due by Incumbents to Queen Anne's Bounty - - - -	348 14 2	
Payments in discharge of interest due on such loans - - -	291 17 6	
		21,688 16
To Grants of Capital Sums made to meet Benefactions - - - - -		2,000 0
Carried forward - - £		338,738 2

* Out of this balance sums amounting to 356,421*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* had b

† These items include the dividends on the Government Securities and the annual receipts arising from Capital Account," the annual payments made to the Benef

eceding the 1st November 1866.

CCOUNT.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE on the 1st November 1865,—						
				995,989	4	3*
By CAPITULAR REVENUES, viz.:—						
Commissioners' shares of the corporate revenues of certain chapters	61,762	13	7			
Less,—						
Payments to other chapters to make up the fixed incomes of certain dignitaries, &c.	12,806	15	7			
				48,955	18	0
By RENTAL, &c., OF ESTATES vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, including the Commissioners' share of the proceeds of mining leases granted by incumbents under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. (net amount, *see* page 42)				286,013	3	2†
By DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST, viz.:—	£	s.	d.			
Dividends on Government Securities	35,810	1	11			
Interest on Investments in Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds	5,695	0	0			
Do. on Mortgages and debit Balances	17,836	9	8			
Do. on Purchase Moneys received for Estates sold	14,814	7	8			
Do. on Surplus; received from the Church Estates Commissioners	10,000	0	0			
	84,155	19	3			
Less,—						
Interest on credit Balances 18,422 3 4						
Do. on Purchase Moneys paid for Estates purchased 14,262 2 7						
	32,684	5	11			
				51,471	13	4†
By SURPLUS received from the Church Estates Commissioners in respect of enfranchisements effected under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management and Copyhold Acts				50,000	0	0
By DONATION for the Common Fund sent anonymously to the Commissioners				10	0	0
By LAND, &c., SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for amount to be appropriated to the purposes of the Common Fund out of moneys arising from Sales of Land, under the provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 111. (1st instalment)				100,000	0	0
Carried forward £				1,532,439	18	9

advanced in respect of certain bishoprick and chapter commutations (*see* page 32).
investment of the capital sums of cash comprised in the "Benefices Augmented and Endowed
in respect thereof being charged to this account.

Abstract of Accounts for the Y

Dr. Common Fu

	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Brought forward				338,738	2
To Farm and other Buildings and, Improvements on the estates vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund				26,422	15
To Drainage on ditto				3,503	17
To Official Establishment Expenses, &c., viz.:—					
Total expenses	22,393	16	6		
Less,—					
Parliamentary grant in aid	3,750	0	0		
				18,643	16
To Legal Expenses:—					
In respect of the sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	6,053	17	2		
In respect of other matters	3,281	1	9		
				9,334	18
To Surveyors' and Actuary's Charges:—					
In respect of the valuation, sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	5,546	16	0		
In respect of other matters	2,894	9	2		
				8,441	5
To Architects' Charges				1,956	14
To Income Tax (balance)				1,104	1
To Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (exclusive of Land, &c. Sales and Purchases): for amounts transferred, the Chapters of Canterbury, Chester, and Gloucester having been re-endowed with real Estates				159,568	16
To Balance on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's account				964,725	10
			£	1,532,439	18

* Out of this balance sums amounting to 215,602*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* have been advan

LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHA

Dr. (With reference to Estates of which the rents and prc

	Government Securities. £	s.	d.	Cash. £	s.
To Balance on the 1st November 1865	-	-	-	614,797	18
To Cash paid for estates purchased, and for equality of exchange	-	-	-	380,651	7
To Commutation Annuities to Dignitaries:—Estimated proportion chargeable against this Account as capital invested in the purchase of estates	-	-	-	3,662	3
To Common Fund Account: for amount to be appropriated to the purposes of the Common Fund out of moneys arising from Sales of Land, under the provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 111. (1st instalment)	-	-	-	100,000	0
To Canterbury and Chester Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases): for amounts transferred, the Chapters of Canterbury and Chester having been re-endowed with real Estates	-	-	-	176,458	9
To Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account: for amount transferred, being the value of certain leasehold and other interests in estates which have become vested in the Commissioners in fee simple	-	-	-	29,335	0
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for cash, viz.:—					
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	646	0	4	—	
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	2,932	2	10	—	
£	,578	3	2	1,304,904	19

receding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

CCOUNT—*continued.* CR.

	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	1,532,439 18 9
	1,532,439 18 9

respect of certain Bishoprick and Chapter commutations, (*see* page 33).

CCOUNT (SINCE THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT. c. 37.)

e applicable to the purposes of the Common Fund.) CR.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By CASH received for estates sold and for equality of exchange -	- - -	237,391 16 8
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred to the Commissioners in respect of lands sold under Railway and other Acts, viz.:— Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - - - -	2,932 2 10	—
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred by the Church Estates Commissioners, certain Estates having become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:— Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	574 6 6	—
By GLOUCESTER CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNT (AS REGARDS LAND, &C SALES AND PURCHASES): for amount transferred, the Chapter of Gloucester having been re-endowed with real Estates - - - - - - - -	- - -	118,222 12 6
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Government Securities transferred, certain Estates having become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:— Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	71 13 10	—
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred - - - - - - - -	- - -	3,127 11 7
By BALANCE on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's account	- - -	946,162 18 4
£	3,578 3 2	1,304,904 19 1

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for the Y

* SUMMARY OF BISHOPRICK AND CHAPT

DR. (AS REGARDS LAND, &c. SA

	Cash. £ s.
To BALANCES on the 1st November 1865, at the debit of certain of these Accounts -	227,881 10
To CASH paid for estates purchased and for equality of exchange - - -	135,772 1
To LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for amount transferred, the Chapter of Gloucester having been re-endowed with real Estates - - - - -	118,222 12
To BALANCES on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year to the credit of certain of these Accounts - - - - - - - - - -	415,852 12
£	897,728 17

* SUMMARY OF BISHOPRICK AND CHAPT

DR. (EXCLUSIVE OF LAND,

	£ s.
To BALANCES on the 1st November 1865 at the debit of these Accounts - -	356,421 13
To CASH paid to Sees and Chapters and transferred to the Episcopal Revenues Account, in respect of the annual money payments set out in the Orders in Council authorizing the Commutations - - - - - - - - -	61,413 0
To CASH paid as compensation to an Officer of the See of Gloucester and Bristol -	100 0
To CASH paid in respect of interest on the consideration moneys for estates purchased	4,504 18
To CASH paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, being an instalment of 625*l.* in repayment of part of the amount borrowed on mortgage of the Canterbury Chapter Estates for the repair of Canterbury Cathedral, with a year's interest on the amount due - - - - - - - - - -	865 0
To CHANCEL REPAIRS in respect of ESTATES to which this account has reference -	1,123 10
To FARM BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS in respect of ditto - - - -	13,149 7
To DRAINAGE in respect of ditto - - - - - - - -	553 4
To LEGAL EXPENSES in respect of the sale, purchase, and exchange of ditto, &c. -	3,011 4
To SURVEYORS' AND OTHER CHARGES in respect of the valuation, sale, purchase, and exchange of ditto, &c. - - - - - - - - -	3,179 10
To ARCHITECTS' CHARGES - - - - - - - -	324 15
To INTEREST charged by the Commissioners on the balances at the debit of certain of these accounts - - - - - - - - - -	14,690 0
To INCOME TAX as regards certain of these accounts - - - - -	526 11
To INCOME TAX transferred on closing the Canterbury, Chester, and Gloucester Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts - - - - - - - -	2,316 15
£	462,179 11

* These Summaries comprise the Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, and Ripon Bishop Commuted Est

eceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

OMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS.

ND PURCHASES.)

CR.

	Cash. £ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1865 at the credit of certain of these Accounts	520,581 4 2
By CASH received for estates sold and for equality of exchange - - - - -	138,163 16 8
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred, the Chapters of Canterbury and Chester having been re-endowed with real Estates - -	176,453 9 8
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year to the debit of certain of these Accounts - - - - - - - - - -	62,525 6 7
£	897,728 17 1

OMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS.

ALES AND PURCHASES.)

CR.

	£ s. d.
By CASH received in respect of interest on the consideration moneys for estates sold	7,896 5 1
By DIVIDENDS on Government Securities, received in respect of lands sold under Railway and other Acts - - - - - - - - - -	18 16 3
By RENTAL, &c. OF ESTATES vested in the Commissioners under the Orders in Council authorizing the commutations to which this account has reference or subsequently acquired by purchase or exchange - - net amount (*see* page 42)	67,695 17 1
By INTEREST allowed by the Commissioners on the balances at the credit of certain of these accounts - - - - - - - - - - -	11,340 0 0
By INCOME TAX as regards certain of these accounts - - - -	57 1 10
By COMMON FUND ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred, the Chapters of Canterbury, Chester and Gloucester having been re-endowed with real Estates - - - -	159,568 16 2
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's accounts - -	215,602 14 7
£	462,179 11 0

nd the Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Salisbury Winchester and Worcester. Chapter ecounts.

C

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULA

(With reference to Estates of which the revers

DR.

	£ s.
To BALANCE on the 1st November 1865	188,464 6
To CASH paid for leasehold and other interests purchased	18,994 19
To CASH paid in respect of interest on the purchase moneys	523 9
To CHANCEL REPAIRS in respect of estates to which this Account has reference	0 6
To FARM AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS in respect of ditto	1,180 0
To DRAINAGE in respect of ditto	601 13
To LEGAL EXPENSES in respect of purchases, &c.	139 14
To SURVEYORS' CHARGES in respect of ditto	80 5
To INTEREST on amounts invested for the year ending the 31st October 1866	5,695 0
To INCOME TAX (balance)	142 15
£	215,822 10

DR.

BENEFICES AUGMENTED AI

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s.
To TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for amounts transferred in compliance with applications that annual payments amounting to 695*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* made by the Commissioners to certain benefices in respect thereof may be discontinued, and that the capital sums may be invested in the purchase of lands or the erection of parsonage houses	- - -	20,862 5
To BALANCES on the 31st of October 1866 held by the Commissioners to provide annual payments amounting to 34,797*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* agreed to be made by them to certain benefices, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	252,521 0 3	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	10,963 7 0	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	11,169 13 11	—
Cash	- - -	795,840 4
£	274,654 1 2	816,702 9

Note.—The dividends on the Government Securities and the annual receipts arising from the investi and Dividends and Interest in the Common Fund Account, the annual payments made to being charged to that Account. The number of benefices for which the Capital sums now comp

preceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

LEASEHOLDS ACCOUNT.

re not vested in the Commissioners.)

		Cr.
By Cash received for the sale of part of one of the leasehold estates to which this account has reference	£	£ s. d. 435 0 0
By Cash received in respect of interest thereon		12 6 11
By Land, &c., Sale and Purchase Account: for amounts transferred, being the value of certain leasehold and other interests in estates which have become vested in the Commissioners in fee simple		29,335 0 0
By Rental, &c. of Estates to which this account has reference (net amount, *see* page 42)		13,587 16 7
By Balance on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's account		172,452 7 2
	£	215,822 10 8

ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By Balances on the 1st of November 1865 held by the Commissioners to provide annual payments amounting to 31,853*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* agreed to be made by them to certain benefices, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	242,817 5 4	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	10,963 7 0	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	11,169 13 11	—
Cash	- - -	717,083 9 3
By Cash received by the Commissioners from the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Fund, No. 1, annual payments amounting to 236*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* to be made by them to certain benefices in respect thereof	- - -	6,750 0 0
By Trust and Special Accounts: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to 3,402*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	9,703 14 11	—
Cash	- - -	92,869 0 3
£	274,654 1 2	816,702 9 6

of the Capital Sums of Cash comprised in this Account are included in the items of Rental of Estates various Benefices by the Commissioners (which may be assumed to be precisely equivalent thereto) in this account are held by the Commissioners is 825.

DR. * SUMMARY OF OTHER TRU

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s.
To BALANCES on the 1st November 1865, at the debit of certain of these Accounts	- - -	870 5
To CASH paid for the purchase of lands and tithe rentcharges, &c. for the augmentation of the endowment of certain benefices	- - -	7,653 13
To CASH paid for the purchase of sites, and the erection of parsonage houses for certain benefices	- - -	55,559 5
To CASH paid out of the Gally Knight Fund in respect of parsonage houses	- - -	1,946 0
To CASH paid out of the Maltby Fund in respect of parsonage houses in the diocese of Durham	- - -	1,111 14
To CASH paid out of the Maltby Fund in respect of a temporary grant made to a benefice in the diocese of Durham: net amount amount after deduction for Income Tax	- - -	49 3
To CASH paid to parties entitled to the dividends and interest on certain Trust Stock and Cash; net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	11,129 13
To CASH paid to the Incumbents of Benefices in the Parish of Manchester, under the provisions of the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850; net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	1,682 9
To CASH paid to the Incumbents of certain Districts in the Parish of Bishopwearmouth; net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	1,032 13
To CASH paid under the provisions of Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council, &c. relating to certain of these accounts	- - -	19,185 7
To LEGAL EXPENSES	- - -	740 5
To SURVEYORS' CHARGES	- - -	179 9
To ARCHITECTS' CHARGES	- - -	124 15
To INTEREST charged by the Commissioners on certain amounts advanced by them	- - -	35 7
To EPISCOPAL REVENUES ACCOUNT: for dividends and interest transferred thereto, being amounts due to various Sees, the Bishops of which are upon fixed incomes	- - -	784 11
To LAND, &c., SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred, certain Estates having become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:— Consolidated 3*l.* per cent Annuities	71 13 10	—
To BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to 3,402*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	9,703 14 11	—
Cash	- - -	92,869 0
Carried forward	£ 9,775 8 9	194,953 14

* This Sum

ceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

ND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS. CR.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1865, at the credit of certain of these Accounts, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	209,098 12 4	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	33,484 17 5	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,461 9 3	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	270,102 4 0
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and CASH received for the endowment of Districts, and the augmentation of benefices, &c., viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	17,683 17 2	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	3,333 6 8	—
Cash	- - -	106,348 19 9
By CASH received from the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Fund, No. 1, annual payments in respect thereof, to be made to certain benefices on the next avoidance of the same	- - -	6,750 0 0
By CASH received from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, being amounts borrowed by the Bishops of Peterborough and Ripon for the improvement of their residences, to be repaid by them by instalments out of their incomes	- - -	2,800 0 0
By CASH received from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, being amounts to be expended in the provision of parsonage houses for certain benefices	- - -	15,990 0 0
By CASH received, being the Manchester Chapter Revenues payable to the Commissioners under the provisions of the Parish of Manchester Division Act (1850); net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	2,421 10 10
By CASH received for the purposes of the Bishopwearmouth Fund; net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	1,513 7 6
By GOVERMENT SECURITIES AND CASH received in respect of the sale of lands belonging to certain Ecclesiastical Corporations under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 57. viz:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	75 0 0	—
Cash	- - -	38,257 5 10
By CASH received in respect of various matters not included in the foregoing entries	- - -	9,247 0 9
By COMMON FUND ACCOUNT: for amount set apart for the repair of St. David's Cathedral under the provisions of the Order in Council authorizing the commutation of St. David's Chapter Estates	- - -	10,000 0 0
By GRANTS OF CAPITAL SUMS MADE TO MEET BENEFACTIONS	- - -	2,000 0 0
By BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred (see page 34)	- - -	20,862 5 2
By RENTAL, &c. OF ESTATES received by the Commissioners to be applied to specific purposes (*see* page 42)	- - -	8,116 19 11
By DIVIDENDS and INTEREST on Government Securities and Mortgages	- - -	10,106 2 3
By INTEREST allowed by the Commissioners on certain balances in their hands	- - -	7,082 3 4
Carried forward £	265,137 2 10	511,597 19 4

mprises 633 Accounts.

Abstract of Accounts for the Yea

Dr. Summary of other Trus

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Brought forward	9,775 8 9	194,953 14
To Income Tax on rents, dividends, and interest	- - -	429 4 1
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred thereto in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	3,125 18 3	—
Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities	4 12 11	—
To Investment Account: for cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	60,590 1
To Balances on the 31st October 1866, at the credit of certain of these Accounts, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	281,260 3 6	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	37,626 10 7	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,461 9 3	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	259,312 15
£	333,254 3 3	515,285 16

Dr. INVESTMEN

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
To Balance on the 1st November 1865	- - -	889,952 3 1
To Cash paid for Government Securities purchased	- - -	118,293 15
To Government Securities sold, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	158,800 0 0	—
New 3 per cent. Annuities	12,810 6 1	—
To Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	3,127 11
To Trust and Special Accounts: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	2,755 9
To Trust and Special Accounts: for Government Securities transferred thereto in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	67,304 1 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	812 19 5	—
To Balances on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's Account, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	171,867 19 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	696,457 9 8	—
£	1,108,052 15 2	1,014,129 0

preceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	265,137 2 10	511,597 19 4
By INCOME TAX on interest charged on advances and on dividends and interest transferred to other Accounts	- - -	14 17 9
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred thereto	- - -	2,755 9 7
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom, in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	67,304 1 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	812 19 5	—
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1866, at the debit of certain of these Accounts	- - -	917 9 9
£	333,254 3 3	515,285 16 5

ACCOUNT. CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1865, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	309,200 1 5	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	644,333 13 4	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	12,810 6 1	—
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	85,000 0 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	50,000 0 0	—
By CASH received for Government Securities sold	- - -	148,632 18 9
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	646 0 4	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	2,932 2 10	—
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	3,125 18 3	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	4 12 11	—
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred thereto	- - -	60,590 1 9
By BALANCE on the 31st October 1866, carried to next year's Account	- - -	804,905 19 6
£	1,108,052 15 2	1,014,129 0 0

SUMMARY OF RENTAL ACCOUNTS

Showing the Arrears on the 1st November 1865 brought forward, the Rental which became due to the
goings in respect thereof, the Arrears on the 31st October 1866, carried forward

DR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To FIXED CHARGES, RESERVED RENTS, PENSIONS, &c., viz. —		
Reserved rents, and redeemed land tax, quit rents, &c.	1,105 17 1	
Fee farm and crown rents, tenths, stall wages, pentecostals, &c.	1,669 19 2	
Stipends and augmentations to incumbents, pensions, &c. charged on estates	6,802 7 4	
Interest, &c. charged on estates, including instalments in repayment of mortgages on Canterbury Archbishoprick estates	2,416 3 1	
Temporary annuities to the late lessees of certain estates for the surrender of their leases	1,584 10 0	
		13,578 16 8
To PROPORTIONS OF RENTS, &c. paid over to other parties, viz.:—		
Paid to lessees and others on the settlement of sales and exchanges, &c.	1,005 2 8	
Paid to incumbents in respect of the net amounts received by the Commissioners from lands and tithe rentcharges agreed to be annexed to certain benefices, prior to the annexations being legally completed	51 5 0	
		1,056 7 8
To LAND TAX, PAROCHIAL RATES, &c., viz. :—		
Land tax	2,469 10 7	
Poor and highway rates, sewer rates, &c.	11,922 4 4	
Drainage rates in respect of lands situate in the fen districts	560 6 11	
Tithe rentcharges on lands let free from tithes, including arrears	3,604 18 4	
		18,557 0 2
To REPAIRS OF PREMISES, &c., viz. :—		
Amounts expended in repairs, &c.	8,857 15 4	
Less,—		
Amounts received for dilapidations, &c.	160 10 5	
		8,697 4 11
To MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS, AND ALLOWANCES, &c., viz.:—		
Tenant right, fixtures, &c.	120 6 2	
Allowances to tenants in respect of premises under repairs, planting lands, manures, &c.	237 17 6	
Labour and materials in respect of woods	2,284 11 3	
Insurance of certain premises, after deducting 67*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* received from lessees and tenants in repect thereof	27 10 2	
Cattle Plague rates, and allowances in respect of losses by cattle plague	2,270 3 10	
Sundry payments not classed	440 0 2	
		5,330 9 1
To SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, viz. :—		
Annual subscriptions to schools	995 14 8	
Donations to school funds	308 0 0	
Donations to church funds, &c.	1,911 6 8	
		3,215 1 4
To RENTS, &c. AND ARREARS IRRECOVERABLE written off, viz.:		
As regards rack rents of lands and premises	138 2 6	
As regards tithe and corn rentcharges	12 0 7	
As regards rents reserved in beneficial leases. &c.	8 7 1	
		158 10 2
To CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT, &c., viz. :—		
Agency	17,404 1 3	
Expenses at Audits	1,497 10 0	
Sundry expenses, assessing dilapidations, copies of tithe apportionments, &c.	575 10 1	
Salaries and wages to bailiffs, woodwardens, and others	713 17 9	
Receipt and other stamps	112 9 1	
		20,303 8 2
Carried forward	£	70,896 18 2

preceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

FROM RECEIVERS, &c.,

Commissioners in the Year ending the 31st March 1866 from all the Estates vested in them, the Out- and the Accounts to which the resulting Net Rental for the Year has been appropriated.

CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By ARREARS brought forward from last year's account, viz.:—		
Arrears of rack rents of lands and premises	1,796 0 4	
Do. of tithe and corn rentcharges	878 9 7	
Do. of rents reserved in beneficial leases, &c.	1,236 6 0	
Do. of ground rents reserved in building leases	1,781 18 2	
Do. of royalties and rents reserved under mining leases, &c.	408 12 0	
Do. of pensions, annual money payments, &c.	487 17 0	
		6,589 3 1
By RACK RENTS OF LANDS AND PREMISES, including interest on the monies expended in farm and other buildings, improvements, and drainage, in those cases in which such interest has not been merged as increased rent		168,298 5 0
By TITHE AND CORN RENTCHARGES; on the basis as regards the tithe rentcharges of 98*l.* 15*s.* 10¾*d.* per 100*l.* of rentcharge		113,273 13 6
By RENTS, REDEEMED LAND TAX, STIPENDS AND AUGMENTATIONS TO INCUMBENTS, TENTHS, &c., RESERVED in outstanding beneficial leases, and in copyhold grants for lives		29,927 15 0
By GROUND RENTS reserved in building leases		29,941 9 7
By NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATES HELD JOINTLY WITH OTHER PARTIES under special Acts of Parliament		16,872 8 6
By ROYALTIES AND RENTS RESERVED UNDER MINING LEASES, OVERGETTINGS, WAYLEAVE RENTS, ROYALTIES ON BRICK EARTH AND STONE, &c., including royalties and rents payable to the Commissioners in respect of mining leases granted by incumbents under the Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 57.		61,269 19 11
By PENSIONS, ANNUAL MONEY PAYMENTS, REDEEMED LAND TAX, &c.		5,463 15 4
By RECEIPTS FROM MANORS OF INHERITANCE, consisting of quit rents, heriots and fines, freehold, chief, and customary rents, and a proportion of the Steward's fees on admissions, &c.		6,472 17 8
Carried forward	£	438,109 7 7

Abstract of Accounts for the Year

Dr. Summary of Rental Account

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	70,896 18 2
To Arrears carried forward to next year's Account, viz.:—		
Arrears of rack rents of lands and premises - - -	1,890 6 10	
Do. of tithe and corn rentcharges - -	1,758 0 7	
Do. of rents reserved in beneficial leases, &c. - -	1,347 18 2	
Do. of ground rents reserved in building leases - -	2,921 15 5	
Do. of royalties and rents reserved under mining leases, &c.	175 11 9	
Do. of pensions, annual money payments, &c. - -	490 8 5	
		8,584 1 2
To Net Rental for the year, irrespective of income tax, passed to the credit of the several Accounts to which it is applicable, by transfers from the Rental, &c. of Estates Account in the Commissioners' Books, viz.:—		
To Common Fund Account (*see* page 29) - - - -	286,013 3 2	
To Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (*see* page 33) - - - - - -	67,695 17 1	
To Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account (*see* page 35) - - - - - -	13,587 16 7	
To Trust and Special Accounts (*see* page 37) - -	8,116 19 11	
		375,413 16 9
	£	454,894 16 11

Balance Sheet

Dr. The Ecclesiastical Commis

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
To Common Fund Account:—Balance at credit thereof - -	- - -	964,725 10 4
To Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases):—Balances at credit thereof - - - - - - - -	- - -	415,852 12 11
To Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:		
Balance of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	252,521 0 3	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	10,963 7 0	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	11,169 13 11	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	795,840 4 4
To Trust and Special Accounts:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	281,260 3 6	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	37,626 10 7	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	1,461 9 3	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	259,312 15 9
To Investment Account:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balance of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	171,867 19 0	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	696,457 9 8	—
To Rental, &c. of Estates Account:—Balance at credit thereof -	- - -	8,947 1 4
£	1,463,327 13 2	2,444,678 3 10

preceding the 1st November 1866—*continued.*

FROM RECEIVERS, &c.—*continued.* CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	438,109 7 7
By SALES OF TIMBER, &c.	- - -	9,793 10 2
By MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, SHOOTING RENTS, &c.	- - -	886 9 7
By NET RENTS, &c. received from various parties on the settlement of accounts	- - -	6,105 8 9
	£	454,894 16 1

31ST OCTOBER 1866.

SIONERS FOR ENGLAND. CR.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES held by the Commissioners, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	705,649 2 9	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	745,047 7 3	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	12,631 3 2	—
By CASH at the Bank of England	- - -	137,746 6 11
By MORTGAGES (25,000*l.*, part thereof, being held specifically in respect of the balances at the credit of certain Trust accounts)	- - -	104,365 1 0
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	946,162 18 4
By BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS (AS REGARDS LAND, &c. SALES AND PURCHASES):—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	62,525 6 7
By BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS (EXCLUSIVE OF LAND, &c. SALES AND PURCHASES):—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	215,602 14 7
By EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR LEASEHOLDS ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	172,452 7 2
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	917 9 9
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	804,905 19 6
£	1,463,327 13 2	2,444,678 3 10

Examined and approved,
(Signed) W. G. ANDERSON,
Auditor.

REPORT FROM THE AUDITOR TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Treasury,
28th February 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg to report that I have completed the examination of the Accounts of the Commission to 31st October 1866, and I certify that the foregoing Abstracts are correct.

The balances of Stock and Cash on 31st October last have been verified by the usual Certificates of the Bank of England.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) W. G. Anderson,
Auditor.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners
for England,

No. 2.

BENEFICES, &c. to which GRANTS have been made to meet BENEFACTIONS, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 2. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adbaston, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	593	109	Cash	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	27th June 1866.
Allerton Mauleverer	York	Ripon	330	62	Cash	315 0 0	—	10 10 0	21 0 0	27th June 1866.
Altcar, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	540	95	Rentcharge	3,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
Ascot Heath, All Saints, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	900	117	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Askern, St. Peter, P.C.	York	York	379	64	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Bamford, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	377	96	Cash Land	500 0 0 300 0 0	—	26 13 4	43 6 8	27th June 1866.
Barmby-on-the-Marsh, P.C.	York	York	456	51	Cash	700 0 0	—	23 6 8	46 13 4	27th June 1866.
Barrow, St. George, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	2,700	109	Consols Rentcharge	1,000 0 0 900 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	27th June 1866.
Benhilton District	Surrey	Winchester	1,024	150	Land with house and premises thereon.	2,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
Berwick, St. James, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	252	76	Cash	125 0 0	—	4 3 4	8 6 8	27th June 1866.
Beckley, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	778	99	Cash	266 0 0	—	8 17 4	17 14 8	27th June 1866.
Bicton, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	600	108	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Birstwith, St. James the Apostle, P.C.	York	Ripon	640	102	Land with buildings thereon.	2,437 16 9	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	27th June 1866.
Bootle, Christ Church, N.P.	Lancaster	Chester	2,100	Nil.	Cash	3,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	150 0 0	26th July 1866.
Bootle, St. John, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	6,500	135	Cash Consols	100 0 0 1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	27th June 1866.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bradford, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	9,454	247	Consols - -	1,200 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Bradley, St. Martin District - - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	4,000	150	Cash - -	700 0 0	—	36 5 4	36 5 4	27th June 1866.
					Land - -	388 0 0				
Bucks Mills, St. Anne, P.C.	Devon - -	Exeter - -	320	80	Cash - -	100 0 0	—	3 6 8	6 13 4	27th June 1866.
Burgh-by-Sands, V. -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	986	125	Cash - -	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Byley-with-Lees, P.C. -	Chester - -	Chester - -	460	100	Cash - -	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	27th June 1866.
Cardigan, St. Mary, V. -	Cardigan -	St. David's -	2,706	166	Cash - -	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Carlisle, St. Stephen, P.C.	Cumberland -	Carlisle - -	2,778	Nil.	Consols - -	1,666 13 4	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Casterton, Holy Trinity, P.C. - - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle - -	587	98	Cash - -	600 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
					Consols - -	1,000 0 0				
Chapel-le-Dale, P.C. -	York - -	Ripon - -	164	83	Cash - -	550 0 0	—	18 6 8	36 13 4	27th June 1866.
Chesterfield, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Derby - -	Lichfield -	3,934	143	Cash - -	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Chester, St. Paul, P.C. (Boughton.)	Chester - -	Chester - -	3,002	150	Land with buildings thereon.	950 0 0	—	31 13 4	31 13 4	27th June 1866.
Clandown, P.C. - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells.	1,075	20	Land - -	130 0 0	—	4 6 8	4 6 8	27th June 1866.
Clayton, St. John, P.C. -	York - -	Ripon - -	3,228	60	Cash - -	100 0 0	—	3 6 8	6 13 4	27th June 1866.
Coalville, Christ Church, P.C.	Leicester -	Peterborough	2,000	177	Cash - -	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	27th June 1866.
Cockermouth, Christ Church, P.C.	Cumberland -	Carlisle - -	3,553	70	Consols - -	1,667 7 3	—	50 0 0	100 0 4	27th June 1866.
Cold Ash, St. Mark, P.C. - - -	Berks - -	Oxford - -	757	45	Cash - -	1,000 0 0	—	36 10 0	69 16 8	27th June 1866.
					Land - -	95 0 0				
Colnbrook, St. Thomas, P.C.	Buckingham -	Oxford - -	1,500	73	Cash - -	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Congresbury, St. Ann, P.C. - - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	400	Nil.	Cash - -	500 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	27th June 1866.
					Consols - -	1,141 4 6				

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Conway, V.	Carnarvon	Bangor	1,855	122	Land with dwelling-house and outbuildings thereon.	3,239 19 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	27th June 1866.
Copley, St. Stephen, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,610	Nil.	Cash	591 12 6	—	19 14 4	39 8 8	27th June 1866.
Corfe, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	381	91	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Coton-in-the-Elms, St. Mary, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	376	35	Cash	800 0 0	—	26 13 4	53 6 8	27th June 1866.
Cowley, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	1,404	100	Cash	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Cuckfield, St. Wilfrid, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	1,000	30	Cash	2,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	27th June 1866.
Cundall-cum-Norton-le-Clay, P.C.	York	Ripon	392	92	Cash	100 0 0	—	3 6 8	6 13 4	27th June 1866.
Dacre, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	967	149	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Darley Abbey, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	967	226	Cash	1,110 0 0	—	37 0 0	74 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
Denham, St. Mary, P.C.	Suffolk	Ely	210	1	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Doncaster, St. James, P.C.	York	York	3,800	130	Great Northern debenture stock.	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	27th June 1866.
Drayton, St. Leonard, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	327	57	Cash	366 6 8	—	12 4 2	24 8 4	27th June 1866.
Eastwood, N.P.	York	York	3,442	151	Cash Land	207 7 6 392 12 6	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Eaton, V.	Leicester	Peterborough	421	88	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Edgton, St. Michael, P.C.	Salop	Hereford	186	67	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Emery Down, Christ Church, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	550	52	Cash	250 0 0	—	8 6 8	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Evancoyd District	Radnor and Hereford.	Hereford	365	Nil.	Cash	3,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	150 0 0	27th June 1866.
Fenton, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	5,348	224	Cash	1,140 0 0	—	38 0 0	76 0 0	27th June 1866.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fishguard, V.	Pembroke	St. David's	2,084	122	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Forsbrook, St. Peter, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	800	124	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Glanogwen, Christ Church, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	4,264	192	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Grewelthorpe, P.C.	York	Ripon	500	101	Cash Land	650 0 0 226 0 0	—	29 4 0	29 4 0	27th June 1866.
Gunhouse-cum-Burringham, R.	Lincoln	Lincoln	1,000	166	Tithe rentcharges formerly belonging to West Halton rectory.	344 4 6	—	11 9 4	11 9 4	27th June 1866.
Headington Quarry, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	684	86	Cash Land	603 0 0 112 0 0	—	23 16 8	43 18 8	27th June 1866.
Headless Cross, P.C.	Warwick and Worcester.	Worcester	2,000	102	Cash Tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to Ipsley rectory.	937 0 0 63 0 0	—	33 6 8	64 11 4	27th June 1866.
Heaton, St. Barnabas, P.C.	York	Ripon	2,000	58	Cash	220 0	—	7 6 8	14 13 4	27th June 1866.
Henley-in-Arden, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,050	143	Consols	231 11 11	—	6 19 0	13 18 0	27th June 1866.
Hepworth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	2,647	39	Cash	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	27th June 1866.
Hillingdon, St. Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	2,500	Nil.	Cash Land	1,500 0 0 1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
					Cash Land	880 0 0 120 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Houghton, St. John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	883	65	Cash	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	27th June 1866.
Huddersfield, St. Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	4,814	162	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Husborne Crawley, V.	Bedford	Ely	535	93	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Ingleton, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,057	126	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Ironbridge, St. Luke, P.C.	Salop	Hereford	3,154	192	Cash	250 0 0	—	8 6 8	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Kennington, St. Swithin, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	138	Nil.	Cash	800 0 0	—	26 13 4	53 6 8	27th June 1866.
Keresley and Coundon, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	792	103	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Kidwelly, V.	Carmarthen	St. David's	1,652	107	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Kilnhurst, P.C.	York	York	1,550	88	Cash	1,050 0 0	—	35 0 0	70 0 0	27th June 1866.
Kinson, St. Andrew, P.C.	Dorset	Salisbury	1,184	16	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Kirkstall, St. Stephen, P.C.	York	Ripon	3,345	195	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Kirkthwaite, P.C.	York	Ripon	480	32	Cash	550 0 0	—	18 6 8	18 6 8	27th June 1866.
Knowle, St. John, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,200	105	Cash	260 0 0	—	8 13 4	17 6 8	27th June 1866.
Leeds, St. Philip, N.P.	York	Ripon	3,666	157	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Lindfield, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	2,000	10	Rentcharge	1,820 0 0	1,000	—	33 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Little Compton, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	500	112	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Llancwnlle or Nantcwnlle, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	803	121	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Llanfihangel-y-Cwyddin, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	1,695	160	Cash	550 0 0	—	18 6 8	18 6 8	27th June 1866.
Llanrhystyd, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	1,533	150	Cash Land	600 0 0 200 0 0	—	26 13 4	26 13 4	3rd Feb. 1866.
Llanwenarth Ultra, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	1,547	33	Rectorial tithe rentcharge of the parish of Llanwenarth.	1,176 0 0	—	39 4 0	39 4 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
Marske-in-Cleveland, V.	York	York	1,470	103	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Martin, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	574	128	Cash	1,170 0 0	—	39 0 0	78 0 0	27th June 1866.
Marylebone, St. Cyprian District.	Middlesex	London	8,644	Nil.	Ground rents	2,550 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	9th May 1866.
Maxstoke, V.	Warwick	Worcester	322	82	Cash	410 0 0	—	13 13 4	27 6 8	27th June 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Meerbrook, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	553	125	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Milburn, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	324	98	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Milnthorpe, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	1,250	131	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Nettlebed, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	737	116	Cash Land with dwelling house and buildings thereon.	300 0 0 700 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Newport, R.	Salop	Lichfield	3,051	200	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Newton Arlosh, St. John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	526	121	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	16 13 4	27th June 1866.
Northampton, St. Sepulchre, V.	Northampton	Peterborough	9,814	240	Cash	900 0 0	—	30 0 0	60 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
North Otterington, V.	York	York	630	78	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Oakamoor, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	600	54	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Oxford, St. Thomas, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	3,000	197	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Ponds Bridge, St. Thomas District.	Cambridge and Huntingdon.	Ely	776	Nil.	Rentcharge Rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum out of vicarage of Saint Mary, Whittlesey. Tithe rentcharge Rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum out of vicarage of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey. Tithe rentcharge Cash	600 0 0 70 0 0 500 0 0 70 0 0 300 0 0 900 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	14th Sept. 1866.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Poulton-le-Sands, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	2,228	155	Land	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Radlet, Christ Church, P.C.	Hertford	Rochester	500	33	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Ramsgate, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	1,351	134	Cash Part value of land, valued at 400*l.*	675 0 0 225 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	27th June 1866.
Rashcliffe, St. Stephen, P.C.	York	Ripon	4,140	62	Cash Land	500 0 0 514 0 0	—	33 16 0	33 16 0	27th June 1866.
Saint Dogmaels, V., with Llantood, V., and Monnington, V.	Pembroke	St. David's	2,822	158	Cash	700 0 0	—	23 6 8	46 13 4	27th June 1866.
Saint Giles-in-the-Wood, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	962	104	Cash	390 0 0	—	13 0 0	26 0 0	27th June 1866.
Sandford, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	376	77	Cash	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Seaham Harbour, St. John, P.C.	Durham	Durham	6,137	245	Rentcharge	840 0 0	—	28 0 0	28 0 0	27th June 1866.
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity, with St. Peter, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	2,029	105	Cash	650 0 0	—	21 13 4	43 6 8	27th June 1866.
Shaw and Whitley, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	596	100	Cash	350 0 0	—	11 13 4	23 6 8	27th June 1866.
Shepley, St. Paul, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,432	50	Cash	300 0 0	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Southall Green, St. John, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1,000	120	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Southwater, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	590	51	Cash	550 0 0	—	18 6 8	36 13 4	27th June 1866.
Stinchcombe, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	340	91	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Stockcross, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	815	125	Cash	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	27th June 1866.
Stockingford, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,610	101	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.
Stubbings, St. James, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	370	96	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	66 13 4	27th June 1866.
Studley, St. John, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	350	93	Cash	260 0 0	—	8 13 4	17 6 8	27th June 1866.
Sutton Bridge, St. Matthew, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	1,565	70	Cash Rentcharge	700 0 0 3,080 0 0	—	50 0 0	73 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Tansley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	1,015	158	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant and Benefaction.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.		Annual Payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.	Gross Sum.	Annuity.		
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thornthwaite, P.C.	York	Ripon	930	100	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
Twyford, R.	Buckingham	Oxford	694	13	Consols	1,429 15 9	—	42 0 0	84 17 10	27th June 1866.
Upper Clapton, St. Matthew District.	Middlesex	London	1,800	Nil.	Consols	3,333 6 8	—	50 0 0	150 0 0	19th May 1866.
Upton, N.P.	Devon	Exeter	6,774	240	Cash	900 0 0	—	30 0 0	60 0 0	27th June 1866.
Vincy Hill, All Saints District.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,200	Nil.	Cash	3,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	150 0 0	14th Sept. 1866.
Walmley, St. John, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	621	105	Cash	200 0 0	—	6 13 4	13 6 8	27th June 1866.
Weaste, St. Luke, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	2,000	Nil.	Chief rents	3,000 0 0	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	27th June 1866.
Weston-upon-Trent, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	502	118	Cash	500 0 0	—	16 13 4	33 6 8	27th June 1866.
West Pinchbeck, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	1,598	156	A charge of 50*l.* per annum upon the revenues of the vicarage of Pinchbeck.	350 0 0	—	11 13 4	11 13 4	27th June 1866.
Whitwick, St. George, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	1,353	121	Cash	275 0 0	—	9 3 4	18 6 8	27th June 1866.
Winchester, Holy Trinity, R.	Southampton	Winchester	2,028	174	Cash Land	138 0 0 300 0 0	—	14 12 0	14 12 0	27th June 1866.
Winchester, St. Peter Cheesehill, R.	Southampton	Winchester	752	119	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Winksley-cum-Grantley, P.C.	York	Ripon	550	84	Cash	600 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	27th June 1866.
Winwick, V.	Huntingdonand Northampton.	Ely	380	63	Land	318 0 0	—	10 12 0	10 12 0	27th June 1866.
Wivelsfield, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	1,162	130	Cash	100 0 0	—	3 6 8	3 6 8	27th June 1866.
Wolverton, V.	Buckingham	Oxford	925	91	Cash	1,500 0 0	—	50 0 0	100 0 0	27th June 1866.
Wombwell, St. Mary, P.C.	York	York	4,000	178	Cash	1,000 0 0	—	33 6 8	33 6 8	3rd Feb. 1866.
Worcester, All Saints, R.	Worcester	Worcester	2,421	171	Cash	800 0 0	—	26 13 4	53 6 8	27th June 1866.
Worcester, St. Clement, R.	Worcester	Worcester	2,434	160	Cash	650 0 0	—	21 13 4	21 13 4	27th June 1866.
York, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York	York	3,669	186	Cash Land	300 0 0 300 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	27th June 1866.

No. 3.

BENEFICES OR DISTRICTS to which ANNUAL GRANTS have been made in respect of Local Claims, and in consideration of Populations of 5,000 and upwards, &c., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 3. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

The Benefices marked thus (†) have been augmented in respect of local claims.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) have been augmented, in consideration of populations of 5,000 and upwards.

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Aberdare, Saint Margaret, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	225 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Aberystwith, Saint Michael, P.C.	Cardigan	Saint Davids	60 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Accrington, Christ Church, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	53 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Alford, V., with Rigby and Ailby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	127 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Amlwch, P.C.	Anglesey	Bangor	123 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Arkendale, P.C.	York	Ripon	100 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Aston Brook, Saint Mary, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	246 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Attercliffe, P.C.	York	York	70 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Audenshaw, N.P.	Lancaster	Manchester	100 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bacup, Christ Church, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	209 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Barnsley, Saint George, P.C.	York	Ripon	122 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bath, Saint James, P.C., with Corn Street, C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	86 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bermondsey, Christ Church, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	60 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bermondsey, Saint Paul, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	25 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Bethnal Green, St. James the Less, P.C.	Middlesex	London	70 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Bethnal Green, St. Paul, P.C.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Billericay, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	100 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Billinge, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	40 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Bilton, V.	York	York	132 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Birkenhead, Saint John, P.C.	Chester	Chester	120 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Birmingham, Christ Church, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	130 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Birmingham, Immanuel, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	300 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Birmingham, Saint David, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	300 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Bishop Monkton, P.C.	York	Ripon	50 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Bishopthorpe, V., with Middlethorpe, C.	York	York	81 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Blackford, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	162 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Bloxwich, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	76 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bollington, Saint John the Baptist, P.C.	Chester	Chester	104 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bolton-le-Moors, Christ Church, N.P.	Lancaster	Manchester	47 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Boxted, V.	Essex	Rochester	60 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Brampton, St. Thomas, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	132 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Brampton, V.	York	York	36 0 0 (*a*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Brearton, P.C.	York	Ripon	93 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Bristol, Brandon Hill, Saint George, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	8 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bristol, Saint Augustine the Less, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	77 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Bristol, St. Clement, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	74 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Brotherton, V.	York	York	50 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Brymbo, P.C.	Denbigh	Saint Asaph	81 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Buckden, V.	Huntingdon	Ely	46 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Burgh-le-Marsh, V., with Winthorpe, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	189 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Burmantofts, Saint Stephen, V.	York	Ripon	100 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
†Burnmoor District	Durham	Durham	150 0 0 (*o*)	—	28th Dec. 1866.
*Bury, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	200 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Canterbury, Saint Alphage, R., with Saint Mary, Northgate, V.	Kent	Canterbury	190 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Canvey Island, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	80 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Charlestown, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	93 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Charlestown, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	126 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Chatham, Saint John, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	135 0 0 (*b*)	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Chelsea, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	157 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Chester, Christ Church, P.C.	Chester	Chester	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Christchurch, V., with Holdenhurst, C.	Southampton	Winchester	150 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Churt, St. John District	Surrey	Winchester	150 0 0 (*r*.)	—	29th Nov. 1865.
†Clee, V., with Cleethorpes, C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	140 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Clerkenwell, Saint Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London	48 6 8	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
Colchester, Saint John, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	200 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Coley, P.C.	York	Ripon	150 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Colne, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	90 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Coundon, P.C.	Durham	Durham	67 0 0 (*c*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Coventry, Saint Thomas, N.P.	Warwick	Worcester	107 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Crambe, V.	York	York	56 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Crewe, Christ Church, P.C.	Chester	Chester	179 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Dalston, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	120 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Dalton in Furness, V.	Lancaster	Carlisle	100 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Deane, V.	Lancaster	Manchester	123 0 0 (*d*)	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Devonport, Saint Mary, N.P.	Devon	Exeter	130 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Egton, P.C.	York	York	177 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Elton, All Saints, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	55 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Ely, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	140 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Farnworth, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	105 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feering, V.	Essex	Rochester	60 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Finchingfield, Saint John, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	100 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Folkestone, V.	Kent	Canterbury	22 0 0 (*e*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Forton, Saint John, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	155 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Fylingdales, P.C.	York	York	170 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Gateshead, Saint Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Gateshead, Saint James, N.P.	Durham	Durham	120 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Gloucester, Saint James, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	50 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Goatland, P.C.	York	York	197 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Golcar, Saint John, P.C.	York	Ripon	117 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Goole, P.C.	York	York	195 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Gorsedd, N.P.	Flint	Saint Asaph	129 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Granston, V., with Saint Nicholas, V.	Pembroke	Saint Davids	—	500 0 0	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Great Driffield, V., with Little Driffield, P.C.	York	York	180 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Great Harwood, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	100 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Grosmont, P.C.	York	York	263 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Haddenham, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	55 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Haigh, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	112 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Halifax, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	123 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Harley Wood, All Saints, P.C.	York	Ripon	200 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Harrogate, High, P.C.	York	Ripon	17 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Hartlepool, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Durham	Durham	250 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Heeley, N.P.	York	York	130 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Helperthorpe, V., with Luttons Ambo, C.	York	York	55 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Hereford, Saint Martin, V.	Hereford	Hereford	130 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
High Beech, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	100 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Holmfirth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	174 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Holt, P.C.	Denbigh	Saint Asaph	10 10 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
†Hornby, V.	York	Ripon	123 0 0 (*f*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Hoxton, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	20 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Hoxton, Saint John the Baptist, P.C.	Middlesex	London	240 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Hoxton, Saint Saviour, N.P.	Middlesex	London	120 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Hunwick, P.C.	Durham	Durham	80 0 0 (*c*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Huttons Ambo, P.C.	York	York	137 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
Hyde, West, P.C.	Hertford	Rochester	60 0 0 (*q*)	—	
†Iffley, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	160 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Islington, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	62 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Is-y-Coed, P.C.	Denbigh	Saint Asaph	5 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Kensal Green, Saint John, P.C.	Middlesex	London	120 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Kentish Town, Saint John the Baptist, P.C.	Middlesex	London	120 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*King Cross, Saint Paul, N.P.	York	Ripon	130 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Kirk Leavington, P.C.	York	York	200 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Knaresborough, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	300 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
Knightsbridge, All Saints, P.C.	Middlesex	London	120 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Laister Dyke, Saint Mary, P.C.	York	Ripon	192 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Lambeth, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	110 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Langley, N.P.	Worcester	Worcester	130 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leeds, Saint Andrew, V.	York	Ripon	100 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leek, Saint Luke, N.P.	Stafford	Lichfield	115 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leek, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	147 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leesfield, N.P.	Lancaster	Manchester	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leicester, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	248 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Leylands, Saint Thomas, P.C. (Leeds)	York	Ripon	200 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Little Bolton, Saint John, N.P.	Lancaster	Manchester	132 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Little Marsden, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	65 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Little Ouseburn, V.	York	Ripon	8 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Liverpool, Christ Church, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	191 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Liverpool, Saint Columba, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	200 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Liverpool, Saint John, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	88 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Liverpool, Saint Titus, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	267 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Liversedge, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	139 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Llanelly, Saint Paul, N.P.	Carmarthen	Saint Davids	129 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Llangynwyd, V., with Baidan, C., Maesteg, C., and Spelterworks, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	160 0 0	—	16th Feb. 1866.
†London, Saint Matthew, City Road, P.C.	Middlesex	London	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Longfield, R.	Kent	Rochester	50 0 0 (*q*)	—	
†Low Dunsforth, P.C.	York	Ripon	21 13 4	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Luddenden, P.C.	York	Ripon	148 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Lye, Christ Church, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	93 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Lythe, V., with Ugthorpe, C.	York	York	54 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Macclesfield, Saint Paul, N.P. (Prestbury).	Chester	Chester	66 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Manningham, Saint Jude, P.C. (Bradford).	York	Ripon	115 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Marton, V., with Grafton, V.	York	Ripon	20 0 0 (*g*)	1,000 0 0 (*g*)	9th Aug. 1866.
*Marylebone, Saint Andrew, N.P.	Middlesex	London	10 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Marylebone, Saint Barnabas, P.C.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
Matching, V.	Essex	Rochester	60 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Milton next Gravesend, Christ Church, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	34 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Montpelier, Saint Andrew, N.P.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	44 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Mostyn, N.P.	Flint	Saint Asaph	112 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Anne, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	133 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Newington, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	London	200 0 0 (*h*)	—	9th May 1866.
†Newport, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	203 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Newport, V.	Essex	Rochester	100 0 0 (*q*)	—	

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*New Radford, N.P.	Nottingham	Lincoln	80 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Newton in Mottram, Saint Mary, P.C.	Chester	Chester	144 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, P.C.	York	York	250 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Norbiton, St. Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	57 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Northampton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	230 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*North Harborne, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	41 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Nottingham, All Saints, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Nottingham, Saint John the Baptist, N.P.	Nottingham	Lincoln	142 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Nottingham, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	137 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Nottingham, Saint Paul, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Nottingham, Saint Saviour, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Owston, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Peterborough, Saint Mark, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	120 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Peterborough, Saint Mark, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	40 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Pickering, V.	York	York	158 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Pontefract, V.	York	York	93 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
Portland, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	10 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Portwood, Saint Paul, N.P.	Chester	Chester	74 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Preston in Holderness, V.	York	York	203 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Preston, Saint Mark, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Queen's Head, N.P.	York	Ripon	127 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Raskelfe, P.C.	York	York	78 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
Rickling, V.	Essex	Rochester	50 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Ripley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	143 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Ripponden, P.C.	York	Ripon	133 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Rowley Regis, V.	Stafford	Worcester	100 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Saint Ives, P.C.	Cornwall	Exeter	163 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Sancton, V.	York	York	238 0 0 (*i*)	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Sculcoates, Saint Mary, V.	York	York	58 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Selby, P.C.	York	York	227 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Selmeston, V., with Alciston, C.	Sussex	Chichester	29 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Sheriff Hutton, V.	York	York	118 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Shirecaks, Saint Luke, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	30 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Shoreditch, the Holy Trinity District	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (p)	—	6th July 1866.
†Shoreditch, Saint Michael, N.P.	Middlesex	London	270 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*South Hackney, Saint Michael and All Angels, P.C.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†South Leverton, V., with Cottam, C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	147 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Southwark, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	116 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Southwark, Saint Stephen, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	10 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Sowerby Bridge, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	52 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Stafford, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	65 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Stanway, All Saints, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	80 0 0 (q)	—	
†Stella, Saint Cuthbert, R.	Durham	Durham	26 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Stockport, Saint Matthew, N.P.	Chester	Chester	108 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Stratford New Town, Saint Paul, P.C.	Essex	London	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Sturton, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	36 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Sutton in Ashfield, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	160 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
*Sutton, Saint George, P.C.	Chester	Chester	25 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Tey, Little, R.	Essex	Rochester	30 0 0 (q)	—	
†Theale, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	107 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Thruxton, R., with Kingston, V.	Hereford	Hereford	75 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
Tiptree Heath, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	80 0 0 (q)	—	
Tonbridge, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	33 6 8 (j)	—	19th May 1866.
*Tonge-cum-Alkrington, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	158 0 0	—	9th Oct. 1866.
†Tongham, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	100 0 0 (k)	—	29th Nov. 1865.
*Tottenham, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Middlesex	London	53 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.
*Tottington, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	140 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Tranmere, St. Catherine, P.C.	Chester	Chester	142 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
†Tupsley, Saint Paul, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	120 0 0 (*l*)	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Upton, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	179 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Vauxhall, N.P.	Lancaster	Chester	41 6 8	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Victoria Docks, Saint Mark, P.C.	Essex and Kent	London	288 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Wakering, Great, V.	Essex	Rochester	60 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Walker, N.P.	Northumberland	Durham	134 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Walton-le-dale, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	130 0 0 (*m*)	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Walworth, Saint John, P.C.	Surrey	London	13 6 8 (*h*)	—	29th Oct. 1866.
†Warthill, V.	York	York	67 0 0 (*n*)	—	9th May 1866.
†Weaverthorpe, V.	York	York	35 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Weeford, P.C., with Hints, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	40 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Wellington, Saint Luke, N.P.	Stafford	Lichfield	118 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Wells, East, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	200 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Wernith, Saint Thomas, N.P.	Lancaster	Manchester	104 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Westminster, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	500 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Middlesex	London	250 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	500 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, St. James the Less, P.C.	Middlesex	London	250 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Saint Margaret, R.	Middlesex	London	453 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Saint Mary Tothill Fields, P.C.	Middlesex	London	500 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	500 0 0 (*q*)	—	
Westminster, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*q*)	—	
*Westminster, Saint Peter, Great Windmill Street, P.C.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
Westwood, Saint John, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	58 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Wetwang, V., with Fimber, C.	York	York	20 0 0	—	9th May 1866.
†Whitford, V.	Flint	Saint Asaph	21 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†Wilburton, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	80 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
*Willington, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Durham	Durham	200 0 0	—	29th Oct. 1866.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Commissioners' Grant.		Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
			Perpetual Annuity.	Capital Sum.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
†Wilsford, V., with Woodford-cum-Lake, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	120 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
*Witton, Saint Mark, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	130 0 0	—	9th Aug. 1866.
†Wood Newton, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	50 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
Wouldham, R.	Kent	Rochester	30 0 0 (*q*)	—	
†York, Saint Cuthbert, R.	York	York	14 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.
†York, Saint Mary, Bishophill Junior, V.	York	York	148 0 0	—	3rd Feb. 1866.

(*a.*) 32*l.* of this Grant to cease from the 1st May 1890.
(*b.*) To cease on the 29th September 1868.
(*c.*) In lieu of the proportion of the dividends accruing in respect of a sum of 5,235*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* consols formerly belonging to the Bishoprick of Durham but now transferred to the Commissioners.
(*d.*) 20*l.* of this Grant to cease from the 25th September 1883.
(*e.*) To cease on the next avoidance of the Vicarage of Lydd.
(*f.*) 17*l.* of this Grant to cease from the 25th December 1882.
(*g.*) Met by a Benefaction of 0A. 2R. 30P. of Land and Rectorial Tithe Rentcharge of 125*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*
(*h.*) To cease on the next avoidance of the Mother Church of Saint Mary, Newington.
(*i.*) To cease on the next avoidance of Benefice.
(*j.*) This payment is in respect of a capital sum, equivalent thereto, paid to the Commissioners as the consideration for the transfer of the Patronage from the Vicar of Tonbridge to that of Trustees.
(*k.*) To cease on the expiration of the existing Lease of the Tithes of the Parish of Seale.
(*l.*) In lieu of an annual payment of 120*l.* granted to Hampton Bishop, R. under Orders in Council, gazetted 20th November 1863 and 8th August 1865.
(*m.*) 24*l.* of this Grant to cease from the 1st May 1883.
(*n.*) To cease on the next avoidance of the Vicarage of Gate Helmsley.
(*o.*) To be increased to 200*l.* per annum so soon as District shall have become a New Parish.
(*p.*) To be increased to 300*l.* per annum so soon as District shall have become a New Parish.
(*q.*) In those cases to which the letter (*q*) is affixed the grants have been made under the provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Victoria, cap. 111. sections 16 and 17.
(*r.*) To cease on expiration of Lease of Tithes of Frensham Parish.

No. 4.

EFICES AUGMENTED by the Annexation of Lands, Tithe Rentcharges, &c., sted in the Commissioners, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

In continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Eighteenth Report.

The Benefices marked thus (†) have been augmented in respect of local claims.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Description of Property.	Date of Order in Council or Instrument.
ı, Christ Church, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	(*a*) Land — 22A. 0R. 37P.	9th May 1866.
liffe, V.	Durham	Durham	Land — 5A. 2R. 20P.	9th Aug. 1866.
kingham, V.	Nottingham.	Lincoln	Money payments or tithe rents — 100*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.*; Land — 5A. 2R. 7P.	9th May 1866.
ıtley, P.C.	Southampton.	Winchester	(*f*) Tithe rentcharge 808*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*	29th Nov. 1865.
ımpton, V.	York	York	Tithe rentcharge — 92*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*	3rd Feb. 1866.
rleigh Street, Strand, Saint Iichael, P.C.	Middlesex	London	(*a*) Ground rents — 68*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	9th May 1866.
st Acklam, V.	York	York	(*b*) Land and premises 5A. 0R. 10P.	9th May 1866.
wys Newydd, P.C.	Cardigan	St. Davids	(*a*) Land — 12A. 2R. 0P.	3rd Feb. 1866.
tead, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	(*f*) Tithe rentcharge 330*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	29th Nov. 1865.
lington, P.C., with Marton, C.	York	York	Land — 5A. 0R. 0P.	3rd Feb. 1866.
nham, Saint Andrew, V.	Surrey	Winchester	(*c*) Tithe rentcharge 2,331*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; House and land — 3A. 1R. 16P.	29th Nov. 1865.
nsham, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	(*d*) Tithe rentcharge — 661*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*	29th Nov. 1865.
lalming, V.	Surrey	Winchester	Land — 2A. 2R. 38P.	3rd Feb. 1866.
oton, Saint Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	(*a*) Land — 5A. 2R. 1P.	9th May 1866.
ockholt, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury.	Reversion of tithe rentcharge — 140*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*	9th Aug. 1866.
tle Tew, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	(*a*) Land — 11A. 2R. 12P.	9th Aug. 1866.
notherley, V.	York	York	(*a*) Land — 3A. 1R. 23P.	9th Aug. 1866.
ley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	(*a*) Land with buildings thereon — 8A. 2R. 22P.; (*a*) Land — 6,882 square yards.	9th May 1866.
le, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	(*e*) Tithe rentcharge — 377*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*	29th Nov. 1865.
itchurch, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Land — 3A. 3R. 26P.	9th Aug. 1866.
llaston, P.C.	Chester	Chester	(*a*) Land with dwelling-house thereon — 2A. 0R. 10P.	14th Sept. 1866.
etminster, V.	Dorset	Salisbury	Land — 1A. 2R. 23P.	9th Aug. 1866.

In those cases to which the letter (*a*) is affixed the property has been conveyed to the Commissioners as a faction, or it has been purchased by them out of money benefactions and grants in their hands.

In those cases to which the letter (*b*) is affixed the property has been annexed in lieu of previous annual ents by the Commissioners, the particulars of which are set forth in the several Orders in Council or uments.

Subject to the payment of one-fifth part of net amount to each of the livings of Hale, St. John, P.C., and clesham, St. Peter, P.C., and of 250*l.* p. a. for the new district of Tilford. The payments to Hale, St. John and clesham, St. Peter are in lieu of previous annual payments by the Commissioners, as set forth in the several rs in Council.

Subject to outstanding lease and to the payment upon expiration thereof of 150*l.* p. a. to Shotter Mill, ephen, P.C., and 150*l.* p. a. for the new district of St. John Churt; these payments, so soon as they take effect, in lieu of previous annual payments by the Commissioners, as set forth in the several Orders in Council.

Subject to outstanding lease, and a payment upon expiration thereof of 100*l.* p. a. to the consolidated chapelry ngham in lieu of Commissioners' annual payment of 100*l.* made under this Order in Council, which is to cease expiration of said lease.

Subject to outstanding lease.

No. 5.

BENEFICES in the PARISH of MANCHESTER augmented under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," and also out of the Common Fund.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 6. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	Annual Grant from Manchester Capitular Revenues.	Temporary Grant from Manchester Capitular Revenues.	Temporary Grant from Common Fund.	Date of Order in Council and Instrument.
	£	£	£	
Albert Memorial Church, R.	—	132	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	—	24	129	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Ardwick, St. Thomas, R.	—	—	54	8th Nov. 1866.
Ardwick, St. Silas, R.	—	—	33	Ditto.
Bradford-cum-Beswick, Christ Church, R.	—	85	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Barlow Moor, Emmanuel, R.	—	99	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Blackley, St. Andrew, R.	120	—	—	Ditto.
Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Luke, R.	—	107	30	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Bradford Road, St. Philip, R.	—	—	29	8th Nov. 1866.
Crumpsall, St. Mary, R.	—	82	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Didsbury, St. James, R.	—	40	—	Ditto.
Denton, St. Lawrence, R.	97	—	—	Ditto.
Droylsden, R.	—	—	45	8th Nov. 1866.
Failsworth, R.	—	—	116	Ditto.
Gorton, R.	18	—	94	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Gorton, St. Mark, R.	117	—	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Harpurbey, Christ Church, R.	—	—	31	8th Nov. 1866.
Heaton Mersey, St. John the Baptist, R.	105	—	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Heaton Norris, Christ Church, R.	—	5	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Heaton Reddish, St. Mary, R.	120	—	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Hulme, St. Philip, R.	—	—	33	8th Nov. 1866.
Hulme, St. Mark, R.	—	—	44	Ditto.
Hulme, Holy Trinity, R.	—	—	60	Ditto.
Hulme, St. John the Baptist, R.	—	65	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Hulme, St. Michael, R.	103	—	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Lower Crumpsall, St. Thomas, R.	118	—	—	Ditto.
Manchester, St. George-in-the-Fields, R.	66	—	125	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Mary, R.	127	—	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Michael, R.	83	—	102	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Catherine, R.	—	—	108	8th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Barnabas, R.	—	—	92	Ditto.
Manchester, Turner Street, St. Paul, R.	—	3	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Matthew, R.	—	81	60	Ditto.
Manchester, St. Jude, R.	—	123	60	Ditto.
Manchester, St. James, R.	—	40	—	10th Nov. 1866.
Manchester, St. Peter, R.	—	86	—	Ditto.
Miles Platting, St. John, R.	—	30	30	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Newton Heath, All Saints, R.	—	—	28	8th Nov. 1866.
Oldham Road, St. Peter, R.	—	73	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Openshaw, St. Barnabas, R.	—	10	60	Ditto.
Redbank, St. Thomas, R.	—	63	85	Ditto.
Salford St. Stephen, R.	126	—	99	Ditto.
Salford, St. Matthias, R.	—	—	24	8th Nov. 1866.
Salford, St. Simon, R.	—	—	38	Ditto.
Salford, St. Bartholomew, R.	—	55	60	8th & 10th Nov. 1866.
Salford, St. Philip, R.	—	99	60	Ditto.

No. 6.

BENEFICES with Mining Populations to which Grants have been voted by the Commissioners to meet Benefactions under the 15th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. for one year only, during the year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 7. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Grant.
			£	£
Aberavon, V., with Baglow, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Aberdare, Saint Margaret, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	110	110
Aberystruth, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	170	170
Alston V., with Garrigill, C.	Cumberland.	Durham	120	120
Arlecdon, P.C.	Cumberland.	Carlisle	60	60
Auckland, Saint Andrew with Saint Anne, P.C.	Durham	Durham	50	50
Bangor, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	60	60
Beaufort District	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Bedwelty, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	120	120
Belmont, N.P.	Durham	Durham	120	120
Bloxwich, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	60	60
Briton Ferry, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	110	110
Bushbury, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	60	60
Calstock, R.	Cornwall	Exeter	60	60
Carnmenellis, N.P.	Cornwall	Exeter	120	120
Clydach, N.P.	Glamorgan	St. David's	110	110
Collierley, P.C.	Durham	Durham	110	110
Cramlington, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	85	85
Crook, Saint Catherine, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Crowan, V.	Cornwall	Exeter	60	60
Cyfarthfa, N.P.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Deptford, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Dowlais, R.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Earsdon, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	60	60
Eglwysilan, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	40	40
Eston, P.C.	York	York	60	60
Etherley, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Felinfoel, Holy Trinity Church	Carmarthen.	St. David's	60	60
Gelligaer, R.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Glanogwen, Christ Church, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	60	60
Glyncorrwg, P.C., with Blaengwrach, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Glyntaff, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Hendon, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Heworth, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Hope, V.	Derby	Lichfield	60	60
Horton, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	50	50
Ive, Saint, R.	Cornwall	Exeter	60	60
Jarrow, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Llanbadarn Fawr, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	60	60
Llandegai, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	60	60
Llandegai, Saint Anne, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	60	60
Llanelly, P.C.	Brecon	St. David's	120	120
Llanelly, Saint Paul, N.P.	Carmarthen.	St. David's	60	60
Llanelly, V.	Carmarthen.	St. David's	120	120
Llangollen, V.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	60	60
Llanguicke, P.C.	Glamorgan	St. David's	170	170
Llangyfelach, V.	Glamorgan	St. David's	60	60
Llangynwyd, V., with Baidan, C., Maesteg, C., and Spelter-works, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	120	120
Llanhileth, R.	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Llanrûg, R.	Carnarvon	Bangor	60	60

No. 6.—Benefices with large Mining Populations—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Grant.
			£	£
Llantrisant, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	100	100
Llanvabon, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Llanvrechva, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Margam, P.C., with Tarbach, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Merthyr Tydvil, R.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	360	360
Middlesborough, P.C.	York	York	75	75
Midgholme, in Brampton and Lanercost Parishes.	Cumberland.	Carlisle	60	60
Mynyddyslwyn, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Nantyglo, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	50	50
Neath, R., with Llantwit, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	110	110
Newburn, V., with Holy Trinity, C., and Saint Saviour, C.	Northumberland.	Durham	110	110
Newcastle, V., with Laleston, V., and Tythegston, V., and Bettws, R.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60
Ormesby, V., cum Eston, C.	York	York	60	60
Panteg, R.	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Park Gate, in Parishes of Rawmarsh and Rotherham.	York	York	50	50
Pelton, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Pentrebach, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	110	110
Pentyrch, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	50	50
Rhos Llanerchrugog, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	60	60
Rhos-y-Medre, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	60	60
Rhymney, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	60	60
Ruabon, V.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	50	50
Seaham Harbour, Saint John, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Stella, Saint Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Swansea, V.	Glamorgan	St. David's	120	120
Tanfield, P.C.	Durham	Durham	120	120
Tredegar, Saint George, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	340	260
Trevethin, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	110	110
Tuckingmill, N.P.	Cornwall	Devon	60	60
Tudhoe in Brancepeth, R.	Durham	Durham	50	50
Vaynor, R.	Brecon	St. David's	60	60
West Rainton, R.	Durham	Durham	60	140
Whickham, R.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Whitworth, P.C., with Spennimore, C.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Winlaton, R.	Durham	Durham	60	60
Woodhorn, V., cum Newbiggin, C.	Northumberland.	Durham	60	60
Ystradyfodwg, Saint John, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	60	60

No 7.

BENEFICES within the DIOCESE of DURHAM to which GRANTS have been made out of the "MALTBY FUND" during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 8. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	Grant.
TOWARDS PROVIDING PARSONAGE HOUSES.	£ s. d.
Darlington, Trinity, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 434*l.*)	11 14 4
Eighton Banks, P.C.	400 0 0
Sadberge, P.C. (in addition to former grants of 200*l.*	200 0 0
TEMPORARY ANNUAL GRANT.	
Chevington, P.C.	49 3 4

No. 8.

BENEFICES to which ANNUITIES have been granted by the Commissioners in respect of certain Capital Sums paid to them by Order of the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the Provisions of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, 1863," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 10 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Capital Sum.	Annuity.	Date of Lord Chancellor's Order.
			£	£ s. d.	
Ditchling, V.	Sussex	Chichester	1,375	48 2 6	17th Nov. 1865.
Ludlow, R.	Salop	Hereford	1,400	49 0 0	2nd June 1866.
Melling, V.	Lancaster	Manchester	550	19 5 0	28th April 1866.
Middleton, R.	Sussex	Chichester	550	19 5 0	14th Nov. 1865.
Rowington, V.	Warwick	Worcester	500	17 10 0	6th June 1866.
Stoke West, R.	Sussex	Chichester	825	28 17 6	8th Sept. 1866.
Wickham Market, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	550	19 5 0	25th April 1866.
Yarmouth, R.	Isle of Wight	Winchester	1,000	35 0 0	8th Feb. 1866.
			£6,750		

No. 9.

BENEFICES to which ANNUITIES are to be granted by the Commissioners upon the next Avoidance thereof, in respect of certain Capital Sums paid to them by Order of the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the Provisions of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act," 1863, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 11 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Capital Sum.	Date of Lord Chancellor's Order.
			£	
Ditchling, V.	Sussex	Chichester	1,375	17th Nov. 1865.
Ludlow, R.	Salop	Hereford	1,400	2nd June 1866.
Melling, V.	Lancaster	Manchester	550	28th April 1866.
Middleton, R.	Sussex	Chichester	550	14th Nov. 1865.
Rowington, V.	Warwick	Worcester	500	6th June 1866
Stoke West, R.	Sussex	Chichester	825	8th Sept. 1866.
Wickham Market, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	550	25th April 1866.
Yarmouth, R.	Isle of Wight	Winchester	1,000	8th Feb. 1866.
			£6,750	

No. 10.

BENEFICES upon the Avoidance of which Annuities have been granted by the Commissioners in respect of certain Capital Sums paid to them by Order of the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the Provisions of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, 1863," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 12 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Capital Sum.	Annuity.	Date of Instrument.
			£	£ s. d.	1866.
Ansley, V.	Warwick	Worcester	750	26 14 0	26th April.
Heanor, V.	Derby	Lichfield	1,000	36 4 2	29th Oct.
Middleton R.	Sussex	Chichester	550	19 7 2	19th April.
Pwllcrochon, R.	Pembroke	S. David's	550	20 8 2	19th April.
Tiptree Heath, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	575	20 14 6	26th April.
York, S. Saviour, P.C.	York	York	400	15 3 0	29th Oct.

No. 11.

SALES of ADVOWSONS, the Purchase Monies of which have been certified by the Commissioners, in accordance with the Provisions of the 24th Section of "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, 1863," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 13 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Amount at which certified.	Date of Certificate.
			£	
Harston, R.	Leicester	Peterborough	2,770	21st Dec. 1865.
Malmesbury, V., with Rodborne, P.C. and Corston, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	4,250	11th Jan. 1866.
Montgomery, R.	Montgomery	Hereford	4,000	7th June 1866.

No. 12.

CASES in which LOCAL CLAIMS ON ESTATES ENFRANCHISED are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 14 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

County.	Parish.	Year in which Local Claim accrues.
Cambridge	Stapleford	1884.
Oxford	Banbury	1915.

No. 13.

BENEFICES augmented out of the Income of other Benefices under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 15 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Augmentation.		Date of Order in Council.
			Benefice.	Amount.	
Freemantle, Christ Church, N.P.	Hants	Winchester	Millbrook, R.	Tithe rent-charge of 17*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* and 1,278*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* stock.	9 Apr. 1866.
St. James, Duke's Place, within Aldgate, P.C.	Middlesex	London	St. Peter upon Cornhill, R.	300*l.* per annum, to take effect from 9th Aug. 1867.	9 Aug. 1866.
Southwark, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Surrey	London	Newington, St. Mary, R.	Houses and land, let at 420*l.* per annum, to take effect on the next avoidance of the Rectory.	9 Aug. 1866.
Walworth, St. Peter, P.C.	Surrey	London	Newington, St. Mary, R.	Houses and land, let at 420*l.* per annum, to take effect on next avoidance of the Rectory.	9 Aug. 1866.

No. 14.

BENEFICES the PATRONAGE of which has been assigned under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 16 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.		Date of Order in Council.
			From whom transferred.	To whom assigned.	
St. Alban's, R.	Herts	Rochester	Rev. Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson.	Bishop of Rochester.	27th June 1866
Willaston, N.P.	Chester	Chester	Vicar of Neston.	Duncan Graham, Esq.	14th Sept. 1866

No. 15.

BENEFICES the PATRONAGE of which has been exchanged under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50., and 23 & 24 Vict., cap. 124., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 17 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.		Date of Order in Council.
			From whom transferred.	To whom transferred.	
Brayton, V.	York	York	Baron Londesborough.	Archbishop of York.	6th July 1866.
Churchlench, R.	Worcester	Worcester	Chas. Wm. Shepherd, Esq.	Bishop of Worcester.	3rd Nov. 1865.
East Barkwith, R.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Edward Hencage, Esq.	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	12th Mar. 1866.
Great Mundon, R.	Herts	Rochester	The Crown.	Provost and Scholars of King's College Cambridge.	24th Mar. 1866.
Hainton, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	Edward Heneage, Esq.	12th Mar. 1866.
Kew, V., with Petersham, V.	Surrey	Winchester	Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	The Crown	24th Mar. 1866.
Kirkby Wharfe, V.	York	York	Archbishop of York.	Baron Londesborough.	6th July 1866.
Malvern Link, St. Matthias, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Bishop of Worcester.	Earl Beauchamp.	14th Sept. 1866.
Melton Ross, P.C., with New Barnetby, C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln.	Earl Manvers.	19th May 1866.
Nottingham, St. Paul, P.C.	Notts	Lincoln	Earl Manvers.	Bishop of Lincoln.	19th May 1866.
Rowington, V.	Worcester	Worcester	Earl Beauchamp.	Bishop of Worcester.	14th Sept. 1866.
Seamer, V., with Cayton, C., and East Ayton, C.	York	York	Baron Londesborough.	Archbishop of York.	6th July 1866.
Selby, St. Germain, P.C.	York	York	Baron Londesborough.	Archbishop of York.	6th July 1866.
Trotterscliffe or Trosley, R.	Kent	Canterbury	Bishop of Worcester.	Chas. Wm. Shepherd, Esq.	3rd Nov. 1865.

No. 16.

DISTRICT CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts 59 Geo. 3. c. 134., 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107., and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 18 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

District Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Allithwaite, St. Mary	480	Cartmel	Lancaster	Carlisle	12th Mar. 1866.
Anstey, St. Mary	800	Thurcaston	Leicester	Peterborough.	9th April 1866.
Bexley Heath, Christ Church.	2,989	Bexley	Kent	Canterbury	9th April 1866.
Bickley, St. George	473	Bromley	Kent	Canterbury	26th July 1866.
Birmingham, St. David.	10,500	Birmingham, St. Luke.	Warwick	Worcester	28th Dec. 1865.

No. 16.—District Chapelries—*continued.*

District Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Blackburn, St. Thomas	11,000	Blackburn, St. Mary.	Lancaster	Manchester	12th Mar. 1866.
Bootle, St. John	6,500	Bootle-cum-Linacre.	Lancaster	Chester	16th Feb. 1866.
Boroughbridge	909	Aldborough	York	Ripon	14th Sept. 1866.
Brearton	275	Knaresborough	York	Ripon	9th Aug. 1866.
Bury, the Most Holy Trinity.	7,000	Bury	Lancaster	Manchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Bury, New, St. James	4,000	Farnworth-with-Kearsley.	Lancaster	Manchester	9th May 1866.
Cheltenham, St. John	2,900	Cheltenham, St. Mary.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	19th May 1866.
Chorley, St. Philip	1,800	Wilmslow	Chester	Chester	16th Feb. 1866.
Croydon, St. Matthew	300	Croydon	Surrey	Canterbury	14th Sept. 1866.
Cuckfield, St. Wilfrid	1,000	Cuckfield	Sussex	Chichester	16th Feb. 1866.
Felling, Christ Church	5,105	Heworth	Durham	Durham	14th Sept. 1866.
Freemantle, Christ Church.	4,000	Millbrook	Southampton.	Winchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Frimley	2,610	Ash	Surrey	Winchester	14th Sept. 1866.
Fulwood, Christ Church.	2,325	Lancaster	Lancaster	Manchester	11th Dec. 1865.
Heathery Cleugh	1,000	Stanhope	Durham	Durham	16th Feb. 1866.
Hope, St. James	1,000	Eccles	Lancaster	Manchester	19th May 1866.
Kinson, St. Andrew	1,184	Canford, Great	Dorset	Salisbury	29th Nov. 1865.
Knaresborough, Holy Trinity.	2,150	Knaresborough	York	Ripon	27th June 1866.
Lane End, St. John the Baptist.	6,000	Longton	Stafford	Lichfield	3rd Feb. 1866.
Latchford, Christ Church.	906	Grappenhall	Chester	Chester	12th Mar. 1866.
Leeds, St. Paul	5,125	Leeds, St. Peter	York	Ripon	14th Sept. 1866.
Lever, Little, St. Matthew.	3,890	Bolton-le-Moors	Lancaster	Manchester	9th May 1866.
Loudwater	773	Wycombe, High, otherwise Wycombe, Chipping.	Bucks	Oxford	9th May 1866.
Lowick	574	Ulverstone	Lancaster	Carlisle	3rd Feb. 1866.
Luton, St. John	200	Teignton Bishops	Devon	Exeter	3rd Feb. 1866.
Maindee, St. John the Evangelist.	2,200	Christ Church	Monmouth	Llandaff	9th April 1866.
Mansergh, St. Peter	190	Kirkby Lonsdale	Westmoreland.	Carlisle	12th Mar. 1866.
Marylebone, St. Barnabas.	6,640	Christ Church, in St. Marylebone.	Middlesex	London	27th June 1866.
Mickley	4,000	Ovingham	Northumberland.	Durham	11th June 1866.
Newington, All Saints	7,500	Newington, St. Mary.	Surrey	London	3rd Feb. 1866.
Patterdale	698	Barton	Westmoreland.	Carlisle	19th May 1866.
Pimlico, St. Barnabas	5,000	Wilton Place, St. Paul.	Middlesex	London	9th Aug. 1866.
Radlet, Christ Church	500	Aldenham	Hertford	Rochester	5th Dec. 1865.
Rookhope	950	Stanhope	Durham	Durham	16th Feb. 1866.
Shackleford, St. Mary	675	Godalming	Surrey	Winchester	12th Mar. 1866.
Smallhythe, St. John the Baptist	250	Tenterden, St. Mildred.	Kent	Canterbury	9th May 1866.
Stourbridge, St. Thomas.	6,190	Swinford, Old	Worcester	Worcester	26th July 1866.
Tatworth, St. John the Evangelist.	925	Chard	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	14th Sept. 1866.
Thornthwaite	930	Hampsthwaite	York	Ripon	16th Feb. 1866.
Tupsley, St. Paul	780	Hampton Bishop	Hereford	Hereford	12th Mar. 1866.
Weardale, St. John	5,000	Stanhope	Durham	Durham	16th Feb. 1866.
Weaste, St. Luke	2,000	Eccles	Lancaster	Manchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Weston, The Holy Trinity.	300	Southampton, St. Mary Extra.	Southampton.	Winchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Whitwood, St. Philip	1,000	Featherstone	York	York	27th June 1866.
Wood Green, St. Michael.	2,500	Tottenham, All Hallows.	Middlesex	London	3rd Feb. 1866.

No. 17.

CONSOLIDATED CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70. and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 19 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Consolidated Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Ashton-under-Lyne, St. James.	4,573	Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Michael, Parish; Ashton-under-Lyne, Christ Church, and Hurst, New Parishes.	Lancaster	Manchester	11th June 1866.
Bacup, St. Saviour	2,350	Bacup, St. John, and Bacup, Christ Church, New Parishes.	Lancaster	Manchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Bethnal Green, St. Paul.	6,333	Bethnal Green, St. Matthias, and Bethnal Green, St. Thomas, New Parishes.	Middlesex	London	29th Nov. 1865.
Bolton-le-Moors, St. Paul.	6,000	Bolton, Christ Church, New Parish; and Bolton-le-Moors, St. Peter, Parish.	Lancaster	Manchester	9th Apr. 1866.
Bradenstoke-cum-Clack.	370	Lyneham and Christian Malford, Parishes.	Wilts	Salisbury	27th June 1866.
Capel Curig	350	Llandegai, Parish; Trefriw, Parish, with the Chapelry of Llanrochwyn annexed; Llanllechid and Llanrwst-with-Trewydir, Parishes.	Carnarvon	Bangor	11th June 1866.
Copley, St. Stephen	1,610	Elland and Sowerby Bridge, Parochial Chapelries; and Salterhebble, New Parish.	York	Ripon	12th Mar. 1866.
Felbridge St. John the Divine.	400	Blindley Heath, New Parish; and East Grinstead, Parish.	Surrey and Sussex.	Winchester	3rd Feb. 1866.
Frosterley, St. Michael's.	900	Stanhope and Wolsingham.	Durham	Durham	9th May 1866.
Holland Fen	1,223	Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, Sutterton, and Kirton.	Lincoln	Lincoln	3rd Nov. 1865.
Hornsey Road, St. Barnabas.	8,000	Tollington Park, St. Mark, New Parish; Islington, St. Mary, Parish; Holloway, Lower, St. James, District Chapelry; and Holloway, Upper, St. John, District Parish.	Middlesex	London	26th July 1866.
Kennington, St. Swithin.	138	Kennington, Township in Sunningwell, and Radley.	Berks	Oxford	16th Feb. 1866.

No. 17.—Consolidated Chapelries—*continued.*

Consolidated Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Knightsbridge, The Holy Trinity.	1,053	Wilton Place, St. Paul, District Chapelry; and Knightsbridge, All Saints, New Parish.	Middlesex -	London -	3rd Feb. 1866.
Latchford, St. James	3,000	Grappenhall, Parish; Shelwall, Parochial Chapelry; and Warrington, Parish.	Chester and Lancaster.	Chester -	26th July 1866.
Newton-upon-Rawcliffe.	493	Pickering and Levisham.	York -	York -	28th Dec. 1865.
Oakhill, All Saints -	445	Shepton Mallet, Ashwick, and Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke St. Michael.	Somerset -	Bath and Wells.	9th May 1866.
Peckham, St. Andrew	6,096	Camden and Camberwell, Christ Church (sometime part of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell), Particular Districts.	Surrey -	Winchester	9th Aug. 1866.
Preston, St. Mark -	5,730	Preston, Christ Church, Particular District; and Preston, St. Peter, District Chapelry.	Lancaster -	Manchester	28th Dec. 1865.
Tongham, St. Paul -	766	Seale, Parish; and Hale, St. John, New Parish.	Surrey -	Winchester	9th Apr. 1866.
Waterfoot, St. James	3,500	Bury and Rochdale, Parishes; and Newchurch-in-Rossendale, Parochial Chapelry.	Lancaster -	Manchester	12th Mar. 1866.
Worcester, Holy Trinity.	2,361	Worcester, St. Martin, and Claines.	Worcester -	Worcester -	14th Sept. 1866.

No. 18.

PARTICULAR DISTRICTS assigned under the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 38., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(In continuation of Appendix No. 20 to the Eighteenth Report.)

Particular Districts.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Instrument.
Holme, East, St. John the Evangelist.	50	Holme, East, Civil Parish, or Extra-parochial Liberty.	Dorset -	Salisbury -	12th April 1866.
Liverpool, St. Titus	10,250	Liverpool, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Ecclesiastical or Parochial District.	Lancaster -	Chester -	18th Jan. 1866.

No. 19.

DISTRICTS and NEW PARISHES constituted under the "New Parishes Acts" during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 21 to the Eighteenth Report.*)

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Bolton-le-Moors, St. Mark.	5,500	Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity, District Parish, sometime part of the original Parish of Bolton-le-Moors.	Lancaster	Manchester	Annual payment of 150*l.*	The Earl of Bradford, Rev. Joseph Lowe, George Piggott, Esq., and John Hick, Engineer, alternately with the Trustees of the Bolton Lectureship Charity Estate.	Endowment of 1,000*l.* cash paid to Commissioners, and 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum provided out of the Revenues of the Bolton Lectureship Charity Estate.	1866. 27th June.
Bootle, Christ Church.	2,100	Walton-on-the-Hill, St. Mary, Parish.	Lancaster	Chester	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Five Trustees, viz., John Philips Mather, Merchant, Rev. Edward Lushington Mather, Frank Albert Mather, Esq., Rev. Herbert Mather, and Arthur Stanley Mather, Attorney-at-Law.	Endowment of 3,000*l.* cash paid to the Commissioners.	26th July.

No. 19.—Districts and New Parishes—*continued.*

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
								1865.
Burnmoor - -	1,500	Penshaw Parish -	Durham -	Durham -	Annual payment of 200*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	28th Dec.
Churt, St. John -	420	Frencham, Parish, and Shotter Mill, St. Stephen, Particular District.	Surrey -	Winchester	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Archdeacon of Surrey.	Endowment of 150*l.* per annum charged upon the tithes of Frensham Parish, to take effect upon the expiration of outstanding Lease .	29th Nov.
								1866.
Clapton, Upper, St. Matthew.	1,800	Stamford Hill, St. Thomas, New Parish, and Clapton, St. James, District Chapelry.	Middlesex	London -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Bishop of London	Endowment of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols transferred to the Commissioners.	19th May.
Evancoyd - -	365	Old Radnor Parish -	Radnor and Hereford.	Hereford -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Five Trustees, viz., Robert Baskerville Mynors, Esq., Ellen Hope (Widow), Rev. Edward Higgins, Arthur Armitage, Esq., and George Warrington Carew, Esq.	Endowment of 3,000*l.* cash paid to the Commissioners.	27th June.
Gillcar - - -	7,822	Sheffield Parish -	York - -	York -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	The Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonality of the Town and Parish of Sheffield.	Endowment of 150*l.* per annum out of the Revenues of the Trust Property of the Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonality of the Town and Parish of Sheffield.	14th Sept.

No. 19.—Districts and New Parishes—*continued.*

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Marylebone, St. Cyprian.	8,664	District Rectory of Christ Church in St. Marylebone.	Middlesex	London -	Annual payment of 50*l.* Ground Rents, 102*l.*	In certain persons for a term of 30 years, and afterwards in the Bishop of London.	Endowment of 102*l.* per annum arising from Freehold Ground Rents.	1866. 9th May.
Pond's Bridge, St. Thomas.	776	Whittlesey, St. Andrew, and St. Mary and Ramsey Parishes, and Ramsey, St. Mary, New Parish, and Standground Parish, with Farcet Chapelry.	Cambridge and Huntingdon.	Ely - -	Annual payment of 80*l.* Rentcharge, 40*l.* Tithe rentcharge, 38*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*	Bishop of Ely -	Endowment of 900*l.* cash paid to the Commissioners, 20*l.* per annum Rentcharge on Land, &c., situate at Ramsey, 10*l.* per annum Rentcharge on Vicarage of St. Mary, and 10*l.* per annum Rentcharge on Vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesey, and 38*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum Tithe Rentcharge.	14th Sept.
Shoreditch, The Holy Trinity.	5,250	Shoreditch, St. Leonard, Parish, and Bethnal Green, St. Philip, New Parish.	Middlesex	London -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	6th July.
Southampton, St. Matthew.	2,550	Southampton, St. Mary, Parish; Southampton, Holy Trinity, and New Town, St. Luke, New Parishes.	Southampton.	Winchester	Rentcharge, 200*l.*	Bishop of Winchester.	Endowment of 200*l.* per annum, Rentcharge on Glebe Lands belonging to the Rectory of St. Mary, Southampton.	14th Sept.

No. 19.—Districts and New Parishes—*continued.*

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Tilford - -	450	Farnham, St. Andrew, Parish.	Surrey -	Winchester	Annual payment of 250*l.*	The Rev. John Sutton Utterton, during his Incumbency of the Archdeaconry of Surrey; then the Bishop of Winchester.	Endowment of 250*l.* per annum charged upon the tithes of Farnham Parish.	1865. 29th Nov.
Viney Hill, All Saints.	1,200	Dean Forest, St. Paul, Parish.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Rev. William Hiley Bathurst.	Endowment of 3,000*l.* cash paid to the Commissioners.	1866. 14th Sept.

No. 20.

DISTRICTS constituted under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 22 to the Eighteenth Report.*)

District.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Blackley, St. Andrew	1,000	Blackley, St. Peter, New Parish.	Lancaster	Manchester	27th June 1866.
Gorton, St. Mark	4,305	Gorton, St. James, Openshaw, St. Barnabas, Ardwick, St. Thomas, and Longsight, St. John, New Parishes.	Lancaster	Manchester	26th July 1866.

No. 21.

BENEFICE, the INCUMBENT of which has been COMPENSATED, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866, for Loss of Fees in respect of New Parishes constituted under the "New Parishes Acts."

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Nature of Grant.	Date of Order in Council.	New Parish.
Tynemouth, V.	Northumberland.	Durham	Annual payment of 50*l.*	14th September 1866.	Cullercoates, Tynemouth, Low Town, Tynemouth, and Percy, Tynemouth.

No. 22.

CASES in which the Commissioners have issued, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866, Orders under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104., authorizing the Performance of the Offices of MARRIAGE, BAPTISM, CHURCHING, and BURIAL in Churches and Chapels to which Districts belong.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 24 to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Church or Chapel.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order.
Barnton, Christ Church	Chester	Chester	19th July 1866.
Clitheroe, St. James	Lancaster	Manchester	21st Dec. 1865.
Hanover Chapel, Regent Street	Middlesex	London	1st Mar. 1866.
Holme, Holy Trinity	Westmorland.	Carlisle	14th June 1866.
Llandegai, St. Ann	Carnarvon	Bangor	18th Jan. 1866.
Marthall, All Saints	Chester	Chester	1st Feb. 1866.
Rusland, St. Paul	Lancaster	Carlisle	7th Dec. 1865.
Tansley, Holy Trinity	Derby	Lichfield	22nd Feb. 1866.
Trefonen	Salop	St. Asaph	1st Feb. 1866.
Wrecclesham, St. Peter	Surrey	Winchester	1st Feb. 1866.

No. 23.

PATRONAGE of CHURCHES declared under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 25 to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Church.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.
Highbury, St. Saviour	Highbury, Christ Church.	Middlesex	London	Rev. William D. Morrice and his assigns during his life, and after his decease in his first and other sons in tail, and in default of such issue, the Bishop of London.	Church cost 4,000*l.*; Endowment, 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, and Repair Fund, 500*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.
Hindley, St. Peter	Wigan	Lancaster	Chester	Trustees	Church cost 7,000*l.*; Endowment, 1,000*l.*, and Repair Fund 200*l.*
Holme, East, St. John the Evangelist.	Holme, East	Dorset	Salisbury	Nathaniel Bond, junior	Church Endowment, 42*l.* per annum; and Repair Fund, 100*l.*
Liverpool, St. Titus	Liverpool, St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	Lancaster	Chester	The Archdeacon of Liverpool and the Rectors of Liverpool and Walton-on-the-Hill for the time being, with a proviso that in case the office of Archdeacon and the Rector of Liverpool or the Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill should become united in the same person, that then and so long as they should be so united the Rector of West Derby for the time being should be one of the Patrons.	Church cost 3,450*l.*; Endowment, 1,000*l.*, and Repair Fund, 172*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

No. 24.

NEW CHURCHES substituted for EXISTING PARISH CHURCHES under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 26 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Name of New Church.	Name of Old Church.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Caterham, St. Mary	Caterham, St. Mary.	Caterham	Surrey	Winchester.
Clearwell, St. Peter	Clearwell, St. Peter.	Newland	Gloucester	Gloucester & Bristol.
Dean, West, St. Mary the Virgin.	Dean, West, St. Mary the Virgin.	Dean, West	Wilts and Hants.	Salisbury.
Duncton, Holy Trinity	Duncton, St. Mary.	Duncton	Sussex	Chichester.
Lever, Little, St. Matthew.	Lever, Little, St. Matthew.	Bolton	Lancaster	Manchester.
Llandegai, St. Ann	Llandegai, St. Ann.	Llandegai	Carnarvon	Bangor.
Llandyssil, St. Tyssil	Llandyssil, St. Tyssil.	Llandyssil	Montgomery	St. Asaph.
Llanfair-is-gaer, St. Mary	Llanfair-is-gaer, St. Mary.	Llanfair-is-gaer.	Carnarvon	Bangor.
Lydford, East, St. Mary	Lydford, East, St. Peter.	Lydford, East	Somerset	Bath and Wells.
Ossett, Holy Trinity, cum-Gawthorpe.	Ossett, Holy Trinity, cum-Gawthorpe.	Dewsbury	York	Ripon.
*Todmorden, Christ Church.	Todmorden, St. Mary.	Rochdale	Lancaster	Manchester.

* This Instrument was sealed under the 27th section of "The Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866."

No. 25.

CHURCHES for which SCALES of PEW RENTS have been fixed and assigned under the Acts 58 Geo. 3. c. 45., 59 Geo. 3. c. 134., and 3 Geo. 4. c. 72., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 27 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Church.	County.	Diocese.	Amount of Pew Rents.	To whom assigned.
			£ s. d.	
Bickley, St. George	Kent	Canterbury	674 2 0	To Minister.
Croydon, St. Matthew	Surrey	Canterbury	595 16 0	To Minister.
Maindee, St. John the Evangelist.	Monmouth	Llandaff	215 15 0	To Minister.

No. 26.

CONVEYANCES of SITES for CHURCHES, BURIAL GROUNDS, or PARSONAGE HOUSES completed under the "Church Building Acts" and the "New Parishes Acts" during the year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 28. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Aberdare, St. Margaret.	Aberdare and Llanwonno.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Parsonage.
Accrington	Whalley	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Acocks Green	Yardley	Worcester	Worcester	Church.
Algarkirk Fen	Algarkirk cum Fosdyke.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Church.
Alvediston	Alvediston	Wilts	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Anerley	Battersea	Surrey	Winchester	Church and Glebe.
Appleton-le-Moors	Lastingham	York	York	Church.
Armitage	Armitage	Stafford	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Ash, Cold, St. Mark.	Thatcham	Berks	Oxford	Parsonage and Glebe.
Ashchurch	Ashchurch	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Burial Ground.
Avington	Avington	Hants	Winchester	Burial Ground.
Ayton, Great	Ayton, Great	York	York	Church and Glebe.
Bamford, St. John the Baptist.	Hathersage	Derby	Lichfield	Parsonage.
Bangor, Upper	Bangor	Carnarvon	Bangor	Church.
Barlings	Barlings	Lincoln	Lincoln	Parsonage.
Bethnal Green, St. Mark.	Bethnal Green	Middlesex	London	Church and Parsonage.
Billingborough	Billingborough	Lincoln	Lincoln	Burial Ground.
Billingham	Billingham	Durham	Durham	Burial Ground.
Bingley	Bingley	York	Ripon	Church.
Birmingham	Birmingham, St. Thomas.	Warwick	Worcester	Church.
Birstwith, St. James.	Hampsthwaite	York	Ripon	Parsonage.
Biscot	Luton	Bedford	Ely	Church, Parsonage, and Glebe.
Bishopshull, St. John the Evangelist.	Taunton	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	Parsonage.
Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity.	Bolton-le-Moors	Lancaster	Manchester	Parsonage.
Bootle, Christ Church.	Bootle cum Linacre.	Lancaster	Chester	Parsonage.
Boughton, St. Paul.	Chester, St. John the Baptist.	Chester	Chester	Parsonage.
Bradley, St. Martin (*Two Conveyances*).	Wolverhampton	Stafford	Lichfield	Church and Parsonage.
Bradwell	Hope	Derby	Lichfield	Church.
Brentford, Old, St. George.	Ealing	Middlesex	London	Parsonage.
Bristol, St. Mary, Redcliffe.	Bristol, St. Mary, Redcliffe.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Parsonage.
Brize Norton	Brize Norton	Oxford	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Broadmayne	Broadmayne	Dorset	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Broad Oak	Symondsbury	Dorset	Salisbury	Church.
Broadwater, St. Mark.	Frant	Sussex	Chichester	Church.
Brockley Hill, St. Saviour.	Lewisham	Kent	London	Church and Parsonage.
Bromley	Bromley	Kent	Canterbury	Burial Ground.
Brondesbury, Christ Church.	Willesden	Middlesex	London	Church.

No. 26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Bury, New, St. James.	Farnworth with Kersley.	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Camberwell, Blenheim Grove, St. John.	Camberwell, St. Giles.	Surrey	Winchester	Church.
Cane Hill	Rowde	Wilts	Salisbury	Church.
Cardiff	Cardiff, St. Mary	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Church.
Carmarthen, Christ Church.	Carmarthen	Carmarthen	St. David's	Church.
Chalfont, St. Paul	Chalfont, St. Peter.	Bucks	Oxford	Church.
Chalfont, St. Peter	Chalfont, St. Peter.	Bucks	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Charlestown, St. Thomas.	Halifax	York	Ripon	Parsonage.
Chester, Holy Trinity.	Chester	Chester	Chester	Churchyard.
Chipping	Chipping	Lancaster	Manchester	Parsonage.
Chobham	Chobham	Surrey	Winchester	Church and Parsonage.
Clandown	Midsomer Norton.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	Glebe.
Clapton, Upper, St. Matthew.	Hackney, St. John.	Middlesex	London	Church and Parsonage.
Clearwell	Newland	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Church.
Clifton, Emmanuel	Clifton	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Church.
Coddington	Coddington	Notts	Lincoln	Burial Ground.
Colne Earls	Colne Earls	Essex	Rochester	Burial Ground.
Conway	Conway	Carnarvon	Bangor	Parsonage.
Cowleigh	Leigh	Worcester	Worcester	Church.
Dean, West, (*Two Conveyances*).	Dean, West	Wilts and Hants.	Salisbury	Church and BurialGround.
Defford cum Besford.	Pershore	Worcester	Worcester	Parsonage and Glebe.
Derby, St. James the Greater.	Derby, St. Peter	Derby	Lichfield	Church.
Dropmore, St. Anne.	Burnham,	Bucks	Oxford	Church.
Duddo	Norham	Northumberland.	Durham	Church.
Duffield	Duffield	Derby	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Duncton	Duncton	Sussex	Chichester	Church.
Dunham Town	Bowdon	Chester	Chester	Church.
Dunnington	Dunnington	York	York	Burial Ground.
Eastbourne, St. Saviour.	Eastbourne	Sussex	Chichester	Church.
Eastwood	Keighley	York	York	Parsonage.
Eddington	Hungerford	Berks	Oxford	Church.
Edgton	Edgton	Salop	Hereford	Parsonage.
Eighton Banks, St. Thomas.	Chester-le-Street	Durham	Durham	Parsonage.
Elswick High, St. Stephen.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Northumberland.	Durham	Church.
Englefield Green, St. Jude.	Egham	Surrey	Winchester	Parsonage and Glebe.
Epping	Epping	Essex	Rochester	Burial Ground.
Eton Wick	Eton	Bucks	Oxford	Church.
Everdon	Everdon	Northampton	Peterborough	Burial Ground.
Everton, Emmanuel.	Liverpool	Lancaster	Chester	Church.

No. 26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Fawley	Fawley	Berks	Oxford	Church.
Ferry, New	Bebington	Chester	Chester	Church.
Fetcham	Fetcham	Surrey	Winchester	Burial Ground.
Fleet, All Saints	Crondall	Hants	Winchester	Parsonage.
Fochriew	Gellygaer	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Fonthill Gifford	Fonthill Gifford	Wilts	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Frant	Frant	Sussex	Chichester	Burial Ground.
Frosterley	Stanhope	Durham	Durham	Church.
Germans, St.	St. Germans	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Glamorgon County Lunatic Asylum.	Newcastle	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Greenwich, St. Peter.	Greenwich	Kent	London	Church.
Grewelthorpe	Kirby Malzeard	York	Ripon	Church.
Hamer, All Saints	Rochdale	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Hampton Hill, St. James.	Hampton	Middlesex	London	Churchyard.
Harborne	Harborne	Stafford	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Hartford, St. John	Budworth, Great	Chester	Chester	Parsonage.
Harton	Jarrow	Durham	Durham	Church and Burial Ground.
Hastings, Holy Trinity.	Hastings, Holy Trinity.	Sussex	Chichester	Church and Parsonage.
Haswell	Easington	Durham	Durham	Church.
Haverton Hill	Billingham	Durham	Durham	Glebe.
Headington Quarry, Holy Trinity.	Headington	Oxford	Oxford	Parsonage.
Heathfield	Heathfield	Sussex	Chichester	Church.
Heckfield	Heckfield	Hants	Winchester	Burial Ground.
Helens, St.	Prescot	Lancaster	Chester	Burial Ground.
Highweek	Highweek	Devon	Exeter	Parsonage.
Hindley, St. Peter	Wigan	Lancaster	Chester	Church.
Hogsthorpe	Hogsthorpe	Lincoln	Lincoln	Burial Ground.
Holliscroft, St. Luke.	Sheffield	York	York	Parsonage.
Holloway, St. David.	Islington	Middlesex	London	Church.
Holme, East	Holme, East	Dorset	Salisbury	Church.
Hope	Worthen	Salop	Hereford	Burial Ground.
Horninglow	Burton-on-Trent	Stafford	Lichfield	Church.
Horsham, St. Faith.	Horsham, St. Faith.	Norfolk	Norwich	Parsonage.
Horton	Horton	Northumberland.	Durham	Burial Ground.
Hotham	Hotham	York	York	Burial Ground.
Houghton, St. John.	Stanwix	Cumberland	Carlisle	Parsonage.
Howden	Howden	York	York	Burial Ground.
Hoxton, St. Saviour.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	Middlesex	London	Church and Parsonage.
Hoyland, High	Hoyland, High	York	Ripon	Burial Ground.
Hugil or Ings	Kendal	Westmorland	Carlisle	Parsonage.
Hull, St. Mary	Hull, St. Mary	York	York	Parsonage.
Hulme, St. Gabriel	Manchester	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Ilfracombe	Ilfracombe	Devon	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Irlam	Eccles	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Islington, St. Bartholomew.	Islington, St. Mary.	Middlesex	London	Glebe.

No. 26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Jackfield, St. Mary	Broseley	Salop	Hereford	Parsonage.
Kemble	Kemble	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	Burial Ground.
Kensington, South, St. Stephen.	Kensington, St. Mary Abbott.	Middlesex	London	Church.
Kenwyn	Kenwyn	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Kirkthwaite	Sedbergh	York	Ripon	Parsonage.
Landough	Landough	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Langton	Langton	Lincoln	Lincoln	Burial Ground.
Lanhydrock	Lanhydrock	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Leckwith	Leckwith	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Leeds	Leeds, St. Peter	York	Ripon	Church.
Leighton Buzzard	Leighton Buzzard.	Bedford	Ely	Burial Ground.
Lepton	Kirkheaton	York	Ripon	Church and Parsonage.
Lever Bridge	Bolton-le-Moors	Lancaster	Manchester	Parsonage.
Lewes, St. John-sub-Castro.	Lewes	Sussex	Chichester	Burial Ground.
Livesey, St. Andrew.	Blackburn	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Llanelly	Llanelly	Carmarthen	St. David's	Church.
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin.	Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin.	Cardigan	St. David's	Parsonage.
Llanrhystyd	Llanrhystyd	Cardigan	St. David's	Parsonage.
Llanrug	Llanrug	Carnarvon	Bangor	Burial Ground.
Llantwit Juxta Neath.	Llantwit	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Lockwood, Emmanuel	Almondbury	York	Ripon	Burial Ground.
Lydford, East	Lydford, East	Somerset	Bath & Wells	Church.
Maidenhead, St. Luke (*Two Conveyances*).	Cookham	Berks	Oxford	Church.
Manchester, St. Saviour.	Manchester	Lancaster	Manchester	Parsonage.
Manningford Bruce.	Manningford Bruce.	Wilts	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Marylebone, St., Bell Street, St. Barnabas.	Marylebone, St.	Middlesex	London	Church.
Melton	Melton	Suffolk	Norwich	Church.
Merton	Merton	Oxford	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Middlesborough, St. John (*Two Conveyances*).	Middlesborough	York	York	Church and Parsonage.
Minsterley	Westbury	Salop	Hereford	Burial Ground.
Mortlake	Mortlake	Surrey	London	Parsonage.
Mylor	Mylor	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Neath	Neath	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Burial Ground.
Nettlebed	Nettlebed	Oxford	Oxford	Parsonage.
Newbald	Newbald	York	York	Burial Ground.
Newborough	Hanbury	Stafford	Lichfield	Parsonage.

No. 26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Newbottle, St. Matthew.	Houghton-le-Spring.	Durham	Durham	Parsonage.
Newington next Hythe.	Newington next Hythe.	Kent	Canterbury	Burial Ground.
Newlyn, St. Peter	Madron	Cornwall	Exeter	Church and Parsonage.
Newton-in-Makerfield.	Newton-in-Makerfield.	Lancaster	Chester	Burial Ground.
Norland	Halifax	York	Ripon	Church and Burial Ground.
Nottingham, St. Ann.	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Notts	Lincoln	Parsonage.
Nottingham, St. Saviour.	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Notts	Lincoln	Parsonage.
Ottershaw, Christ Church.	Chertsey	Surrey	Winchester	Parsonage.
Overstrand	Overstrand	Norfolk	Norwich	Church.
Oxton	Oxton	Notts	Lincoln	Burial Ground.
Pancras, St.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	Burial Ground.
Pancras, St., St. Saviour.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	Parsonage.
Pangbourne	Pangbourne	Berks	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Parr, St. Peter	Prescot	Lancaster	Chester	Church and Burial Ground.
Patrington	Patrington	York	York	Burial Ground.
Penge, St. Paul	Battersea	Surrey	Winchester	Church.
Pittville	Cheltenham	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Church.
Poplar, St. Stephen	Poplar	Middlesex	London	Church.
Portswood, St. Denis.	Stoneham, South	Hants	Winchester	Church.
Poulton-le-Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	Lancaster	Manchester	Glebe.
Poulton-le-Sands (*Two Conveyances*).	Lancaster	Lancaster	Manchester	Glebe.
Poxwell	Poxwell	Dorset	Salisbury	Church.
Priddy	Priddy	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	Parsonage.
Puddletown	Puddletown	Dorset	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Pyrford	Pyrford	Surrey	Winchester	Burial Ground.
Rainton, East	Houghton-le-Spring.	Durham	Durham	Church and Parsonage.
Ramsgate, Holy Trinity.	St. Lawrence (Isle of Thanet).	Kent	Canterbury	Parsonage.
Rangemore	Scropton	Stafford	Lichfield	Church.
Rashcliffe, St. Stephen.	Almondbury	York	Ripon	Parsonage.
Ravenfield	Ravenfield	York	York	Parsonage.
Redhill, St. Matthew.	Reigate	Surrey	Winchester	Church.
Redruth	Redruth	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Roby, St. Bartholomew.	Huyton	Lancaster	Chester	Burial Ground.
Rotherhithe	Rotherhithe	Surrey	Winchester	Church.
Rowley Regis	Rowley Regis	Stafford	Worcester	Burial Ground.
Sacriston, St. Peter	Witton Gilbert	Durham	Durham	Church, Burial Ground, and Parsonage.

No. 26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Saltburn	Marske	York	York	Church.
Sandhurst	Sandhurst	Berks	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Scalby	Scalby	York	York	Burial Ground.
Seaton Carew	Stranton	Durham	Durham	Burial Ground.
Shawbury	Shawbury	Salop	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Shields, South, St. Mary.	Jarrow	Durham	Durham	Burial Ground and Parsonage.
Shippon	Abingdon, St. Helen.	Berks	Oxford	Parsonage.
Shortwood	Horsley	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Church.
Skipwith	Skipwith	York	York	Burial Ground.
Soberton	Soberton	Hants	Winchester	Burial Ground.
Sparkbrook	Aston juxta Birmingham.	Warwick	Worcester	Church.
Sparsholt	Sparsholt	Hants	Winchester	Parsonage.
Spetisbury	Spetisbury	Dorset	Salisbury	Burial Ground.
Spittlegate, St. John.	Grantham	Lincoln	Lincoln	Parsonage.
Staincliffe	Batley	York	Ripon	Church.
Stainley, South	Stainley, South	York	Ripon	Parsonage.
Stand Lane, St. John the Evangelist.	Stand	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Stapleton	Stapleton	Salop	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Staveley	Staveley	Derby	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Stillington	Stillington	York	York	Burial Ground.
Stockingford	Nuneaton	Warwick	Worcester	Glebe.
Stockton-upon-Tees, St. James.	Stockton-upon-Tees.	Durham	Durham	Church.
Stockton Heath	Budworth, Great	Chester	Chester	Church.
Stourbridge, St. Thomas.	Old Swinford	Worcester	Worcester	Church.
Sutton, St. James	Sutton	York	York	Parsonage.
Sutton-on-the Forest.	Sutton-on-the Forest.	York	York	Burial Ground.
Swallowfield	Swallowfield	Berks	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Teath, St.	St. Teath	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Thornaby	Thornaby	York	York	Parsonage.
Thornhill	Thornhill	York	Ripon	Burial Ground.
Thornley	Kelloe	Durham	Durham	Burial Ground.
Tideford	St. Germans	Cornwall	Exeter	Burial Ground.
Tideswell	Tideswell	Derby	Lichfield	Burial Ground.
Tilford	Farnham	Surrey	Winchester	Glebe.
Tongham, St. Paul	Seale	Surrey	Winchester	Church.
Toxteth Park, St. Cleopas.	Walton-on-the-Hill.	Lancaster	Chester	Church.
Tudhoe	Brancepeth	Durham	Durham	Church.
Urmston	Flixton	Lancaster	Manchester	Church.
Walworth, St. John.	Newington, St. Mary.	Surrey	London	Parsonage.
Wantage Union	Wantage.	Berks	Oxford	Burial Ground.
Warkton	Warkton	Northampton	Peterborough	Burial Ground.
Warrington, St. Ann.	Warrington	Lancaster	Chester	Church.
Wellingborough	Wellingborough	Northampton	Peterborough	Church.
Weston-under-Penyard.	Weston-under-Penyard.	Hereford	Hereford	Burial Ground.
Wickersley	Wickersley	York	York	Burial Ground.
Wigan, St. James	Wigan	Lancaster	Chester	Church.
Willaston	Neston	Chester	Chester	Parsonage.
Winchester, Holy Trinity.	Winchester, Holy Trinity.	Hants	Winchester	Parsonage.

No.26.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Purpose for which Land conveyed.
Winwick - -	Winwick -	Hunts and Northampton	Ely - -	Parsonage.
Wolviston - -	Billingham -	Durham -	Durham -	Church and Burial Ground.
Wribbenhall -	Kidderminster -	Worcester -	Worcester -	Church and Burial Ground.
York, St. Thomas	St. Olave and St. Giles, York.	York - -	York - -	Parsonage.
Zeals, St. Martin -	Mere -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	Parsonage.

No. 27.

Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages under "The District Church Tithes Act, 1865," during the year preceding the 1st November 1866.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Aberystruth, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	Rectory	22nd March 1866	1st May 1866.
Acklam, East, V.	York	York	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Aldborough Hatch, St. Peter, P.C.	Essex	London	Vicarage	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Alvaston, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Vicarage	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Amberley, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Rectory	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Amcotts, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Appleshaw, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Vicarage	19th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Ashford, P.C.	Middlesex	London	Vicarage	26th July 1866	10th August 1866.
Atworth with South Wraxall, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Vicarage	19th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Bambrough, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	Vicarage	26th July 1866	10th August 1866.
Bamford, St. John the Baptist, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Rectory	19th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Banbury, South, N.P.	Oxford	Oxford	Vicarage	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Barnard Castle, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Rectory	17th May 1866	5th June 1866.
Barnsley, St. Mary, P.C.	York	Ripon	Rectory	15th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Basing cum Up Nately, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Vicarage	21st December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Beaminster, P.C.	Dorset	Salisbury	Vicarage	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Bearwood, St. Catherine, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Rectory	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Beeding, Lower, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	Vicarage	19th July 1866	31st August 1866.
Benson, P.C. or Bensington, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Bergholt, East, P.C.	Suffolk	Norwich	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Bickington, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Vicarage	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Billington, P.C.	Beds	Ely	Rectory	21st December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Bolton, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Vicarage	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Bourton or Flax Bourton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Rectory	26th July 1866	10th August 1866.

No. 27.—Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Bradley, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Rectory	8th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Bramshaw, P.C.	Hants and Wilts	Salisbury	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Brassington, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Vicarage	5th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Breinton, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	Vicarage	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Bretherton, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Briavels, Saint, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Vicarage	7th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Brierley Hill, P.C.	Staffs	Lichfield	Rectory	21st December 1865	23rd March 1866.
Brimfield, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	Rectory	5th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Brixham, Lower, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Vicarage	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Bromborough, P.C.	Chester	Chester	Rectory	26th April 1866	11th May 1866.
Bubbenhall, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	Rectory	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Budeaux, Saint, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Vicarage	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Bullington with Tufton, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Vicarage	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Bylchau, N.P.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Carham, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	Vicarage	22nd March 1866	1st May 1866.
Cefn, St. Mary, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	7th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Chatham, St. John, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Chatham, St. Mary, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	Rectory	26th April 1866	11th May 1866.
Chatham, St. Paul, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Cherhill, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Rectory	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Chilcompton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Vicarage	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Chippenham, St. Paul, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol	Rectory	8th March 1866	3rd April 1866.
Clearwell, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Vicarage	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Cleeve, Old, V.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Cornhill, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	Vicarage	26th April 1866	25th May 1866.
Cranbourne, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Vicarage	7th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Cuddington, St. Nicholas, P.C.	Bucks	Oxford	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Defford cum Besford, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Vicarage	22nd March 1866	1st May 1866.
Elton, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Embsay with Eastby, P.C.	York	Ripon	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.

No. 27.—Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Emsworth, St. James, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Rectory	17th May 1866	5th June 1866.
Erryrys, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Farncombe, St. John, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	Rectory	21st December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Flixton, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Framilode, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Rectory	7th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Freemantle, Christ Church, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Rectory	19th April 1866	4th May 1866.
Great Gonerby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Greenham, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Vicarage	8th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Greenhithe, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Gunhouse with Burringham, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	26th April 1866	11th May 1866.
Gyffin, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	Rectory	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Halesowen, V.	Worcester	Worcester	Rectory	22nd March 1866	1st May 1866.
Harpenden, P.C.	Herts	Rochester	Rectory	12th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Haslingden, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicarage	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Hatch, West, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Vicarage	28th June 1866	10th July 1866.
Heath and Reach, P.C.	Beds	Ely	Vicarage	12th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Henllan, V.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Herne Hill, St. Paul, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Higham Green, St. Stephen, P.C.	Suffolk	Ely	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Highweek, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Holcombe, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Hope, P.C.	Montgomery and Salop	Hereford	Rectory	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Horton, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	Vicarage	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Hunstanworth, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Vicarage	5th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Hyde, East, P.C.	Beds	Ely	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Ide, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Vicarage	9th August 1866	7th September 1866.
Juliot, St., P.C.	Cornwall	Exeter	Rectory	26th July 1866	10th August 1866.
Kellet, Over, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicarage	22nd March 1866	1st May 1866.

No. 27.—Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Kimberley, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	26th April 1866	11th May 1866.
King's Norton, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Knockholt, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	Rectory	29th October 1866	30th October 1866.
Langley Fitzurse, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol	Vicarage	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Lincoln, St. Peter at Gowts, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Vicarage	19th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Llanfawr, V.	Merioneth	St. Asaph	Rectory	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Llansamlet, P.C.	Glamorgan	St. David's	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Llanvair Talhaiarn, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	12th April 1866	11th May 1866.
Longridge, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicarage	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Ludford, P.C.	Salop and Hereford	Hereford	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Lund, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicarage	10th May 1866	25th May 1866.
Luton, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	Rectory	10th May 1866	25th May 1866.
Luton, Christ Church, P.C.	Beds	Ely	Vicarage	7th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Maidstone, All Saints, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	Vicarage	5th July 1866	14th August 1866.
Malden, St. Mary, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Martin, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Vicarage	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Mawdesley, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Middleton, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Milford, South, P.C.	York	York	Rectory	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Mitton, Lower P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Vicarage	19th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Oldbury upon Severn, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Orchard, East, cum Saint Margaret Marsh, P.C.	Dorset	Salisbury	Vicarage	17th May 1866	5th June 1866.
Patterdale, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Peckham, East, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Plaitford, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Rectory	15th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Plaxtole, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	Rectory	2nd August 1866	31st August 1866.
Poulton-le-Sands, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	26th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Priors Marston, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen, P.C.	Norfolk	Norwich	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.

No. 27.—Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Quernmore, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rectory	15th March 1866	4th May 1866.
Quinton, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Rectory	21st December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Red hill, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Rectory	28th June 1866	10th July 1866.
Revelstoke, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Rectory	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Rodborough, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol	Rectory	1st March 1866	3rd April 1866.
Romford, St Andrew, P.C.	Essex	Rochester	Rectory	22nd March 1866	4th May 1866.
Romsley, St. Kenelm, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	Rectory	3rd May 1866	25th May 1866.
Ruishton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Sandiacre, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Rectory	19th April 1866	4th May 1866.
Sawley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Rectory	21st December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Shadforth, St. Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
South Shields, St. Stephen, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Rectory	5th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Skelton cum Brotton, P.C.	York	York	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Sneuton, P.C.	Notts	Lincoln	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Snitterby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	12th July 1866	7th August 1866.
Southwick, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Rectory	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Staple, P.C. (next Wingham)	Kent	Canterbury	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Stella, St. Cuthbert, N.P.	Durham	Durham	Rectory	17th May 1866	5th June 1866.
Stone, P.C.	Staffs	Lichfield	Rectory	22nd March 1866	11th May 1866.
Tanfield, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Vicarage	9th August 1866	31st August 1866.
Tansley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Rectory	8th March 1866	3rd April 1866.
Teignmouth, West, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Thurlby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Rectory	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Trefnant, N.P.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	Rectory	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.
Trefonen, P.C.	Salop	St. Asaph	Rectory	15th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Tweedmouth, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Vicarage	8th February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Uckfield, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	Rectory	21st June 1866	10th July 1866.
Ufton, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	Rectory	22nd March 1866	4th May 1866.
Upton, N.P.	Devon	Exeter	Rectory	26th July 1866	10th August 1866.
Upton cum Aston Upthorpe, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Vicarage	14th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
Ullenhall, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	Vicarage	14th June 1866	29th June 1866.

No. 27.—Benefices declared to be Rectories or Vicarages—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Status to which Benefice is raised.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Gazette.
Watton, P.C.	York	York	Vicarage	28th June 1866	10th July 1866.
Wednesbury, St. James, N.P.	Staffs	Lichfield	Rectory	28th June 1866	13th July 1866.
Wednesbury, St. John, N.P.	Staffs	Lichfield	Rectory	28th June 1866	10th July 1866.
Weston Patrick, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Rectory	1st February 1866	3rd April 1866.
Westwood, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	Vicarage	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Whitby, P.C.	York	York	Rectory	5th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Winchester, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Rectory	17th May 1866	5th June 1866.
Windsor, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Wingate Grange, P.C.	Durham	Durham	Vicarage	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Wokingham, All Saints, P.C.	Berks and Oxford	Oxford	Rectory	12th July 1866	24th July 1866.
Wokingham, St. Paul, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	Rectory	2nd August 1866	31st August 1866.
Wisbech, St. Mary, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	Vicarage	7th June 1866	26th June 1866.
Wombwell, St. Mary, N.P.	York	York	Rectory	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Woolwich, St. Thomas, P.C.	Kent	London	Rectory	18th January 1866	3rd April 1866.
Yarm, P.C.	York	York	Rectory	7th December 1865	3rd April 1866.
York (Bishophill), St. Paul, P.C.	York	York	Rectory	11th January 1866	3rd April 1866.

No. 28.

ARCHDEACONRIES ENDOWED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 29 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Diocese and Archdeaconry.	Endowment.	Date of Order in Council.
GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL: Gloucester -	63*l.* per annum out of Common Fund.	9th May 1866.
WINCHESTER: Surrey - -	Canonry in Winchester Cathedral, in lieu of Estates transferred to Commissioners.	29th Nov. 1865.

No. 29.

PREFERMENTS vacated during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 30. *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Cathedral or Diocese.	Preferment.	Cathedral.	Preferment.
GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.	Sinecure Rectory of Wroughton.	LINCOLN - -	Prebend of Sexaginta Solidorum.
HEREFORD -	Prebend of Hampton.		Precentorship of Lincoln, with Prebend of Kilsby annexed.
			Prebend of Langford Ecclesia.
		WELLS - -	Prebend of Ashill.

No. 30.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS effected by the COMMISSIONERS during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 32. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES.		
Buckingham.	Great Marlow	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 202*l.*
Cambridge	Upwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 190*l.*
Chester	Chester City	Houses, shops, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 3,000*l.*
	Chester City	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 600*l.*
Cornwall	Egloshayle	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 7*l.*
Cumberland.	Carlisle, St. Mary	House, shop, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 215*l.*
	Dalston	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 125*l.* 6*s.*
	Dalston	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,033*l.*
Derby	Ashborne	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 220*l.*
Devon	Clist Honiton	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 110*l.*
	Clist Honiton	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 175*l.*
	Exeter, Holy Trinity.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 270*l.*
	Exeter, St. Martin.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 726*l.*
	Exeter, St. Martin.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 970*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	House and cottages.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 142*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 410*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	House, cottage, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 189*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	Public house and premises.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 250*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	House, cottages, and premises.	Leasehold for 31 years	The payment of 230*l.*
	Exeter, St. Sidwell.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 110*l.*
	Ide	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 170*l.*
	Ide	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 80*l.*
	Paignton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 295*l.*
	Paignton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 700*l.*
	Staverton	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,615*l.*
	Staverton	Land	Leasehold for lives and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,200*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 70A. 3R. 21P. of land.
	Stoke Canon	Cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives, copyhold for lives, and freehold.	The payment of 595*l.*
	Thorverton	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 46*l.*
	Thorverton	Cottage and shop	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 20*l*
	Thorverton	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 95*l.*
	Thorverton	Inn, cottage, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 167*l.*
	Thorverton	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 170*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Devon - (*cont.*)	Thorverton -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 55*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 1A. 1R. 7P. of land.
	Thorverton -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 80*l.*
	Thorverton -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 40*l.*
	Thorverton -	House and land -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 17*l.*
	Thorverton -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 20*l.*
	Thorverton -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 20*l.*
	Topsham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,250*l.*
	Topsham -	Houses, shops, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 210*l.*
	Topsham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,150*l.*
	Topsham -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 250*l.*
Dorset -	Beaminster -	Manor - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,800*l.*
	Swanage - -	Land and manor	Copyhold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 2,200*l.*
Durham	Auckland St. Andrew.	Cottage, building, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 204*l.*
	Auckland St. Andrew.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 156*l.*
	Auckland St. Andrew.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 684*l.*
	Bishop Middleham.	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 85*l.*
	Easington -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 127*l.* 14*s.*
	Gateshead -	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 7,855*l.*
	Heighington -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 285*l.*
	Pittington -	Public house and premises.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 58*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 27*l.* 19*s.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
	Wolsingham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 150*l.*
	Wolsingham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 40*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 5A. 0R. 23P. of land.
	Wolsingham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 15*l.*
Gloucester	Ashelworth -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 900*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	Public house, houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 901*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House - -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 108*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	Houses and shops	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 610*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	Public house, buildings, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 466*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House and shop -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 63*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	Houses, shops, cottages, wharf, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,400*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House and shop -	Leasehold for 40 years.	The payment of 104*l.*
	Churcham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 70*l.*
	Clifton - -	Ferry - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,222*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
	Gloucester, St. Mary-de-Lode.	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 50*l.*
	Gloucester, St. Mary-de-Lode.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,700*l.*
	Gloucester, St. Mary-de-Lode.	Houses and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 95*l.*
	Ullingswick -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 96*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Hants -	Baughurst -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 21*l.*
	Baughurst -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 187*l.*
	Hinton Ampner	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 15,000*l.*
	Shipton Bellinger.	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 60*l.*
	Sparsholt -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 150*l.* and the surrender of the copyhold interest in 0A. 3R. 0P. of land.
	Weeke and Winchester St. Bartholomew Hyde.	Inn, buildings, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 471*l.*
	Whitchurch -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,173*l.*
	Whitchurch -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 87*l.*
	Whitchurch -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 3,033*l.*
	Winchester, St. Bartholomew Hyde.	Public house, shop, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years.	The payment of 428*l.*
	Winchester, St. Faith.	House and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	Winchester, St. Michael.	Public house and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 107*l.*
	Winchester, St. Swithin.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 291*l.*
	Winchester, St. Thomas.	House - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 500*l.*
	Wonston - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 140*l.*
	Wootton, St. Lawrence.	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 38*l.*
	Wootton, St. Lawrence.	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 46*l.*
Hereford -	Allensmore -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,008*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 0A. 3R. 24P. of land.
	Hereford St. John Baptist, and Holmer.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 6,941*l.*
Kent -	Canterbury, Holy Cross Westgate,	House, cottage, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 576*l.*
	Canterbury, St. Andrew.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 390*l.*
	Canterbury, St. Andrew.	Land - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 390*l.*
	Canterbury, St. Andrew.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 190*l.*
	Canterbury, St. Stephen.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,090*l.*
	Chislett - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 447*l.*
	Deal - -	Building and capstan ground.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 55*l.*
	Deal - - -	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 278*l.*
	Deal - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 190*l.*
	Deal - -	House - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 110*l.*
	Deal - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 298*l.*
	Deal - - -	House - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 123*l.*
	Deal - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 49*l.*
	Deal - - -	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 73*l.*
	Deal - - -	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 55*l.*
	Deal - - -	Cottage and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 90*l.*
	Deal - - -	House - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 72*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Kent (*cont.*)	Deal	Houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 60*l.*
	Deal	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 211*l.*
	Deal	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 38*l.*
	Eastry	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 90*l.*
	Horton Kirby, Longfield, and Stone.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,860*l.*
	Mersham	Land	Leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 8,400*l.*
	Ramsgate, St. Peter.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 150*l.*
	River	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,760*l.*
	River	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 100*l.*
	Seasalter	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 819*l.*
	Worth	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 307*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 0A. 0R. 30P. of land.
Lancaster	Cartmel	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 11,000*l.*
Leicester	Leicester, St. Margaret.	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,106*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 617*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 75*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret,	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 270*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret.	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 340*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret.	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 272*l.*
	Leicester, St. Margaret.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 520*l.*
Lincoln	Middle Rasen	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,819*l.*
Norfolk	Banningham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 427*l.*
	Heigham	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 130*l.*
	Heigham	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 600*l.*
	Ludham	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 245*l.*
	Thirne	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 165*l.*
Northumberland	Bedlington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,500*l.*
	Whittingham	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 532*l.*
Somerset	Banwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 159*l.*, and the surrender of leasehold and copyhold interest in 5A. 0R. 6P. of land.
	Banwell	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 70*l.*
	Banwell	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 20*l.*
	Banwell	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 79*l.*
	Banwell	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 80*l.*
	Bedminster	House, Shop, and premises.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 62*l.*
	Bedminster	Houses and shops	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 99*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Somerset (*cont.*)	Blagdon, Rowberrow, Shepton Mallet, West Harptree, and Winscombe.	Land and manor	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 9,000*l.*
	Bleadon - -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 34*l.*
	Bleadon - -	House, shop, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 56*l.*
	Bleadon - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 15*l.*
	Bleadon - -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 42*l.*
	Bleadon - -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 53*l.*
	Churchill - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	Fivehead - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 400*l.*
	Glastonbury -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 420*l.*
	North Wootton	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Stanton Drew -	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,080*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert In.	Buildings and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 21*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert Out.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 128*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert Out.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 436*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert Out.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert Out.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 730*l.*
	Wells, St. Cuthbert Out.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	West Buckland	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 41*l.*
	Westbury - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 99*l.*
	Winsham - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,848*l.*
Stafford -	Weeford - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 20 years	The payment of 8,000*l.*
Suffolk -	Hitcham and Monks Eleigh	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 9,672*l.* 12*s.*
Surrey -	Croydon - -	Land - -	Freehold - - -	The payment of 3,500*l.*, and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 46A. 3R. 13P. of land.
	Lambeth - -	Public house, buildings, premises, and right of way.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 2,900*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 2 houses.
	Lambeth - -	Houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 10,000*l.*, and the surrender of the leasehold interest in a public house.
	Lambeth - -	Land, wharf, and dock.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,400*l.*
Sussex -	Chichester, All Saints.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 440*l.*
	Chichester, St. Bartholomew.	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 150*l.*
	Chichester, St. Bartholomew.	Houses - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 164*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 126*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 320*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Sussex (*cont.*)	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Cottages - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 120*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Cottages - -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 106*l.*
	Treyford - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 945*l.*
	West Dean -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 73*l.*
Wilts -	Bradford - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 38*l.*
	Bradford - -	Buildings and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Bradford - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 600*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in tithe rentcharge of 280*l.*
	Bradford - -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 36*l.*
	Bradford - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 15*l.*
	Fisherton Anger	Publichouse and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 217*l.*
	Little Hinton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,100*l.*
	Mere - - -	House and land -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 180*l.*
	Salisbury, St. Edmund	House and shop	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 305*l.*
	Tisbury - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	Wroughton -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 82*l.*
	Wroughton -	House, cottages, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 178*l.*
	Wroughton -	House, cottages, mill buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,378*l.*
Worcester	Alvechurch -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 390*l.*
	Alvechurch -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 635*l.*
	Alvechurch -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 853*l.*
	Alvechurch -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 643*l.* 10*s.*
	Alvechurch -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 227*l.*
	Blockley - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,473*l.*
	Blockley - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 550*l.*
	Broadwas -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,180*l.*
	Broadwas -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 67*l.*
	Broadwas - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 53*l.*
	Broadwas and Doddenham.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 2,858*l.*
	Bromsgrove -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,500*l.*
	Claines - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 44*l.*
	Claines - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 4,657*l.*
	Claines - -	Land and free rent	Leasehold for lives, and freehold.	The payment of 130*l.*
	Claines - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,165*l.*
	Fladbury - -	Inn and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 153*l.*
	Fladbury - -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 41*l.*
	Fladbury - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 28*l.*
	Grimley -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 46*l.*
	Grimley -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	Grimley -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 35*l.*
	Grimley and Hallow.	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,799*l.*
	Hallow - -	House, mill, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 292*l.*
	Hallow - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,794*l.*
	Hallow - -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 3,429*l.* 10*s.*
	Hallow - -	Houses and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 51*l.*
	Hallow - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 85*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Worcester (*cont.*)	Hartlebury	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 30*l.*
	Hartlebury	Cottages and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 80*l.*
	Hartlebury	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 20*l.*
	Hartlebury	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 120*l.*
	Hartlebury	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 110*l.*
	Hartlebury	Land	Copyhold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 575*l.*
	Hartlebury	House, building, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 175*l.*
	Kempsey	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,233*l.*
	Kempsey	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives. and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 298*l.*
	Kempsey	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 166*l.*
	Kempsey	House, cottages, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 495*l.*
	Kempsey	Houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,212*l.*
	Kempsey	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 207*l.*
	Kempsey and Norton-juxta-Kempsey	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives and and freehold.	The payment of 450*l.*
	Lindridge	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 39*l.*
	Lindridge	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,234*l.*
	Lindridge	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years, and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 630*l.*
	Norton-juxta-Kempsey.	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 36*l.*
	Overbury	Land	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 4,191*l.*
	Overbury	House, mill, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 241*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 504*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 40 years, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 49*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, shop, cottage, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 65*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 99*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 179*l.*
	Tibberton	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 90*l.*
	Tredington	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 106*l.*
	Tredington	Public house, cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 58*l.*
	Tredington	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 180*l.*
	Wichenford	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 713*l.*
	Worcester, All Saints.	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 120*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 278*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 40 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 255*l.*
	Worcester, St. Helen.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 20*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Worcester (*cont.*)	Worcester, St. John Bedwardine.	Houses and land	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 118*l.*
	Worcester, St. John Bedwardine.	House and land	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 51*l.*
	Worcester, St. Martin.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 493*l.*
	Worcester, St. Michael Bedwardine.	Houses	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 52*l.*
	Worcester, St. Michael Bedwardine and Worcester, St. Peter.	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 117*l.*
	Worcester, St. Nicholas.	Buildings and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 200*l.*
	Worcester, St. Nicholas.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 567*l.*
York	Allerthorpe	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,088*l.*
	Feliskirk	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 334*l.*
	Kirkdale	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 167*l.*
	Kirkdale	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 143*l.*
	Northallerton	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,182*l.*
	Northallerton	Land	Leasehold for lives, and freehold.	The payment of 1,717*l.*
	Ripon	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 55*l.*
	Ripon	Land	Leasehold for lives and leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 1,855*l.* 8*s.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 21A. 3R. 38P. of land.
	Ripon	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,750*l.*
	Ripon	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 25*l.*
	Thornton	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 638*l.*
	York, St. Michael-le-Belfry.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 428*l.*
			PURCHASES.	
Cumberland.	Carlisle, St. Mary.	Land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 500*l.*
Denbigh and Flint	Gresford, Holt, and Hope.	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 26,500*l.*
Derby	Derby St. Alkmund, and Quarndon	Land, manor, and fishery.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 10,000*l.*
Devon	Clist Honiton	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 550*l.*
	Kenton and Manaton.	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,100*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 89A. 1R. 6P. of land in the parish of Kenton, with tithe rentcharge thereon and the manor of Kenton.

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			PURCHASES—*continued.*	
Devon (*cont.*)	Staverton	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 930*l.*
	Staverton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 100*l.*
	Staverton	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 1,570*l.*
	Staverton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 1,670*l.*
	Stoke Canon	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,300*l.*
	Stoke Canon	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,100*l.*,
	Stoke Canon	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 4,480*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 106A. 1R. 34P. of land and the fee simple in possession of 5A. 0R. 35P. of land and chief rents of 14*s.* 3*d.*
	Thorverton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,680*l.*
	Thorverton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,340*l.*
	Tiverton	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 750*l.*
Durham	Bishop Wearmouth.	House, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 5,300*l.*
	Stanhope	Land	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 1,250*l.*
	Stanhope	Quarries	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,000*l.*
	Stanhope	Minerals	Leasehold for 20 years	The payment of 11,000*l.*
	Witton Gilbert	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 105*l.*
	Wolsingham	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 250*l.*
Gloucester	Berkeley	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,450*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of a building and 0A. 0R. 31½P. of land.
Hants	Chilcombe and Winchester, St. Peter, Cheesehill.	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 2,005*l.*
Hereford	Hereford, St. Martin, Lower Bullingham, and Upper Bullingham.	Manor and land	Leasehold for 21 years, copyhold of inheritance, and freehold.	The payment of 23,200*l.*
	Hereford, St. Martin and Vowchurch.	Land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,150*l.*
	Much Dewchurch.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,765*l.*
Kent	Appledore	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,500*l.*
	Ash	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,980*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 1A. 3R. 15P. of land.
	Canterbury, Cathedral Precincts.	Houses and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years, and freehold.	The payment of 2,750*l.*
	Charlton-by-Dover, Dover, St. Mary the Virgin, and Hougham.	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,000*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 0A. 2R. 34P. of land in Hougham parish.
	Chislett	Land and redeemed land tax.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,260*l.*
	Chislett	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,100*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		PURCHASES—*continued.*		
Kent - (*cont.*)	Chislett - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,830*l.*
	East Peckham -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 6,750*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 15A. 3R. 39P. of land and 4*l.* tithe rentcharge thereon.
	Farningham -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,062*l.* 10*s.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 7A. 3R. 8P. of land and tithe rentcharge of 67*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*
	Ickham and Wingham.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 8,750*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 13A. 1R. 9P. of land.
	Newchurch and Ruckinge.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 13,250*l.*
	Oare - - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,682*l.*
Lincoln -	Asgarby and Hameringham.	Land and moiety of manor.	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 7,500*l.*
Northumberland.	Newburn - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 900*l.*
	Whittingham -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 125*l.*
Somerset	Combe, St. Nicholas -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 650*l.*
	Westbury - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,000*l.*
Surrey -	Croydon - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,330*l.*
	Southwark, St. Saviour - -	Houses. buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 8,000*l.*
Sussex -	Oving and Tangmere.	Land and manor	Leasehold for lives, copyhold for lives, and freehold.	The payment of 8,750*l.*
	Willingdon -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 750*l.*
Wilts -	Bradford - -	Cottages and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,950*l.*
	Bradford - -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 0A. 3R. 18P. of land.
	Collingbourne Kingston,	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 12,500*l.*
	Ham - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 7,412*l.*
	Maddington -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 875*l.*
	Stratford - sub - Castle.	Cottage - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 5*l.*
	Stratford - sub - Castle.	House, cottage, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 750*l.*
Worcester	Claines - -	House, buildings, and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,000*l.*
	Fladbury - -	Cottages - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 70*l.*
	Grimley - - -	House, cottages, buildings, and and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 3,200*l.*
	Kidderminster -	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,650*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement
		PURCHASES—*continued.*		
Worcester (*cont.*)	Worcester, St. Clement and Worcester, St. John, Bedwardine.	Houses, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 11,330*l.*
	Worcester, St. Michael Bedwardine.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 640*l.*
York -	Brotton and Skelton.	Tithe rentcharges	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 5,000*l.*
	Easingwold -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,050*l.*
	Marton-in-the Forest.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,600*l.*
	Northallerton -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives. leasehold for 21 years, and freehold.	The payment of 4,559*l.*
	Ripon - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,125*l.*
	Ripon - -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,058*l.*
	York, St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, and York, St. Mary Bishophill Junior.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 9,260*l.*
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE:—SALES.		
Cambridge	Downham -	Cottage, buildings, and land - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 90*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
	Ely City -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 68*l.* 7*s.*
	Ely City - -	House, shop, and cottages.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 277*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*
Cumberland.	Aspatria - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 10*l.*
	Dalston - -	Land and free rent.	Copyhold of inheritance and freehold.	The payment of 200*l.*
Derby -	Wirksworth -	Cottage and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 36*l.*
	Wirksworth -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 8*l.*
Durham -	Auckland, St. Andrew.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 6*l.*
	Darlington -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 142*l.*
	Darlington -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 15*l.*
	Darlington -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 12*l.*
	Darlington -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 10*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 100*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Building and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 290*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 58*l.*
Hants -	Crondall -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 6*l.*

No. 30.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE :—SALES—*continued.*		
Hants - (*cont.*)	Crondall -	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 15*l.*
	Yateley - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 20*l.*
Hereford	Hampton Bishop Hereford, St. St. John Baptist.	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 555*l.*
	Hereford, All Saints.	Cottage and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 65*l.*
	Hereford, St. John Baptist.	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 302*l.*
	Holmer and Lower Bullingham.	Houses, cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance, and freehold.	The payment of 3,700*l.*
	Preston Wynne	Land - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 10*l.*
Middlesex	Chiswick -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 50*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
	Chiswick - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 126*l.* 5*s.*
	Chiswick - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
	Chiswick - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 2,800*l.*
	Chiswick - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 250*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*
	Chiswick - -	Cottages, shop, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 336*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*
	St. Pancras -	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 101*l.* 10*s.*
	St. Pancras -	House and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 33*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Norfolk -	Ludham - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1*l.* 5*s.*
	Norwich, St. Clement.	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 590*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*
Northumberland.	Bedlington -	Buildings and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 105*l.*
Nottingham.	North Collingham.	Cottages and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 80*l.*
	Sutton - cum - Lound.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 400*l.*
	Sutton - cum - Lound.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 100*l.*
Surrey -	Croydon - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 34*l.* 15*s.*
	Croydon - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 2,344*l.*
	Croydon - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1,808*l.* 10*s.*
	Lambeth - -	Houses, buildings, and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 420*l.*
	Lambeth - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 38*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
	Lambeth -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 216*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	Lambeth - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 41*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	Lambeth - -	Houses and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 188*l.* 5*s.*
	Lambeth - -	Houses - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 373*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

No. 30—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE:—SALES—*continued.*		
Surrey	Lambeth	Houses and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 89*l.*
	Lambeth	House, cottages, and premises	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 178*l.*
	Lambeth	House	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 89*l.*
	Lambeth	Buildings, public house, and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 755*l.*
	Lambeth	House and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 89*l.*
Worcester	Stoke Prior	Houses and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 115*l.*
York	Howden	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 2*l.*
	Ripon	Cottages and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 59*l.* 5*s.*
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE:—PURCHASES.		
Durham	Auckland, St. Andrew	Land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 350*l.*
	Stanhope	Land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 280*l.*
	Stanhope	Land	Copyhold of inheritance and freehold.	The payment of 64,140*l.*
	Whitburn	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 5,220*l.*
Nottingham.	North Collingham and South Collingham.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance and freehold.	The payment of 5,897*l.*
	North Collingham and South Collingham.	Land	Copyhold of inheritance and freehold.	The payment of 2,700*l.*
York	Bishopthorpe	Land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 5,150*l.*
	Osmotherly	Land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 320*l.*
	Ripon	Land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 350*l.*

No. 31.

Proposals for Enfranchisement declined.

(In continuation of Appendix No. 33 to the Eighteenth Report.

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Grounds of Refusal.
			SALES.	
Cornwall	Budock - -	Land and buildings.	Leasehold for Lives - -	Situation with respect to other property belonging to the Commissioners. Offer made to purchase leasehold interest.
Cumberland.	Longwathby -	Tithe rent charge.	Leasehold for 21 years.	Nature of property.
Devon -	Bishop's Nympton.	Land - -	Leasehold and copyhold for lives.	Situation of property.
	Thoverton -	Houses -	Leasehold for 21 years.	Situation of property.
	Exeter St. Sidwell.	Premises -	Leasehold for 31 lives.	Lessee declined terms proposed.
	Ide - -	Water grist mill.	Copyhold for lives.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to Commissioners.
	Ide - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years.	Situation of property. Offer made to purchase the leasehold interest.
	Staverton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives.	Situation of property. Offer made to purchase copyhold interest.
Leicester -	Leicester, St. Margaret.	Building land.	Leasehold for lives.	Situation of property. Offer made to purchase leasehold interest.
Oxford -	Langford -	Public-house.	Leasehold for lives.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to Commissioners.
	Bampton -	Land -	Leasehold for 21 years.	Lessees declined terms proposed.
Somerset -	Bleadon - -	Houses -	Copyhold for lives.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to the Commissioners. Offer made to purchase the copyhold interest.
	Bleadon - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives.	Situation of property. Offer made to purchase the copyhold interest but copyholder declined to sell.
Surrey -	Croydon - -	Land - -	Leasehold for years.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to the Commissioners.
	Lambeth - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to the Commissioners.
Wilts -	Maddington -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	Lessee declined terms proposed.
Worcester	Fladbury - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives.	Situation with respect to other property belonging to the Commissioners. Offer made to purchase copyhold interest.
Worcester	Worcester, St. Michael.	House -	Leasehold for 40 years.	Lessee declined terms proposed.
			PURCHASE.	
Cornwall	St. Eval.	Tithe rent-charge.	Leasehold for 21 years.	Lessee declined terms proposed.

No. 32.

SALES effected during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866 by ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS, with the Consent of the Commissioners, under "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts."

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 34 *to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Terms of Sale.
Alsager, Perpetual Curate of.	Chester	Alsager	Land	The payment of 207*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*
			Land	The payment of 592*l.* 18*s.*
			Land	The payment of 792*l.* 10*s.*
Ayott, Saint Peter, Rector of.	Herts	Ayott, St. Peter.	Land	The payment of 2,667*l.* 9*s.*
Batley, Vicar of	York	Batley	Land	The payment of an annual fee farm rent of 105*l.*
Battersea, Vicar of	Surrey	Battersea	Land	The payment of 1,052*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
			Land	The payment of 661*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*
Bishopwearmouth, Rector of.	Durham	Bishopwearmouth.	Land	The payment of an annual fee farm rent of 5*l.*
Bowdon, Vicar of	Chester	Bowdon	Land	The payment of an annual chief rent of 52*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*
			Land	The payment of an annual chief rent of 14*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*
			Land	The payment of an annual chief rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*
			Land	The payment of an annual chief rent of 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Burrington, Perpetual Curate of.	Somerset	Blagdon	Land	The payment of 800*l.*
Croughton, Rector of.	Northampton	Croughton	Land	The payment of 110*l.*
Durham, Dean and Chapter of.	Durham	Jarrow	Buildings and land.	The payment of 500*l.*
		Pittington	Land	The payment of 250*l.*
Durham Cathedral, Third Canon of.		Witton Gilbert	Land	The payment of 600*l.*
Great Harwood, Perpetual Curate of.	Lancaster	Blackburn	Land	The payment of an annual fee farm rent of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Hereford, Dean and Chapter of.	Hereford	Hereford, All Saints.	Land	The payment of 300*l.*
Keighley, Rector of	York	Keighley	Land	The payment of 200*l.*
Kibworth Beauchamp, Rector of.	Leicester	Kibworth Beauchamp.	Land	The payment of 21*l.*
Lyss, Perpetual Curate of	Hants	Lyss	Land	The payment of 100*l.*
Pennant, Vicar of	Montgomery	Pennant	Buildings and land	The payment of 1,400*l.*
Rawmarsh, Rector of	York	Rawmarsh	Land	The payment of 537*l.*
Sandal Magna, Vicar of	York	Sandal Magna.	Land	The transfer of 75*l.* 3 per cent. consols.
Stoke Poges, Vicar of	Buckingham	Stoke Poges	Land	The payment of 2,000*l.*
Terrington, Rector of	York	Terrington	Land	The payment of 1,000*l.*
Whitchurch, Rector of	Salop	Whitchurch	Land	The payment of 100*l.*
Winchester, Bishop of	Hants	Headley	Land	The payment of 800*l.*
York, Archbishop of	York	Feliskirk	Land	The payment of 22,000*l.*
		Marton	Land	The payment of 420*l.*

No. 33.

LEASES granted by ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS, with the Consent of the Commissioners, under "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 35. to the Eighteenth Report.*)

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
12 September 1865 -	Perpetual Curate of Westhoughton.	999 years from 29 Sept. 1863	Land in the parish of Deane.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	999 years from 1 Mar. 1865	Ditto.
19 September 1865 -	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1864	Land in the parish of Hampstead.
16 October 1865 -	Ditto - - -	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
17 October 1865 -	Vicar of Deane -	999 years from 12 May 1864	Land in the parish of Deane.
1 November 1865 -	Vicar of St. Giles, Oxford.	99 years from 29 Sept. 1863	Land in the parish of St. Giles, Oxford.
20 November 1865 -	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
28 November 1865 -	Bishop of Peterborough.	42 years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land in the parish of Peterborough.
6 December 1865 -	Bishop of London -	21 years from 29 Sept. 1865	Brick earth under land in the parish of Heston.
14 December 1865 -	Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1865	Land in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.
16 December 1865 -	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	86½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Land and houses in the parish of Hampstead.

No. 33.—Leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations—*continued.*

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
16 December 1865	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	86½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
27 December 1865	Rector of St. Mary Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney, London.	30 years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land in the city of London.
28 December 1865	Rector of Ibstock	60 years from 1 Mar. 1865	Coal under land in the parish of Ibstock.
30 December 1865	Rector of Llanfairfechan.	99 years from 13 Nov. 1839	Land and house in the parish of Llanfairfechan.
Ditto	Ditto	99 years from 13 Nov. 1865	Ditto.
Ditto	Rector of St. Maurice with St. Mary Kalendar and St. Peter, Colebrooke, Winchester.	99 years from 29 Sept. 1863	Land in the parish of Weeke.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Rector of Methley	7½ years from 5 April 1865	Coal under land in the parish of Methley.
Ditto	Rector of St. Mary, Aldermary, with St. Thomas the Apostle, London.	17 years from 24 June 1865	Land and house in the city of London.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12 January 1866	Perpetual Curate of St. James, Chapelthorpe.	25 years from 28 Aug. 1864	Coal under land in the parish of Silkstone.
8 February 1866	Vicar of Dwygyvylchi	25 years from 12 Nov. 1865	Land in the parish of Llangybi.
13 February 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12 March 1866	Dean and Chapter of London.	80 years from 25 Dec. 1865	Land and house in the parish of St. Faith the Virgin, London.
23 March 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.

No. 33.—Leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations—*continued.*

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
23 March 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	97½ years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25 March 1866	Rector of Llandewednack.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of Llandewednack.
24 April 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	60 years from 25 Dec. 1863	Land in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.
7 May 1866	Rector of St. Luke, Chelsea.	60 years and 23½ years from 25 Dec. 1865.	House, shop, and land in the parish of Fulham.
12 May 1866	Perpetual Curate of Heapey.	30 years from 12 May 1866	Coal under land in the parish of Leyland.
17 May 1866	Rector of Lowton	1,000 years from 12 May 1865	Land in the parish of Lowton.
Ditto	Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.	99 years from 29 Sept. 1865	Land in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.
18 May 1866	Dean and Chapter of Manchester.	999 years from 25 Mar. 1864	Land in the parish of Manchester.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7 June 1866	Vicar of All Hallows, Barking, London.	80 years from 29 Sept. 1864	Land in the city of London.
14 June 1866	Perpetual Curate of Norwood.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1865	Land in the parish of Norwood.
15 June 1866	Rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street, with St. Margaret Moses, London.	80 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London.
21 June 1866	Rector of St. James's, Birch.	999 years from 21 June 1866	Land in the parish of Manchester.
25 June 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	85¾ years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land and houses in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Vicar of Great Amwell	99 years from 24 June 1866	Land in the parish of Great Amwell.
9 July 1866	Perpetual Curate of Norwood.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1865	Land in the parish of Norwood.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 33.—Leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations—*continued.*

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
19 July 1866	Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.	99 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.
20 July 1866	Rector of Bedwas	99 years from 1 Sept. 1864	Land in the parish of Bedwas.
Ditto	Ditto	99 years from 2 Feb. 1865	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23 July 1866	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	85¾ years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
27 July 1866	Vicar of Sheffield	99 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of Sheffield.
30 July 1866	Bishop of London	80 years from 25 Mar. 1865	Land and houses in the parish of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London.
Ditto	Vicar of Childwall	99 years from 1 July 1866	Land in the parish of Childwall.
31 July 1866	Vicar of Battersea	99 years from 25 Mar. 1858	Land and houses in the parish of Battersea.
2 August 1866	Rector of St. Mary, Southampton.	999 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of St. Mary, Southampton.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	99 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Ditto.
Ditto	Perpetual Curate of Penkridge.	81 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Land in the parish of Walsall.
9 August 1866	Perpetual Curate of Troutbeck.	10 years from 1 July 1866	Land in the parish of Windermere.
18 August 1866	Rector of North Wingfield.	25 years from 25 Mar. 1866	Coal and ironstone under land in the parish of Wingfield.

No. 34.

Instruments sealed by the Commissioners, and published in the "London Gazette," making Grants to Benefices and Churches under the provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 111. s. 5.

No. 1.

The Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Accrington, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Accrington, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of fifty-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 2.

The Vicarage of Alford, with the Curacy of Rigsby and Ailby, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Alford, with the perpetual curacy of Rigsby and Ailby annexed, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 3.

The Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Bacup, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred and nine pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the

first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 4.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Paul, Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Paul, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of twenty-five pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 5.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint James the Less, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint James the Less, Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of seventy pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 6.

The Vicarage of Bilton, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Bilton, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and thirty-two pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 7.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint John, Birkenhead, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint John, Birkenhead, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 8.

The Perpetual Curacy of Brearton, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Brearton, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of ninety-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each

and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 9.

The Vicarage of Buckden, in the County of Huntingdon and Diocese of Ely.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Buckden, in the county of Huntingdon and in the diocese of Ely, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of forty-six pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 10.

The Vicarage of Burgh-le-Marsh, with the Vicarage of Winthorpe, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her

Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Burgh-le-Marsh, with the vicarage of Winthorpe annexed, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and eighty-nine pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 11.

The Vicarage of Clee, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Clee, with the chapelry of Cleethorpes annexed, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and forty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 12.

The Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Crewe, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Crewe, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and seventy-nine pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum hereinbefore mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 13.

The Vicarage of Deane, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Deane, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the

grant so made by us to the said Incumbent of the vicarage of Deane shall be reduced to a yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and three pounds from and after the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; and provided also, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 14.

The Perpetual Curacy of Egton, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Egton, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and seventy-seven pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 15.

The Perpetual Curacy of Great Harwood, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Great Harwood, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 16.

The Vicarage of Saint Martin, Hereford, in the County and Diocese of Hereford.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the Vicarage of Saint Martin, Hereford, in the county of Hereford and in the diocese of Hereford, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and thirty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May, and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that

if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 17.

The Perpetual Curacy of Holt, in the County of Denbigh and Diocese of Saint Asaph.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Holt, in the county of Denbigh and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of ten pounds and ten shillings, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 18.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint John, Hoxton, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Saint John the Baptist, Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, two yearly sums or stipends of one hundred and twenty pounds each, such yearly sums or stipends to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sums or stipends so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of Saint John the Baptist, Hoxton, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or after the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of certificates under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of London, that two assistant curates, duly licensed by such Bishop, have been employed within the parish of Saint John the Baptist, Hoxton, aforesaid, during the half-year then ended, and are each in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sums or stipends shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said benefice of Saint John the Baptist, Hoxton.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 19.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that

the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, shall be paid only upon the production to us on or after the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of London that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such Bishop, has been employed within the new parish of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, aforesaid, during the half-year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said benefice of Saint Saviour, Hoxton.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 20.

The Perpetual Curacy of Iffley, in the County and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Iffley, in the county of Oxford and in the diocese of Oxford, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and sixty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 21.

The Perpetual Curacy of Is-y-Coed, in the County of Denbigh and Diocese of Saint Asaph.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Is-y-Coed, in the county of Denbigh and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of five pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 22.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint John, Kensal Green, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Saint John, Kensal Green, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May

and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of Saint John, Kensal Green, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or after the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of London, that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such Bishop, has been employed within the new parish of Saint John, Kensal Green, aforesaid, during the half-year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said benefice of Saint John, Kensal Green.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 23.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint John the Baptist, Kentish Town, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Saint John the Baptist, Kentish Town, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of Saint John the Baptist, Kentish Town, shall be paid only upon the production to us on or after the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of London, that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such Bishop, has been employed within the district of Saint John the Baptist, Kentish Town, aforesaid, during the half-year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also,

that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said benefice of Saint John the Baptist, Kentish Town.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 24.

The Perpetual Curacy of the Holy Trinity, Knaresborough, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity, Knaresborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of three hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments shall be substituted for the annual sum hereinbefore mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 25.

The Vicarage of Lythe, with the Curacy of Ugthorpe, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Lythe, with the chapelry of Ugthorpe annexed, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of fifty-four pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 26.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Barnabas, Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Barnabas, Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 27.

The Perpetual Curacy of New Radford, in the County of Nottingham and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of New Radford, in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of eighty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 28.

The Perpetual Curacy of All Saints, Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of All Saints, Nottingham, in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the

first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 29.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Saviour, Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Saviour, Nottingham, in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 30.

The Vicarage of Pontefract, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Pontefract, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of ninety-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 31.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Mark, Preston, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Mark, Preston, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 32.

The Perpetual Curacy of Ripley, in the County of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Ripley, in the county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield, and to his successors incumbents of the said benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and forty-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum hereinbefore mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 33.

The Vicarage of Saint Mary, Sculcoates, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Saint Mary, Sculcoates, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the said benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of fifty-eight pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November

in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 34.

The Perpetual Curacy of Selby, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Selby, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred and twenty-seven pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the tenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 35.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Michael and All Angels, South Hackney, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Michael and All Angels, South Hackney, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 36.

The Vicarage of South Leverton, with the Curacy of Cottam, in the County of Nottingham and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of South Leverton, with the chapelry of Cottam annexed, in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and forty-seven pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 37.

The Rectory of Saint Cuthbert, Stella, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the rectory of Saint Cuthbert, Stella, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of twenty-six pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 38.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Paul, Stratford New Town, in the County of Essex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Paul, Stratford New Town, in the county of Essex and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that

if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 39.

The Vicarage of Kingstone, with the Rectory of Thruxton, in the County and Diocese of Hereford.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Thruxton, with the vicarage of Kingstone annexed, in the county of Hereford and in the diocese of Hereford, one yearly sum or stipend of seventy-five pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said benefice of Thruxton with Kingstone shall be paid only upon the production to us on or after the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of Hereford that an Assistant Curate, duly licensed by such Bishop, has been employed within the parishes of Thruxton and Kingstone aforesaid during the half-year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said benefice of Thruxton with Kingstone.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 40.

The Perpetual Curacy of the Holy Trinity, Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of fifty-three pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum herein-before mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 41.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint John, Walworth, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint John, Walworth, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of London, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the grant so made by us to the said benefice shall cease and determine immediately upon and from the avoidance

of the rectory of Saint Mary Newington, in the same county and diocese, next ensuing after the date hereof.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 42.

The Perpetual Curacy of Saint Stephen, Willington, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 30th October 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Stephen, Willington, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and to his successors incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of two hundred pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to be receivable half-yearly on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sum hereinbefore mentioned, or for any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from making such a substitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

No. 43.

The Incumbents of certain Benefices in the Parish of Manchester.

Gazetted 16th November 1866.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as herein-after mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices situate within the original limits of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lan-

caster and in the diocese of Manchester, which are named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, the sums the amounts of which are set opposite to the names of the said benefices respectively in the second column of such Schedule, such sums to be payable out of the Common Fund under our control, for and in respect of the year ending the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in equal moieties, one such moiety to be receivable immediately on the publication of these presents in the London Gazette, and the other on the first of May next: Provided always, that in the cases of Saint Luke, Chorlton-on-Medlock, and Saint John, Miles Platting, the payments shall be made by us to each of such benefices only upon condition that like sums shall be or shall have been previously paid over to us in favour of the said benefices from private sources.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE.

Name of Benefice.	Grant from Common Fund.
	£
Salford, St. Stephen, R.	99
Manchester, St. George-in-the-Fields, R.	125
Manchester, St. Michael, R.	102
Gorton, R.	94
Manchester, St. Jude, R.	60
Chorlton-on Medlock, St. Luke, R.	30
Salford, St. Philip, R.	60
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	129
Red Bank, St. Thomas, R.	85
Bradford-cum-Beswick, Christ Church, R.	60
Manchester, St. Matthew, R.	60
Oldham Road, St. Peter, R.	60
Hulme, St. John the Baptist, R.	60
Salford, St. Bartholomew, R.	60
Miles Platting, St. John, R.	30
Openshaw, St. Barnabas, R.	60
Heaton Norris, Christ Church, R.	60
Manchester, Turner-street, St. Paul, R.	60
Hulme, Holy Trinity, R.	60
Ardwick, St. Thomas, R.	54
Droylsden, R.	45
Hulme, St. Mark, R.	44
Salford, St. Simon, R.	38
Ardwick, St. Silas, R.	33
Hulme, St. Philip, R.	33
Harpurhey, Christ Church, R.	31
Bradford-road, St. Philip, R.	29
Newton Heath, All Saints, R.	28
Salford, St. Matthias, R.	24
Failsworth, R.	116
Manchester, St. Catherine, R.	108
Manchester, St. Barnabas, R.	92

No. 35.

Schemes and Representations sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1866.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 37 to the Eighteenth Report.*)

No. 1830.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church situate at Holland Fen, in the Parish of Fosdyke, within the Limits of the United Benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 7th November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation bearing date the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Holland Fen, in the parish of Fosdyke, within the limits of the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, in the county of Lincoln, and in the diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Fosdyke, and of the parish of Algarkirk, together constituting the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke aforesaid, of the parish of Sutterton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and of the parish of Kirton, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Fosdyke, and of the said parish of Algarkirk, together constituting the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke as aforesaid, of the said parish of Sutterton, and of the said parish of Kirton, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church situate at Holland Fen aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, as such Bishop, of the Reverend Basil Beridge, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Fosdyke and of the rectory of the said parish of Algarkirk, together constituting the said united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, and of the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, the First Lord of Your Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, as the patron, in right of the Crown, of the vicarage of the said parish of Sutterton (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), and with the consent of the Worshipful Company of the Mystery of the Mercers, in the city of London, the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Kirton (in testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their corporate seal), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Fosdyke and of the said parish of Algarkirk, together constituting the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke as aforesaid, of the said parish of Sutterton, and of the said parish of Kirton, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church situate at Holland Fen aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Holland Fen;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the rector or incumbent for the time being of the said united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Holland Fen, being :—

"All those contiguous portions of the parish of Algarkirk and of the parish of Fosdyke, together constituting the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln, of the parish of Sutterton, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Kirton, in the same county and diocese, which are situate to the north of an imaginary line extending along the southern bank of the South Forty Feet Drain.

"All which said portions of the above-named parishes being fen

allotments form part of the territory called Holland Fen, and are respectively known as Algarkirk Fen, Fosdyke Fen, Sutterton Fen, and part of Kirton Fen."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Lincoln.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1831.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Rectory of Trottersclifffe or Trosley, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury, for the Patronage of the Rectory of Churchlench, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 7th November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the rectory of Trottersclifffe or Trosley, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of Canterbury, for the patronage of the rectory of Churchlench, in the county of Worcester and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Worcester, as the Bishop of the diocese, is seised in fee, in right of his see, of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Trottersclifffe or Trosley.

"And whereas Charles William Shepherd, of Trottersclifffe

aforesaid, Esquire, is seised in fee of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Churchlench.

"And whereas the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and the said Charles William Shepherd, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of, or right of nomination to, the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and the relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and of the said Charles William Shepherd (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Trottersclifle or Trosley shall be assigned and transferred from the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, and shall become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Charles William Shepherd, his heirs and assigns for ever, and that in exchange for the same, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Churchlench shall, upon and from the said lastly-mentioned day, be assigned and transferred from the said Charles William Shepherd and his heirs and assigns, and shall in like manner become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
The Rectory of Trotterscliffe or Trosley - -	Kent	Canterbury	293	£ 284	House.
*The Rectory of Churchlench - - - -	Worcester	Worcester	422	243	House.

* *Note.*—The Rectory of Churchlench will receive an augmentation under "The Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act" (1863), upon the next avoidance of the said rectory, to the extent of not less than £33 per annum.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury, and by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1832.

For altering the Boundaries of the New Parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 21st November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and published in the London Gazette on the third day of the same month, a part of the parish of Hampstead, in the said county and diocese, was assigned as a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in Upper Avenue Road, in the said parish, and was called 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Hampstead.'

"And whereas the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Hampstead, is reputed to have become, under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, a new parish of the character contemplated by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to be expedient, that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, should be altered and extended, so as to include within the limits of such new parish a part of the adjacent new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, which last-mentioned new parish was also originally a district chapelry, created by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-second day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and taken wholly out of the said parish of Hampstead.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, of the Reverend Charlton Lane, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Hampstead, and as such incumbent the patron both of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, and of the perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, aforesaid, of the Reverend James Phillips Fletcher, the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, and of the Reverend Thomas Williamson Peile, Doctor in Divinity, the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that in our opinion it would be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, should be altered and extended, so as to include within the limits of such new parish all that part of the said new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink, and that the said part of the new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, aforesaid, so to be included within the new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, should become and be and form part of such last-mentioned new parish.

"And we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem fit.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The territory proposed to be added to the new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, being :—

"All that part of the new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which is situate

to the west of an imaginary line commencing at a boundary stone inscribed 'No. 1, H. St. P. N. P., 1865,' and placed on the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, from the new parish of Saint Peter, Belsize-park, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the new road intended to be called 'Merton Road;' and extending thence in a direct line, south-eastward, to and along the middle of such new road (crossing the Adelaide Road) to the southern extremity of the said new road; and continuing thence, still south-eastward, and in a direct line to a boundary stone inscribed 'No. 2, H. St. P. N. P., 1865,' and placed on the boundary which divides the estate belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College from the public land known as Primrose Hill, at a point near to the south-western corner of the Eton and Middlesex Cricket Ground. And all which said part of the new parish of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, aforesaid, is also situate to the north of another imaginary line commencing at the last described boundary stone; and extending thence, south-westward, for a distance of two hundred and seventy-seven yards, or thereabouts, along the said boundary which divides the estate belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College from the public land known as Primrose Hill as aforesaid, to the point where such boundary meets the boundary dividing the same new parish from the said new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, at which point a boundary stone marked D is placed, as described in the Order of Her Majesty in Council, assigning such last-named new parish, which was published in the London Gazette of the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1833.

For altering the Boundaries of the New Parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 21st November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November 1865.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order in Council of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and published in the London Gazette on the twenty-eighth day of November in the same year, a part of the southern portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, in the county and diocese aforesaid, comprising, or being intended to comprise, within its limits the outlying territory which is known as the Stamford Brooks Estate, was assigned as a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint George, situate at Old Brentford, in the said parish, and such district chapelry was called 'Old Brentford District,' and was more commonly known, and is herein, for the sake of more complete distinction, referred to as 'The District Chapelry of Saint George, Old Brentford.'

"And whereas the said district chapelry of Saint George, Old Brentford, is reputed to have become, under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, a new parish, of the character

contemplated by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient that the existing boundaries of the said new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, should be altered as herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, and the patron in right of his see of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, of the Reverend Edward William Relton, the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage of the parish of Saint Mary, Ealing aforesaid, and as such vicar or incumbent the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, and of the Reverend Francis Edward Thompson, the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of the same new parish aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that in our opinion it would be expedient that the existing boundaries of the said new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, should be altered and extended so as to include within the limits of such new parish all that additional portion of the said parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink; and also, if the same be not already comprised within, or do not already form part of, the said new parish, the territory known as the Stamford Brooks Estate as aforesaid, which last-mentioned territory is also delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured green, and that from and after the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this representation, and without any other assurance in the law, the said additional portion of the said parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, and also the territory known as the Stamford Brooks Estate, if the same, do not already form part of such new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, as aforesaid, so to be included within the limits of the said new parish, should become and be and form part of such new parish.

"And we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The territory proposed to be annexed to the new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the district of Saint Paul, Old Brentford, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle

of Ealing Lane, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. B. St. P. D. 1864, No. 1,' and placed on the western side of the said lane opposite to the south-western corner of the Ealing new parish burial ground ; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of a certain occupation road which passes along the southern side of the said burial ground, and connects Ealing Lane aforesaid with Clay Pond Lane to the junction of such occupation road with the last-named lane ; and extending thence, first eastward, across the same lane to the middle of the western end of a certain other occupation road which connects the said lane with Gunnersbury Lane ; and extending thence, first eastward and then north-eastward, along the middle of the last described occupation road to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. B. St. G. N. P., 1865, No. 1,' and placed against the wall or fence forming the western boundary of Gunnersbury Park in the angle where the said occupation road turns off northward at a distance of nine hundred and thirty yards or thereabouts from Clay Pond Lane aforesaid ; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, to such boundary stone ; and extending thence still in the same direction, and in a straight line across the said park to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. B. St. G. N. P., 1865, No. 2,' and placed on the western side of Gunnersbury Lane aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the bridle road called 'Long Walk ;' and extending thence, south-eastward, across the said Gunnersbury Lane to and along the middle of the said bridle road to the boundary on the western side of Bollow Bridge Lane, which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Ealing, from the parish of Acton, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1834.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Corringham-cum-Stowe, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Gazetted 21st November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property, formerly belonging to the Prebend of Corringham-cum-Stowe, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, by an indenture, dated the twenty-second day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, made or expressed to be made between the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, of Somerby Park, near Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, Baronet, and the Right Honorable Anne Beckett (commonly called Lady Anne Beckett), his wife, of the one part, and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, the leasehold interest then outstanding in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, particularly set forth in the second schedule of the said indenture, and forming a portion of the said Prebend, became vested in us, the reversion in such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, expectant on the determination of the lease so purchased by us as aforesaid, having previously become vested in us by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, on the vacancy of the said Prebend, which occurred on or about the thirteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, by the death of the Reverend George Beckett, Clerk, the then Prebendary.

"And whereas certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation

of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, formerly belonging to the said Prebend of Corringham-cum-Stowe, and so vested in us in possession as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the Diocese of Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1835.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Chiswick, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London.

Gazetted 21st November 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property, formerly belonging to the Prebend of Chiswick, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, on the vacancy of the said Prebend, which occurred on or about the sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by the decease of the Reverend John Smith, the then Prebendary of Chiswick, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said Prebend (except any rights of patronage), became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid consist for the most part of reversions expectant upon the determination of beneficial leases, or sub-leases, and produce during the subsistence of such leases or sub leases only a small annual revenue, and partly on that account and partly on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the

purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend of Chiswick, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1836.

For permanently annexing a Canonry Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Winchester to the Archdeaconry of Surrey; and for other Purposes.

Gazetted 1st December 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four; of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-four; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four; of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-four; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for permanently annexing a canonry residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Winchester to the archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester, and for transferring to us certain lands, tithes, and other hereditaments now forming the endowment or part of the endowment of such archdeaconry, and for appropriating the said lands, tithes, and other hereditaments, or certain portions thereof, towards making better provision for the cure of souls within the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, in the county of Surrey and in the said diocese of Winchester, and likewise within the new parish of Saint John, Hale (sometime part of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham), and within the particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham (sometime part of the same parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham), and likewise within the parish

of Elstead, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and within the parish of Seale, in the same county and diocese, and likewise within the parish of Frensham, in the same county and diocese, and likewise within the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill (sometime part of the said parish of Frensham), and likewise within the parish of Bentley, in the county of Southampton and in the said diocese of Winchester, and also for transferring to the Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester for the time being the patronage of certain benefices and cures now in the gift of the archdeacon for the time being of the said archdeaconry of Surrey, and in the gift of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and also for transferring to the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Surrey the patronage of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, and also for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and also for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the said parish of Frensham, and out of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, aforesaid.

"Whereas the Venerable John Sutton Utterton is the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Surrey, and is also the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and now holds a canonry residentiary in the said cathedral church of Winchester.

"And whereas the patronage of all the canonries residentiary in such cathedral church belongs to the Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester for the time being.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, with the concurrence of the said John Sutton Utterton, and it appears to us to be expedient, that the arrangements herein-after set forth should be carried into effect.

"And whereas the present endowments of the said archdeaconry of Surrey comprise, *inter alia*, the rectory house and certain glebe lands situate within the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and also certain tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the same parish, and also certain tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the said parishes of Elstead, Frensham, and Seale, and within the said parish of Bentley, portions of which are now in possession, and other portions are subject to outstanding leases or grants for lives.

"And whereas the said John Sutton Utterton is, in right of his said archdeaconry, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and of the perpetual curacies of the said parishes of Seale and Bentley, and of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, aforesaid.

"And whereas the said John Sutton Utterton is also in right of his said archdeaconry the patron in reversion (expectant upon the determination of certain outstanding leases or grants for lives of the before-mentioned tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges of the said parishes of Elstead and Frensham) of the perpetual curacies of the parishes of Elstead and Frensham.

"And whereas the said John Sutton Utterton as the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, is the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale.

"And whereas the bishop of the said diocese of Winchester for the time being is, in right of his see, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the churches of the said vicarage of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and of the perpetual curacies of Saint John, Hale, and of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, and of the perpetual curacies of Elstead, Seale, Frensham, Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, and Bentley aforesaid, are at present ill-endowed, and that it is desirable that some additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said several parishes or districts respectively.

"And whereas with a view to such additional provision being made it has been agreed that the patronage of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and also of the said perpetual curacy of Saint John, Hale, shall be transferred from the said John Sutton Utterton (to whom such patronage now belongs in right of his archdeaconry as aforesaid) and be vested in the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and his successors, bishops of the same diocese for ever, as herein-after recommended and proposed, and that the patronage of the said cure of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, shall be transferred from the said Bishop of the diocese of Winchester (to whom in right of his see such patronage now belongs as aforesaid) to the said John Sutton Utterton, in manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purpose of Divine worship), should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth, by the name of 'The District of Tilford.'

"And whereas it has also been made to appear to us that it would likewise promote the interests of religion that the particular portion of the said parish of Frensham and also the particular portion of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth, by the name of 'The District of Saint John, Churt.'

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the said John Sutton Utterton, and it appears to us to be expedient, that, in consideration of the endowment for the said district of Tilford proposed to be formed out of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, being immediately provided out of the lands, tithes, and hereditaments to be transferred by him to us as herein-after mentioned, the whole right of patronage of such district, and of the

nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas it has been further proposed to us by the said John Sutton Utterton, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of the endowment for the said district of Saint John, Churt, proposed to be formed out of the said parish of Frensham and out of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, being eventually provided out of the lands, tithes, and hereditaments to be transferred by him to us as herein-after mentioned, the whole right of patronage of such district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas a new church has been erected at Tongham, in the said parish of Seale, and the same is about to be consecrated, and a consolidated chapelry or other ecclesiastical district is intended to be assigned to such church under the provisions of the Church Building Acts, or some of them, and it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that an endowment should be provided for such church in manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore. with the consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said John Sutton Utterton, as such Archdeacon of Surrey, and also as vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, as aforesaid (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that immediately upon and from the day upon which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be published in the London Gazette, the canonry residentiary in the said cathedral church of Winchester, which is now held by the said John Sutton Utterton, shall become and be permanently annexed and united to the said archdeaconry of Surrey, and be held by the archdeacon for the time being of the said archdeaconry ; and that every future archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Surrey shall, as such archdeacon, be entitled to installation to the canonry so proposed to be annexed to his archdeaconry, and shall be invested with, and so long as he shall remain archdeacon of such archdeaconry, and no longer, shall hold and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of a canon of the same church, and that upon and from the said last-mentioned day all the lands tithes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage) now forming the endowment of the said archdeaconry of Surrey shall be disannexed therefrom, and become and be absolutely transferred to and be vested in us, (subject to any existing lease or leases, grant or grants thereof,) for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And with the like consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said John Sutton Utterton (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and of the said perpetual curacy of Saint John, Hale, and of the nomination of the

respective incumbents thereto, and to the respective churches thereof, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be, subject to the proviso herein-after contained, transferred from the said John Sutton Utterton as archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Surrey, and as vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, respectively, and from his successors in the same archdeaconry and vicarage, and be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from to time be exercised by, the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever; provided always, that so long as the said John Sutton Utterton shall continue to be vicar of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, he shall be entitled to nominate and appoint a minister or incumbent to serve the church of the said perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint John, Hale.

"And with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), and with the consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said John Sutton Utterton, testified as aforesaid, we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, and of the nomination of an incumbent thereto and to the church thereof, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be transferred from the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, to the said John Sutton Utterton in manner following (that is to say): so that the same right of patronage and nomination shall belong to and be held, used, and from time to time exercised by the said John Sutton Utterton, so long as and no longer than he shall continue to be archdeacon of the said Archdeaconcy of Surrey, and so that upon and from the day upon which he shall cease to be such archdeacon the said right of patronage and nomination shall, *ipso facto*, revert to and be and remain in the then Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and his successors, bishops of the same diocese, as fully and absolutely as if the transfer thereof which is hereby recommended and proposed had not been made.

"And we further recommend and propose that the messuage or rectorial house of residence and lands, situate in the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, and so to be vested in us as aforesaid, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as afore-

said, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham.

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges issuing, arising, and payable out of lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, so to be vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, without any conveyance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be transferred to and become and be absolutely vested in the said John Sutton Utterton, and now vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and in his successors vicars or incumbents of the same vicarage for ever, subject nevertheless to the further provisions affecting such vicarage which are hereinafter contained.

"And we further recommend and propose that he the said John Sutton Utterton, or other the vicar incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, shall upon the first day of January in each and every year following such transfer, pay over to the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, one fifth part, and to the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, one other fifth part of the net amount received by him the said vicar or incumbent during the twelve calendar months ended the first day of October then last past, in respect of the same tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, after deducting all such outgoings in respect of rates, taxes, repair of chancels, costs of collection and management, and other (if any) outgoings as shall be allowed by the bishop of the diocese for the time being, upon the submission to him the said bishop, on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year, of an account which the said incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, shall be bound so to submit, showing the receipts and disbursements in respect of the said tithes, or commutation tithe rentcharges, for the twelve months ended the first day of October then last preceding, which account, after being allowed and approved by the said bishop, shall be deposited in the Registry of the Commissary Court for the parts of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester; and that a proportionate part of the first of such yearly payments to the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, and to the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, respectively, calculated from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, shall be due to and receivable by each such incumbent upon the first day of January next following such publication as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the incumbents of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, and of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, and each of them, and each of his assigns, shall as against the vicar for the time being of the said vicarage of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and his assigns, and the estates and revenues of the same vicarage (but so far only as such estates or revenues shall consist of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges herein-before recommended and proposed to be vested in such vicar and his successors) have and be entitled to exercise all such and the like powers of entry, distress, and other remedies for compelling payment of the proportionate annual sums herein-before proposed to be secured to the incumbents of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, and of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, respectively, as landlords are by law entitled to have and exercise in respect of rent reserved upon a lease and in arrear; provided always, and with the consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and the said John Sutton Utterton (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that the vicar for the time being of the said vicarage of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, shall not under the provisions of this scheme be accountable in any one year to the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, for a greater amount than one equal fifth part, nor to the incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, for a greater amount than one equal fifth part of the net annual amount of the rectorial tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, which shall have been actually received by him during the twelve months, in respect of which such payment is to be made, so that any such deficiency of receipts be a *bonâ fide* deficiency, and be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, upon such rendering of account as is herein-before mentioned and provided for, but so nevertheless that if any of the rectorial tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges so recommended and proposed to be vested in the vicar of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, as aforesaid, shall not be recovered or received by him in any one year in which they may be due and payable, but shall be recovered or received by him in any subsequent year, one equal fifth part of the net amount of the same, when so recovered or received as last aforesaid, shall thereupon be paid over to each of the incumbents of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, and of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, respectively.

"And with the consent of the Reverend George Edmund Fox, the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), we further recommend and propose that the annual sum to be so paid to him and his successors by the vicar for the time being of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, as aforesaid, shall be in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum of fifty pounds now payable by us to the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, under the provisions of an Order of

Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and also in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum of fifty-five pounds now likewise payable by us to such last-mentioned incumbent under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

"And with the consent of the Reverend Henry Richard Julius, the incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), we further recommend and propose that the annual sum to be so paid to him and his successors by the vicar for the time being of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, as aforesaid, shall be held to be in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum of ninety-two pounds now payable by us to the incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

"And with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), we further recommend and propose, that all that part of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, which is described in the first Schedule hereunto annexed (all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed and numbered 1) shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, be constituted and become and be a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Tilford.'

"And with the consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said John Sutton Utterton (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that the minister of the said district of Tilford so recommended to be constituted shall be permanently endowed in manner following; that is to say, that so soon as a minister shall be appointed and duly licensed to such district, there shall be paid to him and his successors the annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds (clear of all deductions except income or property tax, if any), on the first day of December in each and every year, and that such annual sum shall be due from and paid by the vicar for the time being of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and shall be charged upon and issuing out of the residue of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the said parish of Farnham, and herein-before recommended and proposed to be vested in the said vicar and his successors, which shall remain to the said vicar after payment as aforesaid of the two several fifth parts of the net amount of the same tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges which are herein-before made payable by the said vicar to the incumbents of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, and of the perpetual curacy

of the said particular district of Saint Peter, Wrecclesham, respectively.

"And with the like consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said John Sutton Utterton (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that so soon as the said district of Tilford, so recommended to be constituted as aforesaid, shall have become, according to the provisions of the herein thirdly named Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, the perpetual curate thereof shall be further permanently endowed with an annual sum of one hundred pounds clear of all deductions (except income or property tax, if any,) and that such last-mentioned annual sum shall (like the said annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds) be due from and paid by the vicar for the time being of the said parish of St. Andrew, Farnham, on the first day of December in each and every year, and shall be further charged upon and issuing, as aforesaid, out of the residue of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the said parish of Farnham, and herein-before recommended and proposed to be vested in the said vicar and his successors which shall remain as last aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of December, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish.

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district of Tilford so recommended to be constituted as aforesaid, and so soon as the same shall have become a new parish as aforesaid, then of such new parish, and of the nomination or appointment of the minister or perpetual curate thereto, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said John Sutton Utterton, so long as he shall be and continue archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, and that upon his avoidance of such archdeaconry the whole right of patronage as aforesaid shall be transferred to and become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges issuing, arising, and payable out of lands and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Frensham, and heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, so to be vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate and interest therein, shall upon and from the expiration or

other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of such tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, and also without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, become and be transferred to and absolutely vested in the incumbent for the time being of the said parish of Frensham, subject nevertheless to the provisoes and conditions herein-after contained; that is to say, provided always, and the said lastly-mentioned transfer is hereby recommended and proposed to be made upon the condition and understanding that when and so soon as the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of the parish of Frensham shall come into the receipt or possession of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges so to be vested in him as aforesaid, he shall yearly and every year pay to the incumbent for the time being of the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, aforesaid, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, clear of all deductions (except income or property tax, if any,) and that such sum shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of April and the first day of October in each and every year, and that the first of such half-yearly payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be due on the first day of April or the first day of October, as the case may be, next following the expiration or other determination of the said lease or grant of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges lastly herein-before mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose that such annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and each and every instalment thereof, shall be deemed to be charged upon all the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges so hereby recommended to be vested in the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Frensham, and that the incumbent for the time being of the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, aforesaid, shall have all legal remedies for recovering and enforcing payment of the said annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, or of any part thereof, that may be due and unpaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that if a vacancy in the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of St. Stephen, Shotter Mill, shall happen on any other day than one of such half-yearly days of payment as last aforesaid, the annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, herein-before recommended to be made payable, shall be duly apportioned between the incumbent making the vacancy or his representative or representatives and the incumbent succeeding to the said particular district.

"And with the consent of the Reverend Charles Candy, the present incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we further recommend and propose that the said annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds to be so paid to him and his successors as aforesaid by the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Frensham, when and so soon as the same shall become payable, shall be held to be in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum of twenty-six pounds now payable by us to the incumbent of the said

particular district of St. Stephen, Shotter Mill, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and also in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum of twenty pounds now likewise payable by us to the same incumbent under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

" And with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that all that portion of the said parish of Frensham, and also all that portion of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, which are described in the second Schedule hereunto annexed (all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are respectively delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed and numbered 2), shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, be constituted and become and be a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named ' The District of Saint John, Churt.'

" And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the said district of Saint John, Churt, so recommended to be constituted as aforesaid, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein thirdly-mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid, and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district; provided always, that such payment shall cease to be made by us upon and from the expiration or other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the said parish of Frensham, and recommended to be vested in the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the same parish as hereinbefore mentioned.

" And we further recommend and propose that when and so soon as the incumbent of the said parish of Frensham shall come into the possession of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges so to be vested in him as aforesaid, the same shall thenceforth and for ever be charged and chargeable with and liable to the payment of a yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds to the minister for the time being of the said district of Saint John, Churt, so recommended to be constituted, and that such last-mentioned sum

shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of April and the first day of October in each and every year, and that the first of such half-yearly payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be due upon the first day of April or the first day of October, as the case may be, next following the expiration or other determination of the said lease or grant of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges herein lastly mentioned, and that the minister of the said district of Saint John, Churt, and his successors, shall have all legal remedies for enforcing payment of the said annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, or any part thereof, that may be due and unpaid.

" And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district of Saint John, Churt, so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said John Sutton Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, and by his successors, Archdeacons of Surrey, for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose that the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges issuing, arising, and payable out of lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Seale, and heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, so to be vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, upon and from the expiration or other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of such tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become and be absolutely vested in the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Seale, subject to the provisoes and conditions herein-after mentioned.

" And we further recommend and propose that so soon as the new church situate at Tongham, within the parish of Seale, and herein-before referred to, shall have been consecrated, and a consolidated chapelry or other ecclesiastical district shall have been assigned to such church under the provisions of the Church Building Acts, or some of them, there shall be paid by us out of our Common Fund, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said church, when duly licensed, the sum of one hundred pounds by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year ; provided always, that such payment shall cease to be made by us upon and from the expiration or other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges arising within the said parish of Seale, and so to be vested in the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the same parish as herein-before mentioned.

" And we further recommend and propose that when and so

soon as the incumbent of the said parish of Seale shall come into possession of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges lastly herein-before referred to, he shall, yearly and every year, pay to the incumbent for the time being of the said church at Tongham (if the said church shall have been duly consecrated, and a consolidated chapelry or other ecclesiastical district shall have been legally assigned to it, as herein-before mentioned), the sum of one hundred pounds clear of all deductions (except property or income tax, if any,) and that such sum shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of April and the first day of October in each and every year, and that the first of such half-yearly payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be due on the first day of April or the first day of October, as the case may be, next following the expiration or other determination of the said lease or grant of the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges lastly herein-before mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose that such annual sum of one hundred pounds, and each and every instalment thereof, shall be and be deemed to be charged upon all the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges so to be vested in the incumbent of the said parish of Seale as aforesaid, and that the incumbent for the time being of the said church at Tongham shall have all legal remedies for enforcing payment of the said annual sum of one hundred pounds, or any part thereof, that may be due and unpaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges issuing, arising, and payable out of lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Elstead, and heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, so to be vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, upon and from the expiration of or other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of such tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Elstead.

"And we further recommend and propose that the tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges issuing, arising, and payable out of lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Bentley, and heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Surrey, so to be vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate and interest therein, shall upon and from the expiration or other determination of the outstanding lease or grant of such tithes or commutation tithe rentcharges, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, become and be transferred to and absolutely vested in the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Bentley.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them

in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The First Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of Tilford, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, which is situate generally to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Seale, in the same county and diocese, at a point near Crooksbury Hill, in the middle of the road leading from Runfold to Waverley Mill; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the same road, to its junction near Waverley Mill with the road leading past Waverley House to Farnham ; and extending thence north-westward, along the middle of the last described road, to its junction near Waverley North Lodge with Sandy Lane ; and extending thence south-westward, along the middle of the last-named lane, to its junction with the road leading from Farnham to Tilford ; and continuing thence still south-westward, across the last described road, to a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of the New Road leading over Lodge Hill to Short Heath and Wrecclesham; and continuing thence still south-westward, along the middle of the last described road, to its junction at Fox Hill with the road leading from Farnham to Frensham ; and extending thence southward, for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the last described road, to the boundary which divides the said parish of Farnham from the parish of Frensham, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

" The Second Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The district of Saint John, Churt, being :—

" All those several portions of the parish of Frensham, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, and of the particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, sometime part of the said parish, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Frensham from the parish of Headley, in the county of Southampton and in the said diocese of Winchester, at a point on the southern margin of Frensham Great Pond, and extending thence in a direction mainly southward, along the said parish boundary, which is also the county boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, from the parish of Headley aforesaid ; and continuing thence, first generally southward and then south-eastward, along the last described boundary, continuing thereby to follow the said county boundary, and passing Whitmoor Farm as far as a point in the middle of the cross road leading from Headley to the London and Portsmouth turnpike road ; and extending thence eastward, along the middle of such cross road, to its junction with the said turnpike road ; and extending thence first north-

eastward and then eastward, along the middle of the same turnpike road as far as its intersection by the boundary dividing the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, from the parish of Thursley, in the county of Surrey and diocese of Winchester aforesaid; and extending thence northward, along the last described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, from the parish of Elstead, in the last-named county and diocese; and continuing thence still northward, along the last described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Frensham from the parish of Elstead aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction generally northward, along the last described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Frensham from the parish of Farnham, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence north-westward, along the last described boundary, to the point where it is met by the northern boundary of the tithing of Churt, in the said parish of Frensham; and extending thence first south-westward and then north-westward, along the said tithing boundary to its junction with the boundary which divides the said parish of Frensham from the parish of Headley aforesaid, at the first described point on the southern margin of Frensham Great Pond, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before thirdly mentioned Act, transmitted to the patron and to the vicar of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham (out of which it is proposed that "The District of Tilford," recommended in the said scheme to be constituted shall be taken), and the said patron and vicar (being one and the same person) has signified his assent to the said scheme.

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Act, also transmitted to the patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Frensham, and to the patron and incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill (out of which said parish and particular district it is proposed that "The District of Saint John, Churt," recommended in the said scheme to be constituted, shall be taken).

And whereas one calendar month has elapsed since such draft was so transmitted to the said patrons of the parish of Frensham, and no objections have been made by any of them to the said scheme.

And whereas the patron and also the incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Stephen, Shotter Mill, have signified their assent to the said scheme.

And whereas a writ of sequestration has been issued, whereby the temporalities of the said perpetual curacy of the parish of Frensham aforesaid have been sequestered into the hand of John Burder, No. 27, Parliament-street, in the City of Westminster, Esquire, the sequestrator in the same writ named and appointed.

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Act, and of the

Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four, transmitted to the said John Burder, as such sequestrator as aforesaid, and he, as such sequestrator, has signified his assent to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1837.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 1st December 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, and of the new parish of Saint Thomas,

Bethnal Green, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective new parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, and of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the first-named new parish as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, as such Bishop, and also as the patron, in right of his see, both of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, and of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, and of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the first-named new parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Bethnal Green," and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Bethnal Green, being:—

"All that portion of the new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides such new parish from the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Church Street, opposite to the middle of the southern end of Tyssen Street; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of Church Street aforesaid, as far as a point on the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal Green, from the parish of Saint Matthew,

Bethnal Green, in the county and diocese aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the southern end of the street or lane called Satchwells Rents.

" And also all that portion of the new parish of Saint Thomas Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London aforesaid, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the last-named new parish from the new parish of Saint Peter, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Birdcage Walk, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Crab Tree Row; and extending thence, first westward, to and along the middle of the said row, and then north-westward along the middle of the same row to its junction with the Hackney Road; and continuing thence, still north-westward, to the boundary in the middle of such road which divides the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green, from the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, if pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1838.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Andrew, Kinson, in the Parish of Great Canford, in the County of Dorset and Diocese of Salisbury.

Gazetted 1st December 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of November 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth

day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Kinson, in the parish of Great Canford, in the county of Dorset and in the diocese of Salisbury.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Kinson aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Walter Kerr, Bishop of the said diocese of Salisbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Great Canford which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Kinson aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Kinson.'

"And with the like consent of the said Walter Kerr, Bishop of the said diocese of Salisbury (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Kinson, being:—

"All that the eastern part of the parish of Great Canford, in the county of Dorset and in the diocese of Salisbury, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the tything and chapelry of Kinson, otherwise called Kingstone."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after

the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1839.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Radlet, in the Parish of Aldenham, in the County of Hertford and Diocese of Rochester.

Gazetted 8th December 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 5th day of December 1865.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Radlet, in the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford and in the diocese of Rochester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Radlet aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Joseph Cotton, Bishop of the said diocese of Rochester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Aldenham which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church called Christ

Church, situate at Radlet as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Radlet.'

"And with the like consent of the said Joseph Cotton, Bishop of the said diocese of Rochester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Radlet, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford and in the diocese of Rochester, which is situate mainly to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the parish of Elstree, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from London to Saint Alban's; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the said turnpike road for a distance of thirty-eight chains or thereabouts, to a point near to Medbourn Farm, and opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of a certain cross road leading to the Wrestler's Inn; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of twenty-nine chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Sawyer's Lane; and extending thence northward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane, for a distance of fifty-four chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch: Ch: D. C. 1865, No. 1,' and placed at an angle of the said lane near to the north-eastern corner of the close numbered 354 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Aldenham, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence north-westward to such boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line for a distance of twenty-one chains or thereabouts, across the closes numbered respectively 351 and 319*a* upon the said maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch: Ch: D. C. 1865, No. 2,' and placed at the north-eastern corner of the close numbered 336 upon the said maps; and continuing thence still north-westward, and in a direct line, for a distance of thirty-six chains or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of the road leading from the new church called Christ Church, situate at Radlet, to Batler's Green, opposite to the middle of the southern end of a certain other road, called Gill's Hill Lane, which leads past the cottages at Gill's Hill to Darnhill's Farm; and extending thence first north-westward and then north-eastward to and along the

middle of the last-described road, for a distance of twenty chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch : Ch : D. C. 1865, No. 3,' and placed on the western side of the same road, in the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 274 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 271 and 272 upon the same maps; and extending thence north-westward to the said boundary stone; and continuing thence still in the same direction along the middle of the last-described fence to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch: Ch : D. C. 1865, No. 4,' and placed at the north-western extremity of the same fence, at a point on the southern side of the road leading from Darnhill's Farm aforesaid, past the Folly, to High Cross; and continuing thence still north-westward, and in a straight line, for a distance of twenty-five chains or thereabouts, crossing the said road, to a point at the south-eastern corner of the close numbered 214 upon the said maps, in the middle of the fence forming the boundary which divides the said parish of Aldenham from the new parish of Frogmore, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Rochester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1840.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Fulwood, in the Parish and County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 15th December 1865.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of December 1865.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before

Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Fulwood, in the parish of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Fulwood aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that detached part of the said parish of Lancaster which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which detached part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Fulwood aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Fulwood.'

" And with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Fulwood, being :—

" All that detached part of the parish of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the township of Fulwood, and is locally situate near to and upon the northern side of the town of Preston, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1841.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mark, Preston, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 2nd January 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mark, situate within the limits of the particular district of Christ Church, Preston, sometime part of the parish of Preston, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said particular district of Christ Church, Preston, and of the district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston, also sometime part of the parish of Preston aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a popula-

tion which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such particular district and district chapelry respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said particular district of Christ Church, Preston, and of the said district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mark, situate within the limits of such particular district as aforesaid.

"And whereas by an instrument, bearing date on or about the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, under the hand and seal of the then Bishop of Chester, in whose diocese the church of the said particular district of Christ Church, Preston, was then situate, it was declared that the right of presentation and appointment to such church should thenceforth belong to, and be exercised jointly by, the Bishop of the said diocese of Chester for the time being, the Chancellor of the same diocese for the time being, the Reverend Roger Carus Wilson, Clerk, Master of Arts, George Horrocks, of Preston, Gentleman, and John Bairstow, of Preston, Esquire, as trustees, and to and by such other trustee or trustees as should from time to time be chosen in the place of either of the three last-named persons or of their successors.

"And whereas the three persons trustees (other than the Bishop of the said diocese of Chester for the time being, and the Chancellor of the same diocese as aforesaid), who have been chosen and appointed subject to the provisions of the said instrument, are the said John Bairstow, the Reverend Charles Hesketh, the Rector of the parish of North Meols, in the said county of Lancaster, and the Reverend William Carus, Canon Residentiary of the cathedral church of Winchester.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, as such bishop; with the consents of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester; of the Reverend Charles Augustus Thurlow, Chancellor of the same diocese of Chester; of the said John Bairstow; of the said Charles Hesketh; and of the said William Carus, the present patrons of the perpetual curacy of the particular district of Christ Church, Preston, as aforesaid; and with the consent of the Reverend John Owen Parr, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Preston, and as such the patron of the perpetual curacy of the district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said particular district of Christ Church, Preston, and of the said district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Mark, situate within the limits of such particular district as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of

Saint Mark, Preston,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised alternately by the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Preston aforesaid, and to and by the patrons jointly for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the particular district of Christ Church, Preston aforesaid ; and that for the first turn such right of presentation and appointment should belong to and be exercised by the said vicar or incumbent for the time being of the parish of Preston aforesaid.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Mark, Preston, being :—

"All that portion of the particular district of Christ Church, Preston, sometime part of the parish of Preston, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said particular district from the district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston, also sometime part of the said parish of Preston, at a point in the centre of the bridge over the Lancaster canal called 'Worsted Bridge,' and opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Bridge Lane ; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the said lane to its junction with Marsh Lane, and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the last-named lane to its western extremity; and extending thence in a direct line due west to the boundary in the middle of the river Ribble which divides the said particular district of Christ Church, Preston, from the parish of Penwortham, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"And also all that portion of the said district chapelry of Saint Peter, Preston, which is situate to the south-west of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district chapelry from the particular district of Christ Church, Preston, as aforesaid, at a point in the middle of Leighton Street ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such street to its junction with the road or street called Maudland Bank ; and continuing thence still north-westward along the middle of the last-named road or street to its junction with Fylde Road ; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said road as far as a point in the centre of Moss Bridge which carries such road over the Lancaster canal aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the said canal as far as the boundary which divides the said district chapelry from the particular district of Saint Andrew, Ashton-upon-Ribble, sometime part of the said parish of Preston."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said

representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1842.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church situate at Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, in the Parish of Pickering, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 2nd January 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December 1865.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a representation bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church, situate at Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, in the parish of Pickering, in the county of York and in the diocese of York.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Pickering, and of the parish of Levisham, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous parts of the said parish of Pickering, and of the said parish of Levisham, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church, situate at Newton-upon-Rawcliffe aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and most Reverend William, Archbishop of York, as such archbishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the vicarage of the said parish of Pickering, and with the consent of Appleton Stephenson, of Whitby, in the said county of York, Esquire, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Levisham (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous parts of the said parish of Pickering, and of the said parish of Levisham, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on a map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church, situate at Newton-upon-Rawcliffe aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Newton-upon-Rawcliffe,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said William, Archbishop of York, and by his successors, Archbishops of York, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Pickering, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, which is comprised within those portions of the township of Pickering, and of the township and chapelry of Newton, within the said parish, which are situate mainly to the north of an imaginary line, commencing at the point where the boundary which divides such parish from the parish of Levisham, in the county and diocese aforesaid, meets the boundary which divides the same parish of Pickering from a detached part of the parish of Middleton, in the same county and diocese, such point being situate near Farwath Bridge, and near to the junction of Levisham beck and Pickering beck, in the middle of the ford by which Farwath Road crosses the last-named beck; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the said road passing over Farwath Brow to the junction of such road with Rudding's Road; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with the road leading from Newton to Pickering, called 'Yatt's Road;' and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with Keldgate Road; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with West Dyke Road (otherwise Haugh Rigg Road); and continuing thence, northward, along the middle of the last-named road for a distance of fourteen hundred yards, or thereabouts, to its intersection by the

boundary which divides the said township and chapelry of Newton from the township of Pickering aforesaid; and extending thence, south-westward, along the last described boundary as far as the point where such boundary diverges northward from the northern side of Bradley Road; and extending thence, southward, to a point in the middle of the last-named road; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the same road to the junction at its western extremity with the Bridle Road, leading past the point called 'Jenny Bradley' to Cropton; and continuing thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said Bridle Road for a distance of one hundred and forty yards, or thereabouts, to its intersection near the point called 'Jenny Bradley' as aforesaid by the boundary which divides the said parish of Pickering from the parish of Middleton aforesaid. And also all those parts of the said parish of Levisham which are situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the said detached part of the parish of Middleton at a point (near the aforesaid bridge called 'Farwath Bridge') in the middle of the line of the Whitby and Pickering branch of the York and North Midland Railway; and extending thence, first north-westward, and then north-eastward, along the middle of the said line of railway to its intersection by the boundary in the middle of Havern beck which divides the said parish of Levisham from the detached part of the parish of Middleton aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of York.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1843.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Chancellorship and Second Residentiary Canonry, with the Prebends of Weeford and Alrewas annexed, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

Gazetted 2nd January 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December 1865.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the chancellorship and second residentiary canonry, with the prebends of Weeford and Alrewas annexed, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said chancellorship, canonry, and prebends, which occurred on or about the thirteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by the death of the Venerable George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, the then Chancellor and holder of the said canonry and prebends, all the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments theretofore belonging to the said dignities or offices (excepting rights of patronage, and excepting, also, certain hereditaments which had formerly belonged specifically to the said prebend of Alrewas, and which had previously become vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette of the succeeding day), became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes, and subject to the provisions, applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas some portions of the lands, tithes, and hereditaments so vested in us by the vacation aforesaid, are subject to beneficial leases for years, and produce during the subsistence of such leases only a small annual revenue, and on that account, and in some instances on account of the character or situation of the

property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments so vested in us by the vacation aforesaid, or of the proceeds thereof for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the same, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest in such lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said chancellorship and canonry and to the said prebend of Weeford, or to either of the said offices or dignities, and vested in us by the vacation aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1844.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint David, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 2nd January 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint David, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint David, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint David, situate within the limits of such new parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint David, Birmingham.'

"And with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint David, Birmingham, being:—

"All that part of the new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such new parish from the parish of Saint Martin, Birmingham, in the same county and diocese, at the point where Dean Street is intersected by Bromsgrove Street, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named street (following thereby in part the said boundary), as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Gooch Street, and which said part of the new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham aforesaid, is also situate to the east of another imaginary line commencing at the last-mentioned point in the middle of Bromsgrove Street aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Gooch Street aforesaid, and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street, as far as the boundary (near to the south-western end of Vaughton Street South), which divides the said new parish of Saint Luke, Birmingham, from the parish of Edgbaston, in the same county and diocese."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1845.

For constituting the District of Burnmoor out of the Parish of Penshaw, sometime Part of the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 2nd January 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district, for spiritual purposes, out of the parish of Penshaw, sometime part of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portion of the said parish of Penshaw which is herein-after mentioned and described (such portion not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Houghton-le-Spring have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein-mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all that portion of the said parish of Penshaw which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which

is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district, for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Burnmoor.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that so soon as a church shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish, the further sum of fifty pounds, making in the whole the sum of two hundred pounds, and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds or two hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May, or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish; provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Burnmoor, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Penshaw, sometime part of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham and

in the diocese of Durham, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the contiguous townships of South Biddick and of Burnmoor, otherwise called Bourn Moor."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Penshaw, out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and patron have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1846.

For altering the Boundaries of the new Parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of

Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and published in the London Gazette on the eighth day of February following, a part of the parish of Saint Philip and Saint Jacob, Bristol, in the said county and diocese, was assigned as a chapelry district to the consecrated church of Saint Luke, situate at Barton Hill, in the said parish, and was called 'The Chapelry District of Saint Luke, Barton Hill.'

"And whereas the said chapelry district of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, is reputed to have become under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, a new parish of the character contemplated by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it seems to us to be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, should be altered and extended so as to include within the limits of such new parish certain portions of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bristol, in the county and diocese aforesaid, of the new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Saint George, in the same county and diocese, which said portions are adjacent to the said new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, as such bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see, of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, with the consent of the Reverend Nathaniel Heywood, the incumbent of the same perpetual curacy, with the consents of John Scandrett Harford, of Blaize Castle, near Henbury, in the said county of Gloucester, Esquire, of the Reverend John Hall, of the city of Bristol, Clerk, of George Cooke, of the same city, Solicitor, of the Reverend William Knight, of the same city, Clerk, and of William Henry Harford, of Barley Wood, near Wrington, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, the patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bristol, with the consent of the Reverend David Cooper, the incumbent of the same perpetual curacy, with the consent of the Reverend Thomas Nattle Grigg, the patron and the vicar of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint George, both as patron and vicar, with the consent of the Reverend James William Lyon Bowley, the vicar of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Philip and Saint Jacob, Bristol, and as such vicar, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, and with the consent of the Reverend Arthur Benjamin Day, the incumbent of the last-named

perpetual curacy (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that in our opinion it would be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, should be altered and extended so as to include within the limits of such new parish all those portions of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bristol, of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, and of the said parish of Saint George, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, and are delineated and set forth upon the map hereunto annexed, and that the said portions thus to be included within the limits of the said new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, should become and be and form part of such new parish.

"And we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The territory proposed to be added to the new parish of Saint Luke, Barton Hill, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, being :—

"All that portion of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such district parish from the consolidated chapelry of the Unity, Bristol, in the same county and diocese, at a point near the north-western end of Folly Lane, in the middle of the branch line of the Midland Railway known as the Coal Pit Heath Railway ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said branch line of railway to its junction with the main line of the Midland Railway aforesaid ; and continuing thence in the same direction along the said main line of railway to the boundary at Lawrence Hill Bridge, which divides the said district parish from the new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, in the county and diocese aforesaid. And also all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, and of the parish of Saint George, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which are situate to the south and west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such new parish from the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bristol, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of Saint George's turnpike road opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Packhorse Lane ; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said turnpike road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of a certain lane which leads to the stables of Moorfield's House ; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of such lane to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. H. St. L. N. P., 1865, No. 1;' and placed at the south-eastern extremity of the said lane ; and extending thence southward and in a direct line to another boundary stone inscribed 'B. H. St. L. N. P., 1865, No. 2;' and placed on the northern side of Pile Marsh Road opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Little Marsh Lane ; and

extending thence south-eastward across Pile Marsh Road (crossing thereby the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Mark, Easton, from the parish of Saint George aforesaid) to the middle of the north-western end of Little Marsh Lane aforesaid; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of such lane as far as the centre of the bridge over the canal called the feeder; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said canal to its junction with the river Avon; and continuing thence still eastward and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of the said river, which divides the said parish of Saint George from the parish of Brislington, in the county of Somerset and in the diocese of Bath and Wells."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, in the registries at Bristol and at Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1847.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Saviour, Bacup, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty chapter fifty-five,

have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Saviour, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint John, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Saint John, Bacup, and of the new parish of Christ Church, Bacup, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective new parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parishes of Saint John, Bacup, and Christ Church, Bacup, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the Church of Saint Saviour aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Revered James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, and of the Reverend James Heyworth, of Henbury Hill, near Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, Clerk, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bacup (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), and with the consent of 'the trustees of the estates devised by William Hulme, Esquire,' (acting under the provisions of the Act of the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter two hundred and five, and of the Act of the second year of Your Majesty, chapter seventeen), the patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Bacup (in testimony whereof they, the said trustees, have hereunto affixed their common seal), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint John, Bacup, and of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bacup, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Saviour, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Saviour, Bacup,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by James Maden Holt, of Stubbylee, near Bacup, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Saviour, Bacup, being :—

"All those portions of the new parish of Saint John, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and of the new parish of Christ Church, Bacup, in the same county and

diocese, which are situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint John, Bacup, from the particular district of Trinity Church, Tunstead, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the old road leading from Newchurch to Bacup; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of such road for a distance of six hundred and fifty-eight yards, or thereabouts, to the point near Huttock Top, where the said road is joined by the lane leading from the George Inn; and extending thence in a straight line due east for a distance of two hundred and seventy-five yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. S. S. C. C., 1865,' and placed on the western side of the turnpike road leading from Haslingden to Bacup, at a point opposite to the middle of the old road which leads past the northern side of the Bacup station of the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and across the river Irwell to Lower Rockcliffe; and extending thence still eastward across the said turnpike road, and continuing first in the same direction along the middle of the last-described old road, and then south-eastward along the middle of the same old road for a distance of two hundred and seventy-four yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain footpath which leads from Lower Rockcliffe aforesaid to the turnpike road leading from Bacup to Rochdale; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the said footpath for a distance of eighty-four yards, or thereabouts, to the boundary in the middle of the last-described turnpike road which divides the said new parish of Saint John, Bacup, from the new parish of Christ Church, Bacup aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along such boundary, following thereby the middle of the same turnpike road for a distance of one hundred and thirty-four yards, or thereabouts, to a point near Rockcliffe, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of a certain cross road which leads from Rockcliffe to the old road leading from Bacup to Rochdale; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the said cross road for a distance of seven hundred and forty yards, or thereabouts, to the junction of such road with the old road leading from Bacup to Rochdale as aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward for a distance of eight hundred and twenty-six yards, or thereabouts, along the middle of the last-described road to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Christ Church, Bacup, from the new parish of Whitworth, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1848.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Michael, Wood Green, in the Parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate at Wood Green, in the parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael, situate at Wood Green aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael, situate at Wood Green aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, Wood Green.'

"And with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified as aforesaid), we

further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend John Godwin Hale, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the offices aforesaid at the said church shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said John Godwin Hale.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, Wood Green, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate mainly to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the new parish of Southgate, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Wolf Lane; and extending thence southward along the middle of such lane to its junction with White Hart Lane; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of Snake Lane; and extending thence first south-westward and then south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction at or near to the place called Chapman's Green, with Lordship Lane, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-named lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the bridge which carries the road leading to Lower Farm over the river Moselle; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of such river as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. G. St. M. D. C. 1865, No. 1,' and placed on the southern bank of the said river in the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1657 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 1655 upon the same maps; and extending thence southward to the said boundary stone; and continuing thence, still in the same direction, along the middle of the said fence to another boundary stone inscribed 'W. G. St. M. D. C. 1865, No. 2,' and placed in the middle of the southern extremity of the last-mentioned fence on the boundary which divides the said parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Tottenham, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1849.

For assigning certain Lands and Hereditaments as an Endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as an endowment for the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester.

"Whereas, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the authority of such provisions, bearing date the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette on the fourth day of the same month, in consideration of an annual money payment of five thousand and sixty-six pounds, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments then belonging either in possession or reversion to the said dean and chapter (excepting certain portions thereof in the above-mentioned Order, particularly excepted), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter became vested in us.

" And whereas it was by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council provided that none of the monies or estates to be received or acquired by us under the provisions thereof should be applicable to the purposes of our Common Fund, except only so far as it might be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of such Order, until or unless by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter should have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to them a clear annual income (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management) of four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds, subject, however, as well to the charges and outgoings mentioned in a previous part of such Order, as to all other capitular liabilities, except the therein mentioned payment of one hundred and forty pounds to the chapter clerk.

" And whereas, by the firstly herein-before mentioned Act, it was enacted that as soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying a scheme to be prepared by us, such annual sums should be determined upon to be paid, and should accordingly be paid by us, as after due inquiry and calculation should, among other things, enable the chapter of Chester to provide for the efficient performance of all the duties of the said cathedral church, and for the maintenance of the fabric thereof.

" And whereas, by the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, it was enacted, that notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, relating to the payment of annual sums for the purposes specified in the provision herein-before recited, it should be lawful to carry such purposes, or any of them, into effect, by any mode of payment, contribution, augmentation, or endowment which might be deemed fit, as well as by the modes specified in such lastly herein-before mentioned Act.

" And whereas it has been made to appear to us that by reason of the great antiquity of the said church, and of the want of due reparation in times past, it has become necessary to expend thereon, a sum of money much exceeding any amount which the said dean and chapter may be able to provide for the same purpose out of their capitular revenues, the only part of such revenues applicable to defraying the cost of such repairs being a portion of the annual proceeds of a certain estate known as the ' Tarporley Estate,' held by them in trust for this and other purposes, the proceeds of which estate are wholly insufficient to meet the cost of such extensive raparation as is now found to be necessary.

" And whereas we have ascertained, by means of a careful survey and estimate made by our architect, that irrespective of the annual outlay which is provided for by such portion of the annual proceeds of the Tarporley estate as are applicable to the purpose, the sum so required to be forthwith expended in such repairs as are absolutely necessary at the present time for the due sustentation of the fabric will amount to a sum not less than ten thousand pounds.

" And whereas the said dean and chapter have signified to us

their willingness to accept as their permanent endowment the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments, particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, the whole of which, with the exception of the houses and premises, numbered in the said schedule 90, 91, 163, and 165 respectively, are now vested in us in fee simple in possession, the said houses and premises last mentioned being subject to a beneficial lease for years, and the same lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments are in our opinion convenient to be held, as the permanent endowment of the said dean and chapter, and are calculated to produce as nearly as may be the above-mentioned net annual income of four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church at Chester, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and all our right, title, estate, and interest therein, and in any tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes arising thereout or charged thereupon, and in the benefit of the perpetual land tax, if any, charged upon the same premises which has been redeemed shall be assigned as the endowment of the dean and chapter of Chester, and shall, subject always and nevertheless to the liabilities and charges to which the said lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments are now specifically liable as well as to all capitular liabilities become and be absolutely vested in the said dean and chapter in as full and ample a manner as if the same had formed part of the ancient possessions of the said dean and chapter, and that they, the said dean and chapter, shall become and be absolutely entitled to the rents and proceeds of such lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments as from the first day of January next.

" And we further recommend and propose that the money payments heretofore payable by us under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Order of Your Majesty in Council of the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall as from the said first day of January cease and determine.

" And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid and expended by us towards defraying the cost of effecting such repairs as may be necessary for the due sustentation of the said cathedral church of Chester any sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds ; provided always, that the works, the cost of which shall be defrayed out of such sum, shall be executed to our satisfaction.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"CITY OF CHESTER AND CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS.

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
38	William Cockran	House and yard	0	0	33
41*a*	James Bayne	Coach-house and stable	0	0	2
42	Reverend W. Grindrod (Minor Canon).	House and garden	0	0	15
43	Mrs. Dixon	House and garden	0	0	16
45	Major Payne	House and garden	0	0	13
46	John Brown	House and garden	0	1	5
47	Mary Jones	Cottage and yard	0	0	1
	Elizabeth Jones	Cottage and yard	0	0	2
	Samuel Davies	Cottage and yard	0	0	2
	William Clarke	Cottage and yard	0	0	2
	James Cole	Cottage and yard	0	0	1
	Jane Edge	Cottage and yard	0	0	1
	John Ellis	Cottage and yard	0	0	3
48	Hannah Jones	Cottage and yard	0	0	3
	Samuel Marsden	Cottage and land	0	0	2
	Mrs. Priddings	House, shop, and yard	0	0	4
	Mrs. Parry	Warehouse	0	0	1
	Ann Roberts	Cottage and yard	0	0	2
	John Johnson	Warehouse and brewhouse	0	0	5
49	Edward Davies	Two sheds	0	0	1
	Samuel Clemence	Warehouse	0	0	2
	Vacant	Two sheds	0	0	1
50	Proprietors of Music Hall	New music hall	0	0	4
50*a*	Proprietors of "Chester Courant."	Printing house and house	0	0	4
90	Charles Whitlow	Public-house, yard, outbuildings, &c.	0	0	8
91	William Roberts and George Boucher.	Shop and warehouses	0	0	2
92	Thomas Hughes	House and yard	0	0	4
93	William Parkinson	House and yard	0	0	3
94	William Farrell	House and yard	0	0	3
	Thomas Evans	Cottage	0	0	1
	Francis Harding	Cottage	0	0	1
95	James Stevenson	House and shop in Northgate-street with stable.	0	0	5
96	- - - - - - - -	Warehouse, shop, and yard in Northgate-street.	0	0	7
97	Owen Gough	House and shop in Northgate-street.	0	0	4
98	Thomas Groom	House and shop in Northgate-street.	0	0	2
99	Timothy Dodd	House and shop in Northgate-street.	0	0	2
100 and 101	Isaac Dodd	House and shop	0	0	4
102	Joseph Wildig	House, shop, and yard in Northgate-street.	0	0	4
103	R. D. Grindley	Warehouse	0	0	1
156	- - - - - - - -	Yard and outbuildings	0	1	0
108	Henry Sellers	House and shop	0	0	6
118	Messrs. Smith and Walker	Part of house used as offices	0	0	2
119	Miss Oldham	House in Abbey-square	0	0	4
120	—— Hulbert	House in Abbey-square	0	0	3
121	William Ralph	House in Abbey-square	0	0	3
133	Mary Millington	Cottage and garden	0	0	2
134	Mary Dodd	Cottage and garden	0	0	2
136	F. J. Smith	House and garden	0	0	6
137	Mrs. Huxley	House and garden	0	0	4
138	Charles T. Colyer	House and yard	0	0	5
139	Mrs. Bickerstaff	House and yard	0	0	5
140	Thomas Griffith	House and yard	0	0	5
141	Mrs. Hignett	House and garden	0	0	5
163	Huxley's Executors	House and yard	0	0	8
164	Mary Prime	House and yard	0	0	3
	Joseph Dixon	Cottage	0	0	1
165	Huxley's Executors	Paddock	0	1	6
			2	1	6

"PARISH OF STOKE.

"COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
		STANNEY MAGNA TOWNSHIP.						
		Great Stanney Grange Farm.						
1A	William Kerrison	House, yard, farm buildings, and Blanches Croft.	26	3	36			
2A	- - -	Delameres Croft - -	9	2	30			
3A	- - -	Cowhouse Field - - -	14	0	37			
4A	- - -	Little Hough Croft - -	2	0	22			
5A	- - -	Upper Cowhouse Field - -	9	3	9			
6A	- - -	Sir Charles Croft - -	16	1	22			
7A and 8A	- - -	Cotton Crofts - - - -	20	2	2			
9A	- - -	Horse Stone Hey - -	11	2	2			
10A and 11A	- - -	Old Marl Field - - -	17	3	27			
12A	- - -	Great Butchers Hey - -	15	0	18			
13A	- - -	New Butchers Hey - -	11	2	25			
14A	- - -	Old Butchers Hey - -	13	1	17			
15A	- - -	Further Butchers Hey -	9	2	32			
16A	- - -	Further Gorsty - - -	10	3	12			
17A	- - -	Lower ditto - - -	14	2	32			
18A	- - -	Drumble, part of - - -	7	1	0			
19A	- - -	Big Cop and Bank - -	7	0	36			
20A	- - -	Little Cop and Bank - -	3	1	20			
21A	- - -	Intack - - - - -	13	0	36			
22A	- - -	Little Hey - - - -	16	0	24			
23A	- - -	Big Ley - - - - -	23	0	31			
24A	- - -	Corner Marsh - - - -	12	1	5			
25A	- - -	Delight - - - - - -	17	0	8			
26A	- - -	Further Marsh (less Railway).	8	3	36			
27A	- - -	Near Marsh ditto -	8	3	32			
28A and 29A	- - -	Big Marsh ditto -	35	2	28			
30A	- - -	Dyers Meadow - -	9	2	16			
31A and 32A	- - -	Cowhouse Field and two cottages and gardens.	17	0	5			
33A	- - -	Lady Meadow - - - -	27	1	9			
34A	- - -	The Stoney Butchers Hey -	12	3	16			
35A	- - -	Lower Stoney Butchers Hey	3	0	37			
36A	- - -	Three Acres - - - -	5	3	17			
37A	- - -	North Gorsty Field - -	6	2	24			
38A	- - -	Two cottages and gardens and land adjoining, including road.	1	0	2			
						441	1	25
18A	William Taylor -	Cottage, shed, and garden, Belle Vue.	0	1	0			
						0	1	0
18A	Richard Edwards	Cottage and garden, Belle Vue.	0	1	0			
						0	1	0
		Great Stanney Hall Farm.						
1B	William Weaver	House, yard, farm buildings, garden, and stack-yard.	2	1	5			
2B	- - -	Old Woodfield - - -	15	3	17			
3B, 4B	- - -	Little Old Wood - - -	9	1	21			
		Barkers Croft - - -	17	3	24			
5B	- - -	Calf Hey - - - -	11	2	17			
6B	- - -	The Springs - - -	16	3	14			
7B, 8B	- - -	Near Moor Field - -	7	0	15			
		Moor Field - - -	7	0	36			
9B	- - -	Further Moor Field - -	15	1	20			

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.
		Stanney Magna Township—*continued.*					
10B	William Weaver —*cont.*	Middle Moor } in one	10	3	38		
11B		Upper Moor }	11	0	19		
12B and 13B	- - -	Higher and Lower Hey	23	2	8		
14B	- - -	Intake and two cottages, garden, and road.	7	1	10		
15B	- - -	Three Gates	12	3	33		
16B and 17B	- - -	Potters Hook	16	1	4		
18B	- - -	Bridge Meadow	27	3	29		
19B	- - -	Little Piece	11	3	2		
20B	- - -	Couch Nook	17	0	18		
21B	- - -	Horse Stone Hey	8	0	24		
22B	- - -	Thorn Marsh	15	2	20		
23B and 24B	- - -	Rush Marsh	28	0	14		
25B	- - -	Turf Pits	16	0	39		
26B	- - -	Oat Marsh	19	0	38		
27B and 28B	- - -	Little Marsh and lane	22	0	19		
29B and 30B	- - -	Thistley Croft, cottage, and garden.	17	1	3		
31B		Rushey Croft	3	1	12		
32B and 33B	- - -	Rake Moor	10	3	15		
		Grange-court and lane	10	2	28		
34B	- - -	Lady Meadow	8	1	21		
35B	- - -	Saw Pit Hey	10	3	10		
36B	- - -	Long Field	10	1	37		
37B and 38B	- - -	Gorsey Flat	15	0	11		
39B	- - -	Wheat Root	6	2	7		
						445	1 28
		Stanney Parva Township.					
Part 64	Joseph Ball -	House, yard, outbuildings, orchard, and garden.	2	1	5		
65	- - -	Little Longridge	2	1	24		
66	- - -	Big ditto	6	1	11		
67	- - -	Church Field	7	0	20		
68	- - -	School Croft	0	1	15		
69	- - -	Green Field	7	3	28		
70	- - -	Hook Moor	19	3	30		
71	- - -	Further Wood Heath	2	3	20		
72	- - -	Near ditto	2	3	38		
73	- - -	Further Two Acres	4	2	17		
74	- - -	Near ditto	4	1	21		
75	- - -	Big Field	4	3	19		
76 77	- - -	Main Hay	10	0	20		
78	- - -	Arnetts Field	4	3	30		
79	- - -	Ditto	5	2	6		
80	- - -	Marled Hey	4	2	9		
81	- - -	Balls Meadow	8	2	0		
		Stoke Township.					
106	- - -	Meadow	7	0	4		
						106	2 37
		Stanney Parva Township.					
Part 106	John Bradshaw -	Wheelwright's shop and garden.	0	0	37		
149	- - -	House, shippon-yard, and garden.	0	1	10		
150 151 152	- - -	Pasture land	4	3	17		
153	- - -	The Heath	0	2	22		
						6	0 6

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
		Stanney Parva Township—*continued.*						
		The Hall Farm.						
23	Edward Carter	House, farm buildings, orchards, yards, and garden.	4	2	34			
24		Little Croft	1	0	15			
25		Oaks	2	0	32			
26, 27		The Park	11	3	33			
28		New Hey	19	2	20			
29, 31		Cowhouse, field, and Rushey Wood.	22	0	13			
30		Ditto	8	1	32			
32		Further Rushey Wood	11	0	37			
33		Lower ditto	18	1	18			
34		Old Town Field	33	2	9			
35		Mill Marsh	22	0	26			
36		Moor	9	0	35			
		Stoke Township.						
92		Heath	7	2	18			
93, 94		Ditto	2	2	12			
95, 96		Ditto	8	1	9			
97		Slip of Plantation	0	1	4			
98		Ditto	0	2	1			
99		Heath	5	0	38			
100		Ditto	6	3	5			
						195	3	31
		Stanney Parva Township.						
105	Edward Davis	House, outbuildings, and garden.	0	2	28			
Part 106		Near Heath	1	0	0			
107		Further ditto	2	2	28			
108		Little Croft	0	2	38			
109		Long ditto	0	3	5			
20, 21, 22		Bradshaws Croft	4	0	26			
						10	0	5
158	Samuel Davies	Garden	0	1	23			
159, 160, 161		Pasture land	2	1	3			
162		Moor Meadow below the mill.	2	2	0			
163		Cottage, cowhouse, pigstye, and garden.	0	0	23			
						5	1	9
12	Stephen Davies	Hells Garden	0	1	35			
103		Little Moor Meadow	1	1	7			
104		Near ditto	5	2	6			
Part 141 and 168		House, baker's shop, stables, outbuildings, orchard, and garden.	0	2	28			
142		Briscoes Croft	1	1	26			
144		Little Heath	0	2	28			
145		Sheep Lot Hay	3	2	30			
						13	3	0

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
		Stanney Parva Township—*continued.*		
57	John Fairclough	House, outbuildings, yard, and garden.	0 2 30	
58	- - -	Backsides - - - -	1 2 6	
59	- - -	Hill - - - - -	3 0 37	
60	- - -	Long Crosses - - -	2 1 34	
61	- - -	Near Flindow - - -	4 0 12	
62	- - -	Further ditto - - -	3 3 7	
63	- - -	Cow Pasture - - -	3 3 36	
				19 3 2
170	Thomas Gaskin -	Cottage, garden, and shippon	0 1 31	
171	- - -	Garden Croft - - -	1 2 33	
195	- - -	Heath Close - - -	2 0 36	
196	- - -	Ditto - - - -	2 3 4	
				7 0 24
174	Samuel Lindsey -	House, cowhouse, yard, stable, and garden.	0 2 28	
175	- - -	Near Croft - - -	1 2 36	
176	- - -	Middle ditto - - -	2 0 8	
177	- - -	Spring ditto - - - -	2 2 29	
				7 0 21
Part 25	Elizabeth Mason	Croft - - - -	1 2 0	
164	- - -	Meadow below mill - -	3 0 24	
178, 179, 180	- - -	House, cowhouse, outbuildings, garden, &c.	1 2 20	
				6 1 4
121	George Mason -	Near Heath - - -	2 3 37	
198	- - -	House, cowhouse, shed, and garden.	0 1 7	
199	- - -	Croft - - - - -	1 0 13	
200	- - -	Near Heath - - -	1 2 32	
201	- - -	Middle Heath - - -	1 0 16	
				7 0 2
		The Wood Farm.		
41	W. Maddocks -	House, yard, farm buildings, and gardens.	1 0 4	
42	- - -	Barn Croft - - -	4 1 7	
43	- - -	Road Field - - -	6 3 1	
44	- - -	Three ditto - - - -	5 1 22	
45	- - -	Horse pasture - - -	6 2 15	
46	- - -	Clover Looms - - -	13 3 11	
47	- - -	Flindow - - - -	16 2 17	
48	- - -	Little Wood - - - -	4 3 8	
49	- - -	Further Wood Field - -	14 2 37	
50	- - -	Near ditto - -		
51	- - -	Long Hey - - -	5 3 18	
52	- - -	Goldworth - - -	5 2 1	
55	- - -	Near Meadow - - -	14 2 35	
56	- - -	Further ditto - - -	12 3 36	
110	- - -	Orchard and stack-yard -	1 2 27	
111	- - -	Road Field - - -	5 2 27	
112	- - -	Carp Pit Hey - - -	7 0 33	
113	- - -	Clover Loonds - - -	5 0 6	
114	- - -	Long ditto - - - -	10 3 9	
115	- - -	Further Dunstable - -	6 2 3	
116	- - -	Near ditto - - -	6 2 7	
117, 118	- - -	Buttey Hey and Marl Field	7 3 16	
119	- - -	Goldworth - - -	6 0 38	
120	- - -	Little Dunstable - - -	2 0 27	
123	- - -	Further Meadow - -	12 2 24	
124	- - -	Near ditto - -	9 0 10	
125	- - -	Balls ditto - -	5 0 24	

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
		STOKE TOWNSHIP.		
107	W. Maddocks—*cont.*	Meadow	7 1 28	207 0 11
		STANNEY PARVA TOWNSHIP.		
98	William Nixon	Croft	0 3 22	
99	"	Backside	2 2 8	
100	"	Acre	2 1 18	
101	"	Little Green	1 2 3	
102	"	Big ditto	4 1 12	
143	"	Acre	2 1 37	
146	"	Moor Meadow	4 1 9	
147	"	Big Acre	4 2 24	
148	"	Little ditto	2 1 7	25 1 20
38	Hugh Pennant	Horse Pasture	4 3 0	
39	"	Middle Two Acres	4 2 1	
40	"	Near Two Acres	4 3 20	
88	"	House, farm buildings, yard, and garden.	1 1 24	
89	"	Croft	1 0 18	
90	"	Big Cocks Field	2 3 20	
91	"	Long ditto	1 1 16	
92	"	Little ditto	1 2 5	
93	"	Long Loonds	4 1 39	
94	"	Wick Butts	1 3 0	
95	"	Higher Hey	3 2 5	
96	"	Near Meadow	5 2 19	
97	"	Further ditto	2 3 2	40 2 9
182	John Roberts	Cottage, cowhouse, pigstye, and garden	0 1 21	
183	"	Little Croft	0 2 24	
184	"	Green Croft	1 2 1	
185	"	Croft	0 2 15	
186	"	Nursery	0 2 15	3 2 36
122	Thomas Jones	Further Heath	2 3 21	
193 and 194	"	Cottage, cowhouse, garden, shed, and croft.	1 1 37	
197	"	Wood Heath	1 0 29	5 2 7
187	George Venables	House, outbuildings, orchard, and garden.	1 0 10	
188	"	Near Croft	2 2 22	
189	"	Further ditto	1 1 37	
190	"	Green Field	2 1 34	
191	"	Coney Green Hey	2 1 18	10 0 1
13	Elizabeth Weaver	The Rake Hall, outbuildings, grounds, and gardens.	2 0 3	
14	"	Coppice Croft	2 1 19	
15	"	Eatons Whitefield	3 2 35	
16	"	Ditto	3 1 37	
17	"	Dicksons ditto	6 0 37	
18 and 19	"	Little ditto	6 0 25	23 3 36

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	Stanney Parva Township—*continued.*			
		Stanney Mill.		
82	James Worrall -	Water Corn Mill, two cottages, yard, buildings, and garden.	0 2 29	
83	- - -	Corney Greave - - -	7 2 1	
84	- - -	Upper Greave and warehouse.	7 0 5	
85	- - -	Green Field - - -	7 1 28	
86	- - -	Further Meadow - -	5 0 26	
87	- - -	New ditto - - -	7 3 20	
				35 2 29
172	George Watts -	House, blacksmith's shop, shoeing shed, and garden.	0 1 20	
37	- - -	Horse pasture - - -	3 3 32	
53	- - -	Near Heath Hey - -	10 2 0	
54	- - -	Further ditto - - -	4 3 1	
				19 2 13
165 and 166	John Beckly -	Cottage and garden - -	0 1 5	
				0 1 5
169	John Bradshaw -	Cottage and garden - -	0 1 26	
				0 1 26
Part 192	Anne Bunnell -	Cottage and garden - -	0 1 12	
				0 1 12
Part 141	Samuel Cooper -	Cottage and garden, Mitre-place.	0 0 25	
				0 0 25
173	Jonathan Crimes	Cottage and garden - -	0 1 10	
				0 1 10
Part 64	James Crimes -	Cottage and garden, Widow's Home.	0 0 20	
				0 0 20
Part 192	William Crimes -	Cottage and garden - -	0 1 12	
				0 1 12
Part 141	William Davis -	Cottage and garden, Mitre-place.	0 0 25	
				0 0 25
154 and 155	Sarah Hale -	Cottage, garden, and croft -	0 2 2	
156	- - -	Paddock - - - -	0 2 19	
				1 0 21
167	John Peers - -	Cottage and garden - -	0 0 37	
				0 0 37
Part 141	Edward Price -	Cottage and garden, Mitre-place.	0 0 23	
				0 0 23
Part 141	William Taskér -	Cottage and garden, Mitre-place.	0 0 23	
				0 0 23
Part 64	John Wilkinson	Cottage and garden, Widow's Home.	0 0 20	
				0 0 20

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
		Stanney Parva Township—*continued.*		
157	Jonathan Worsley	Cottage and garden	0 0 27	
				0 0 27
181	The Vicar and Churchwardens.	Schoolhouse, with Master's house, garden, and playground.	0 1 34	
				0 1 34
		Stoke Township.		
39	Mary Bradshaw	Garden	0 2 11	
88		'Bunbury Arms' Inn and premises.	1 0 38	
89		Stanney Croft	1 2 22	
90		Kirkway	2 1 2	
91		Cat's Grave	6 0 14	
103		Marled land	1 3 24	
104		Ditto	2 0 25	
105		Ditto	0 2 8	
				16 1 24
31	Mary Denson	House, farm buildings, yard, stack-yard, orchard, and garden.	2 3 23	
32		Backside	11 3 15	
33		Platt	5 3 14	
34		Mellor Hey	12 3 7	
35		Backsides	4 1 13	
36		Garden and orchard	1 1 20	
37		Garden	0 2 10	
40		Moor Bridge	7 3 29	
41		Moor Bridge	7 1 37	
42		Moor Field	7 3 11	
43		Meadow Field	11 1 26	
44		Lower Hey	5 0 36	
45		Heath	5 1 39	
46		Acres	6 3 8	
47		Mill Hill	5 0 25	
48		Higher Hey	4 3 8	
49		Kirkway	10 2 29	
50		Meadow	7 2 18	
51		Ditto	13 1 26	
52		Ditto	7 3 27	
53		Ditto	9 0 21	
54		Ditto	13 0 23	
55		Ditto	7 0 24	
				170 3 9
1	Mrs. Mason	House, farm buildings, yard, garden, and orchard.	1 3 3	
2		Mill Field	12 1 16	
3		Ditto	5 2 20	
4		Part of Whitefield	2 2 14	
5		Part of Hay Loonds	4 3 37	
6		Nooks	4 3 15	
7		Wet Rains	3 2 22	
8		New Hay	5 0 2	
9		Ditto	7 1 10	
10		Stanney Field	10 0 21	
11		Cat's Grave	7 2 1	
12		Long Ridge	7 2 0	
13		Ditto (in two)	11 1 4	
14		Gorsey Hey and Lower Hey	8 3 17	
15				
16		Heath Field	13 1 20	
17				

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
		Stoke Township—*continued.*						
18	- - - -	Whitefield - - -	8	2	2			
19	- - - -	ditto - - -	4	2	16			
20	- - - -	ditto - - -	2	1	33			
21	- - - -	Whitefield - - -	4	1	19			
22	- - - -	Densons Meadow - -	8	0	3			
23	- - - -	Hornby's ditto - -	8	0	28			
24	- - - -	Meacocks Meadow - -	9	3	38			
25	- - - -	Lightfoots Meadow -	9	0	7			
26	- - - -	Cow Hey - - -	7	3	21			
27	- - - -	Near Meadow - - -	5	3	20			
28	- - - -	Alder ditto - - -	6	2	38			
29	- - - -	Kellys ditto - - -	4	2	3			
30	- - - -	ditto - - -	4	1	17			
122	- - - -	Whitsfield - - -	0	2	17			
						191	3	24
67	Thomas Pate -	House, farm-buildings, stack-yard, garden, &c.	1	3	14			
110								
56	- - - -	Two cottages, part of orchard, and Masons Croft.	2	2	1			
57								
58								
59	- - - -	Canal Croft - - -	1	1	21			
60	- - - -	Croft - - -	0	3	10			
61	- - - -	Tap Ends - - -	4	1	21			
62	- - - -	Cow Croft - - -	4	3	28			
63	- - - -	Gibbons Oxen - -	5	1	21			
64	- - - -	Mackle - - -	1	2	20			
65	- - - -	Lords Meadow - -	4	1	3			
66	- - - -	Greenway - - -	6	3	2			
69	- - - -	Kings Yard - - -	8	1	16			
70								
71	- - - -	Clints - - - -	4	3	17			
72	- - - -	Well Field - - -	4	0	10			
74								
73	- - - -	Kirk Meadow - -	2	1	37			
75	- - - -	Bottom - - - -	4	3	37			
76	- - - -	Backen Butt - - -	6	0	12			
77	- - - -	Lightfoot Croft - -	2	1	20			
78	- - - -	ditto - - - -	4	1	0			
79	- - - -	Hither Hey - - -	4	3	2			
80	- - - -	Mill Field - - -	3	1	19			
81	- - - -	ditto - - -	3	2	12			
82	- - - -	Heath - - - -	2	2	17			
83	- - - -	ditto - - - -	5	1	0			
84	- - - -	Cow Hey - - -	3	3	38			
85	- - - -	Near Speeds Meadow -	2	3	15			
86	- - - -	Middle Speeds Meadow -	5	3	2			
87	- - - -	Further ditto - -	8	1	31			
111	- - - -	Garden - - - -	0	2	21			
						112	2	7
Part 109	John Ellis - -	Cottage and garden -	0	0	34			
		Land enclosed from road -	0	1	0			
						0	1	34
108	Samuel Ellis -	Cottage and garden -	0	0	35			
						0	0	35
38	John Griffiths -	Cottage, garden, and orchard	0	1	32			
						0	1	32
108*a*	Thomas Griffiths -	Cottage and garden, Stoke Heath.	0	2	4			
						0	2	4
Part 68	William Hill -	Cottage and garden -	0	1	22			
						0	1	22

Schedule—*continued.*

Number on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Occupiers.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
		Stoke Township—*continued.*						
Part 109	John Shepherd	Cottage and garden	0	0	35			
						0	0	35
Part 68	John Worsley	Cottage and garden	0	1	21			
						0	1	21
		Stanney Magna Township.						
1c	In hand	Part of Stanney Wood	26	0	25			
2c		Part of Royalty Plantation	5	1	18			
3c		Wheat Field Plantation	2	3	32			
4c		Drumble	1	2	38			
5c		Gorsey Field Plantation	0	2	34			
6c		Narrow Lane Plantation	2	3	12			
Part 17c		Petter's Hook Plantation	6	0	15			
29c		Long Screed in Big Marsh	1	2	0			
Part 25c		Spoil Bank and pits by railway.	2	0	0			
		Stanney Parva Township.						
1	In hand	Part of Stanney Wood	24	3	20			
2		Part of Royalty Plantation	3	2	20			
3		Strawberry Hey	0	1	36			
4		Goldworth	0	1	18			
5		Plantation	0	0	19			
6		Rake Hall	0	2	22			
7		ditto	0	1	12			
8		Heath ditto	0	1	25			
9		Whitefield	0	0	11			
10		Timber-yard and workshed	0	1	4			
11		Green Plantation	0	0	29			
Part 37		Stone quarry and land adjoining.	0	0	16			
		Stoke Township.						
Part 13	In hand	Plantation	0	0	20			
Part 14		Plantation	0	0	27			
		Stanlow Farm.				81	0	13
1	Anthony Wellock	Big Marsh	29	1	14			
2		Marsh meadow	19	2	32			
3		Two cottages, gardens, and Willowholt.	2	2	36			
4		Barn field	9	1	26			
5		Connery	14	1	24			
6		House, farm-buildings, garden yards, and stackyard.	2	2	33			
7		Near cow pasture	9	3	37			
8		Middle cow pasture	15	2	0			
9		Thistley Field	24	3	22			
10		Far cow pasture	17	3	37			
11		Island	2	2	20			
12		Big Meadow	30	1	3			
13		High Bridge	17	2	17			
7a		Saltings and bank	1	2	20			
8a		ditto	1	0	4			
10a		ditto	4	0	30			
13a		ditto	2	0	3			
14		Reservoir	1	3	36			
15		Far cringles	14	0	37			
16		Middle cringles	10	3	25			
17		Near cringles	11	0	0			
						244	0	16
						2,468	0	15

"EXTRACT from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes in the Township of Stoke with the District of Ince, in the said Parish of Stoke.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Total Quantities.			Total Rentcharge payable to Impropriator.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
The Guardians of the Poor of Eastham Parish.	Thomas Denson	9	1	11	0	11	10
George Cornwall Legh, Esq.	John Webster	83	3	4	8	13	0

And also all that the annual rent or charge of eight pounds, arising and issuing out of the Tithes of Brimstage, in the said county of Chester.

And also certain pensions or annual sums, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-two pounds ten shillings, payable out of or in respect of the several benefices or incumbencies hereunder mentioned; viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The Rectory of Astbury, in the county of Chester	0	12	0
The Rectory of Bebbington, in the same county	1	6	8
The Rectory of Coddington, in the same county	0	3	0
The Rectory of Christleton, in the same county	1	3	0
The Retory of Doddleston, in the same county	0	18	0
The Vicarage of Eastham, in the same county	1	13	4
The Rectory of Handley, in the same county	0	13	4
The Rectory of Northenden, in the same county	0	4	0
The Rectory of Saint Mary-on-the-Hill, in the same county	2	13	4
The Rectory of Tattenhall, in the same county	0	3	0
The Rectory of Thurstaston, in the same county	0	5	0
The Rectory of Wallasey, in the same county	0	2	0
The Rectory of West Kirby, in the same county, two Pensions amounting to	12	13	4
	£22	10	0

And also certain annual sums payable in respect of redeemed land tax by the Incumbents of the several benefices hereunder mentioned; viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The Rectory of Coddington, in the county of Chester	6	3	9
The Rectory of Doddleston, in the same county	8	1	11
The Vicarage of Eastham, in the same county	0	9	9
The Rectory of Handley, in the same county	6	10	0
	£21	4	8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1850.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Lowick, in the Parish of Ulverstone, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Lowick, in the parish of Ulverstone, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, situate at Lowick aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Ulverstone, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, situate at Lowick as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Lowick.'

"And with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified as aforesaid), we further repre-

sent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Lowick, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Ulverstone, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Carlisle, which constitutes the ancient parochial chapelry of Lowick."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1851.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared, and laid before Her

Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas there are not at present within the several parishes and districts specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, houses of residence belonging to the respective benefices and suitable for occupation by the incumbents thereof.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that arrangements should be made for providing such a house of residence for each of such benefices, and that, for that purpose, certain sums of money should be borrowed upon mortgage of the same benefices respectively, in order that such sums of money may be applied towards defraying the costs of such houses of residence respectively.

"Now, therefore, for the better enabling a sum of money to be borrowed upon mortgage of each of the said several benefices so specified as aforesaid in the schedule hereunto annexed for the purpose aforesaid, we humbly recommend and propose that during the subsistence of any mortgage of each of such benefices which may be effected under the provisions of the Act of the seventeenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter fifty-three; of the Act of the twenty-first year of His said Majesty, chapter sixty-six; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-three; and of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, or any or either of them, there shall be paid, by us, in each year to or on account of the incumbent of the benefice so mortgaged as aforesaid such sums as shall be sufficient to discharge the yearly interest and instalment of principal monies which may become due and owing in each such year on account of such mortgage: Provided always, that the amount of such yearly interest and instalment of principal monies shall not in any one year exceed the sum which in the fourth column of the said schedule is set opposite to the name of the benefice to be so mortgaged as aforesaid: And provided also, that every such mortgage shall be effected with our consent, signified under our common seal.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing to Your Majesty in Council any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Maximum Annual Payment by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.
			£
Barnby in the Willows, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	150
Bishop Monkton, P.C.	York	Ripon	103
Broad Blunsdon, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	103
Coxley, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	103
Durnford, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	103
East Horrington, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	103
Easton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	103
East Wells, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	103
Ebberston, V., with Allerston, C.	York	York	103
Farnsfield, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	103
Gateshead, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Durham	Durham	103
Hammersmith, Saint Peter, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Hampstead-road, Saint James' District.	Middlesex	London	103
Hoxton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Lichfield, Saint Chad, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	103
Little Faringdon, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	200
London, Saint Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, R., with Saint Gregory by Saint Paul, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Longfield, R.	Kent	Rochester	29
Medomsley, P.C.	Durham	Durham	35
North Collingham, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	103
Owston V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	103
Pateley, Bridge, P.C.	York	Ripon	103
Priddy, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	103
Skipsea, V.	York	York	103
South Muskham, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	150
Thirkleby, V.	York	York	110
Thornaby, P.C.	York	York	103
Wistow, V.	York	York	103
York, Saint Mary Bishophill, Junior, V.	York	York	103
York, Saint Mary Bishophill, Senior, R.	York	York	103
York, Saint Paul, Holgate, P.C.	York	York	103

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Durham, Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, Ripon, Rochester, and Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1852.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the new Parish of Saint Michael, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the new parish of Saint Michael, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas, under the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the 6th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, certain portions of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county and diocese aforesaid, were constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, under the name of 'The District of Saint Michael, Shoreditch,' and it was provided by the said Order, that in respect of the local claim of the said parish upon certain hereditaments and premises vested in us under the provisions, and for the purposes of the herein-before mentioned Acts, the minister of the said district and his successors should be paid by us out of the common fund created by the firstly mentioned Act, a yearly sum or stipend of seventy-five pounds, in order to making up the endowment of the said district to a yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.

"And whereas, under the authority of the said Order of Your Majesty in Council, the whole right of patronage of the said district was assigned to and vested in Robert Brett, of Stoke Newington, in the said county of Middlesex, surgeon, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"And whereas, the said district of Saint Michael, Shoreditch, has now become a new parish, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven.

"And whereas, with a view to rendering the said new parish eligible for augmentation out of the common fund aforesaid, the said Robert Brett has by a deed bearing date the eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, assigned the right of presentation to the said new parish to certain trustees therein named, or to be hereafter appointed as therein provided, for a term of forty years from the date of such deed, and is desirous that the further arrangement with respect to such patronage which is herein-after recommended should be effected.

"And whereas it appears to us that the church of the said new parish is ill endowed, and that it is desirable that additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said Diocese of London, and of the said Robert Brett, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that without any conveyance or assurance in law, other than a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme, the whole right of patronage of the said new parish of Saint Michael, Shoreditch, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto, and to the church thereof, shall, from and after the expiration of the above-mentioned term of forty years, be transferred to and be and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the Bishop of London for the time being, and by his successors, Bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund aforesaid to the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish of Saint Michael, Shoreditch, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year, the further annual sum or stipend of two hundred and seventy pounds, and that such annual sum or stipend shall be payable as from the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, being the day on which the church of the said new parish was consecrated; provided always, that a portion, amounting to one hundred and twenty pounds of the aforesaid annual sum or stipend of two hundred and seventy pounds shall be payable only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the diocese, that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such bishop, and receiving a stipend of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum has been employed within the said new parish during the preceding half year.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any

further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1853.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the Parish of Lindfield, in the County of Sussex.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls, in the parish of Lindfield, in the county of Sussex.

"Whereas a benefaction, consisting of a rentcharge of sixty-five pounds per annum upon the rectorial tithe rentcharge of the said parish of Lindfield, in the county of Sussex, has been legally secured to the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Lindfield, upon condition that the capital sum herein-after mentioned shall be appropriated by us to the said perpetual curacy.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the "Common Fund," created by the herein firstly mentioned Act, to the said perpetual curacy of Lindfield, a capital sum of one thousand pounds, and that such capital sum, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such perpetual curacy of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments, which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such perpetual curacy, or towards defraying the cost of providing a suitable parsonage house for the same; and that, in the meantime, there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May, and the first day of November, in each year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy in respect of such capital sum, or of such part or parts thereof, as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the yearly sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, or such part of the said yearly sum as shall bear a proportion to the part of the said capital sum so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion which the amount of the said yearly payment bears to the amount of the said capital sum.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1854.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash or of land, rentcharge, or other hereditaments which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise legally secured to, the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain annual sums herein-after mentioned shall be paid by us out of our common fund, created by the herein firstly mentioned Act, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, and upon further condition that in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or of such part or parts thereof as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the fifth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the said common fund, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the several benefices specified in the first

column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the annual sum, the amount of which is set against the name of each such benefice in the sixth column of the same schedule.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if at any time it shall appear to us to be desirable that land, tithe, or other hereditaments should be substituted for such or any of such annual sums, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Annual Payments by Commissioners		
				In respect of Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.	Total Annual Payment.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Altcar, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	A rentcharge of 100*l.* per annum.	- - -	50 0 0	50 0 0
Benhilton District	Surrey	Winchester	5,411 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	- - -	50 0 0	50 0 0
Colnbrook, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	200*l.* - - -	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Darley Abbey, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	1,110*l.* - -	37 0 0	37 0 0	74 0 0
Hillingdon, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1,500*l.* cash and six acres of land.	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Llanwenarth Ultra, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	Rectorial Tithe rentcharge of the parish of Llanwenarth, amounting to 205*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*	- -	39 4 0	39 4 0
Northampton, Saint Sepulchre, V.	Northampton	Peterborough	900*l.* - - -	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
Poulton-le-Sands, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	6,666⅔ square yards of land, valued at 3*s.* per yard.	- -	33 6 8	33 6 8
Sutton Bridge, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	700*l.* cash, and a rentcharge of 110*l.* per annum.	23 6 8	50 0 0	73 6 8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of London, Winchester, Chester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Oxford, and Peterborough.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1855.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Luton, in the Parish of Bishop's Teignton, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Luton, in the parish of Bishop's Teignton, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Luton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Exeter (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bishop's Teignton, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Luton aforesaid, and that the same should be named "The District Chapelry of Saint John, Luton."

"And with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Exeter (testified as aforesaid), we further repre-

sent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John, Luton, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Bishop's Teignton, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, which is bounded on the north by the parishes of Dawlish and Ashcombe, in the said county and diocese, on the west by the parishes of Ideford and King's Teignton, in the same county and diocese, and on the remaining sides, that is to say, on the south and east, by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said parish of Bishop's Teignton from the parish of King's Teignton aforesaid, at a point (near Whiteway) in the middle of the road leading from King's Teignton to Lindridge ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Lewry Lane ; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the said lane to its junction at Colway Cross, with the road leading past Clanage to Bishop's Teignton ; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described road to its junction at Clanage with the road leading from Bishop's Teignton, past Rowdon Cross to Lindridge ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described road to its intersection by the lane called Haldon Lane, which passes over the hill called Little Haldon, and leads to Ashcombe and Dawlish ; and extending thence first eastward and then northward along the middle of the last-named lane (passing over Little Haldon aforesaid, and crossing the turnpike road leading from Teignmouth to Exeter), to the point where the boundary which divides the said parish of Bishop's Teignton from the parish of Dawlish aforesaid crosses the said lane."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Exeter.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1856.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Llanvairtalhaiarn, First Comportion, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Asaph.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following, that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Llanvairtalhaiarn, first comportion in the cathedral church of Saint Asaph, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said prebend which occurred on or about the seventh day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except rights of patronage), became by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes, and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tithes, and hereditaments aforesaid are not subject to any outstanding beneficial lease or grant, but are now in possession, but some portions thereof, on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest in such lands,

tithes, and hereditaments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, all or any of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this order be forthwith registered by the registrar of the diocese of Saint Asaph.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1857.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty,

chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following, that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"We humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us out of the Common Fund in the said Acts mentioned in each and every year to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices described in the first schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice, in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the said several payments so recommended to be made by us shall commence and be calculated as from the dates which are set opposite to the names of such benefices respectively in the fourth column of the same schedule.

"Provided always, that the grants so recommended to be made by us to the benefices of Dalston and Christ Church, Hoxton, respectively, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of certificates, under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that an assistant curate duly licensed by such bishop, has in each instance, been employed within the parish or district during the preceding half year, and has been in receipt of a salary at the rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and provided also, that the grants so recommended to be made by us to the Vicarage of Hornby, shall be reduced to an annual payment of one hundred and six pounds, upon and from the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and provided also that the grant so recommended to be made to the Vicarage of Brampton, shall be reduced to an annual payment of four pounds, upon and from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and provided also that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the Vicarage of Folkestone, shall cease and determine immediately upon and from the avoidance of the Vicarage of Lydd, in the county of Kent, and diocese of Canterbury, which may happen next after the date of this scheme ; and provided also that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the Vicarage of Sancton, shall cease and determine immediately upon and from the avoidance of the said Vicarage of Sancton, which may happen next after the date of this scheme ; and provided lastly, that the grants, payment whereof is so herein recommended to be made by us conditionally upon the employment of assistant curates, shall continue in force

so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances, from time to time affecting the respective cures, in favour of which the same conditional grants are so recommended and proposed.

" And we further recommend and propose that the messuages, lands, and premises, tithes or rentcharges, in lieu of tithes and other hereditaments particularly described in the second and three following schedules hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the several spiritual persons herein-after mentioned, that is to say, that the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, arising out of or upon lands situate within the parish of Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon and diocese of Ely, formerly belonging to the Prebend of Brampton, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Brampton, and that the same vicar or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the net profits of the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes so to be annexed by us as last mentioned, as from the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, that the lands and hereditaments described in the third Schedule hereunto annexed, situate at Eglwys Newydd; in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, in the county of Cardigan and diocese of Saint David's, which were conveyed to us by a deed, bearing date the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between the Right Honourable Margaret, Dowager Baroness Willoughby de Broke of the first part; George Boulton Denham, of Great Dover Street, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, of the second part; William Chambers, of Hafod, in the county of Cardigan, Esquire, of the third part; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the fourth part; which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Saint David's, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Eglwys Newydd aforesaid, and that the same perpetual curate or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us as last mentioned, as from the said eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; that the lands and hereditaments described in the fourth Schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Godalming, in the county of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, formerly belonging to the deanery of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Godalming, and that the same

vicar or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us as last mentioned, as from the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five ; that the lands and hereditaments described in the fifth Schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Marton, in the county and diocese of York, which were conveyed to us by a deed, bearing date the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between the Right Honourable and most Reverend William Thomson, Lord Archbishop of York, of the one part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the other part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the registry of the said diocese of York, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Farlington, with the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Marton annexed, and that the same perpetual curate shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us as aforesaid, as from the said first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

" And whereas a sum of thirty-five pounds has been paid over to us towards augmenting the income of the rector or incumbent, for the time being, of the parish of Saint Luke, Chorlton-on-Medlock, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Manchester, for and in respect of the year ending on the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, upon condition that a like sum should be appropriated by us towards the same object.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the Common Fund herein-before mentioned on the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the rector or incumbent, for the time being, of the said parish fo Saint Luke, Chorlton-on-Medlock, a sum of thirty-five pounds.

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the Common Fund aforesaid to the vicarage of the parish of Granston with the vicarage of the parish of Saint Nicholas annexed, in the county of Pembroke, and in the diocese of Saint David's, a capital sum of five hundred pounds towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage house for the same.

" And we further recommend and propose, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithe, or other hereditaments, should be substituted for the annual sums herein-before mentioned, or any of them, or any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution, or any other measure relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"First Schedule.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date from which Grant takes effect.	Annual Grant by Commissioners.
				£
Arkendale, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1865	100
Billinge, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st April 1864	40
Birmingham, Immanuel, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	12th Sept. 1865	300
Brampton, V.	Huntingdon	Ely	1st May 1865	36
Brotherton, V.	York	York	1st May 1865	50
Chelsea, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st May 1865	157
Clerkenwell, Saint Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st May 1865	487. 6s. 8d.
Coundon, P.C.	Durham	Durham	5th July 1865	67
Crambe, V.	York	York	1st May 1865	56
Dalston, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	2d August 1865	120
East Wells, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	1st Sept. 1865	200
Folkestone, V.	Kent	Canterbury	1st May 1865	22
Goole, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	195
Gorsedd, P.C.	Flint	Saint Asaph	1st Nov. 1865	129
Haddenham, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	29th Sept. 1864	55
Helperthorpe, V., with Luttons Ambo, C.	York	York	1st May 1865	55
High Harrowgate, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1865	17
Hornby, V.	York	Ripon	1st May 1865	123
Hoxton, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1865	20
Hunwick, P.C.	Durham	Durham	5th July 1865	80
Kirk Leavington, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	200
Little Ouseburn, V.	York	Ripon	17th Aug. 1865	8
Liverpool, Christ Church, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st May 1865	191
Moystyn, P.C.	Flint	Saint Asaph	1st Nov. 1865	112
Sancton, V.	York	York	23d June 1865	238
Weaverthorpe, V.	York	York	1st May 1865	35
Whitford, V.	Flint	Saint Asaph	1st Nov. 1865	21
Wilburton, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	29th Sept. 1864	80
Wood Newton, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	11th Oct. 1865	50
York, Saint Cuthbert, R.	York	York	1st July 1865	14
York, Saint Mary, Bishophill Junior, V.	York	York	1st May 1865	148

"Second Schedule.

"Extract from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes in the Parish of Brampton, in the County of Huntingdon.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Total Quantities.	Total Rentcharge.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
The Earl of Sandwich	Sundry persons	187 1 15	37 9 0
Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow	Sundry persons	37 0 0	7 8 0
George Betts Pumfrett, Esquire	Sundry persons	10 0 0	2 0 0
Richard Headley, Esquire	William Lister	6 0 0	1 4 0
Mr. Jonathan Jarvis	——— Jarvis	2 0 0	0 8 0
Edward Martin, Esquire	Edward Martin	1 0 0	0 4 0
Doctor Burnaby	James Turner	1 3 0	0 7 0
Town of Brampton	Churchwardens	4 0 0	0 16 0
Maile's Trustees	——— Maile	2 0 0	0 8 0
The Earl of Sandwich	In hand	275 2 37	14 2 0
George Hodgson, Esquire	——— Hoddell and others	286 0 28	28 0 0
		813 0 0	£92 6 0

"THIRD SCHEDULE.

"All that piece or parcel of land containing twelve acres and two roods or thereabouts, situate at Eglwys Newydd aforesaid, and known as Pant-y-Maron Field, being parcel of an estate there called Cae Mevith, the property of the said William Chambers, which said piece or parcel of land is surrounded by other parts of the said estate, and is coloured green in the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

"FOURTH SCHEDULE.

"In the Parish of Godalming, in the County of Surrey.

No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	Quantity.
		A. R. P.
410A	Garden (and site of cottages, &c.)	0 2 29
411	Deanery Meadow	1 3 35
412	Ditch in ditto	0 0 14
	Total	2 2 38

"FIFTH SCHEDULE.

"All that piece or parcel of land containing five acres or thereabouts, situate within the parish of Marton aforesaid, which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the north by the road leading from Helmsley to Sheriff Hutton, and on all other sides by other land belonging to the Archbishoprick of York, and is coloured pink upon the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed, bearing date the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, Saint Asaph, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Saint David's, Ely, Manchester, Peterborough, Ripon, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1858.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church situate at Felbridge, in the new Parish of Blindley Heath, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth Years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Divine, situate at Felbridge, in the new parish of Blindley Heath, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Blindley Heath, and of the parish of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such new parish and parish respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Blindley Heath and of the said parish of East Grinstead should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Divine, situate at Felbridge aforesaid.

"Now therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester; of the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of the said diocese of Chichester; of the Reverend George Tooker Hoare, the Vicar or

Incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Godstone, in the said county of Surrey, and as such Vicar or Incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Blindley Heath; and of the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess De-la-Warr and Baroness Buckhurst, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of East Grinstead (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Blindley Heath and of the said parish of East Grinstead, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint John the Divine, situate at Felbridge aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Felbridge,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by Charles Henry Gatty of Felbridge Park, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated chapelry of Felbridge being :—

"All that portion of the new parish of Blindley Heath, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish from the parish of Lingfield, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the road which leads from Plaistow Street, Lingfield, to Burstow, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such road (crossing near New Chapel the turnpike-road which leads from East Grinstead to London) as far as the point where the first-described road, leading from Plaistow Street, Lingfield, to Burstow, is intersected by the boundary dividing the said new parish of Blindley Heath from the parish of Horne, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"And also all that portion of the parish of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex and in the diocese of Chichester, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides such parish from the new parish of All Saints, Crawley Down, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the line of the East Grinstead Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said line of railway as far as its intersection by Imberhorne-lane; and all which said part of the parish of East Grinstead aforesaid, is also situate to the west of another imaginary line commencing at the last described point in

the middle of the said line of railway where it is intersected by Imberhorne-lane, and extending thence northwards along the middle of such lane to its junction with the turnpike-road leading from East Grinstead to London as aforesaid, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named road for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 2338 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of East Grinstead, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the closes numbered respectively 2304 and 2305 upon the same maps and extending thence northwards to and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 2334 and 2335 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 2339 and 2336 upon the same maps, as far as a point upon the boundary dividing the said parish of East Grinstead from the parish of Lingfield aforesaid, which last-described parish boundary is also the boundary which divides the said county of Sussex from the county of Surrey aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester, and by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chichester respectively.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1859.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John the Baptist, Lane End, in the District Parish of Longton, some time Part of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent in the County of Stafford and Diocese of Lichfield.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one

one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated Church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End, in the district parish of Longton (some time part of the parish of Stoke upon Trent) in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield.

"Whereas the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End aforesaid, was rebuilt in pursuance of a local Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-second year of His said Majesty King George the Third, and intituled 'An Act for rebuilding the 'chapel, and enlarging the chapel yard of Lane End within the 'parish of Stoke upon Trent, in the county of Stafford,' and the same Act is now in force.

"And whereas since the passing of the said Local Act of Parliament, a part of the said parish of Stoke upon Trent, containing within its limits the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End aforesaid, has been assigned as a district parish to the church of Saint James, situate at Longton, in such parish, and has been named the 'Longton District Parish.'

"And whereas it appeared to us that under and by reason of the said Local Act, the said district parish of Longton could not be brought within the provisions of the Church Building Acts touching the formation thereout of a parish or district to be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End aforesaid.

"And whereas a representation, such as is contemplated by the said Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, has been made to us by the patron and the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said district parish of Longton, and by the Chairman of the Vestry in meeting assembled, of the inhabitant householders of the same district parish on behalf and by authority of such vestry, that it would be for the spiritual benefit of such district parish that it should be brought as aforesaid within the provisions of the said Church Building Acts.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that in accord-

ance with such representation, we should in manner herein-after set forth, apply and put in execution, with respect to the said district parish of Longton, the powers and provisions of the Church Building Acts aforesaid, and of the said Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, relative to the formation of a parish or district, and that accordingly a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lichfield, and of the Reverend Adam Clarke, the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said district parish of Longton (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said district parish of Longton, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Lane End, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Lane End.'

"And, with the like consents of the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lichfield, and of the said Adam Clarke (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Lane End, being :—

"All that part of the district parish of Longton, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, which is bounded on the east by the parish of Caverswall, in the said county and diocese, on the north and north-west partly by portions of the parish of Stoke upon Trent, and partly by the new parish of Christ Church, Fenton, in the same county and diocese, on the south-west by the new parish of Edensor, in the same county and diocese, and upon the remaining side, that is to say, upon the south-east by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said district parish of Longton from the new parish of Edensor aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Commerce-street, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with High-street, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle

of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Wharf Street, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point over the middle of the line of the North Staffordshire Railway, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said line of railway as far as its intersection by the boundary which divides the said district parish of Longton, from the parish of Caverswall aforesaid."

And whereas the said Representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said Representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Lichfield.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1860.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, Surrey Square, Newington, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a Representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assign-

ment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate in Surrey Square, in the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said Church of All Saints, situate in Surrey Square aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate in Surrey Square aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of All Saints, Newington.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Arthur Cyril Onslow, the present rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, shall remain such rector or incumbent, all the fees which shall be payable in respect of the performance of the offices aforesaid in the said church, shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said Arthur Cyril Onslow.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of All Saints, Newington, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of London, which is comprised within so much of the territory now subject, from and after the next avoidance of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, to the provisions of an Order in Council, made by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, on the twentieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and published in the London Gazette on the sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, relative to the intended district parish of Saint Peter, Walworth, as is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, from the district

chapelry of Saint John, Walworth, some time part of such parish, at a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Flint Street, and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of such street to its junction with East Street; and continuing thence in the same direction, across the last-named street, to and along the middle of Thurlow Place and of Grove Street, to the south-eastern extremity of the last-named street; and extending thence in the same direction across the road called Walworth Common, or Westmoreland Road, and to and along the middle of the road which passes in front of Lebanon Place to a point at its south-eastern extremity, in the middle of the wall or fence forming the western boundary of Wood's Nursery Ground; and continuing thence still south-eastward along the middle of such wall or fence which in part divides the said Nursery Ground from the buildings and premises known as Newington Workhouse, to the boundary at the south-eastern extremity of the said wall or fence which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, from the district parish of Saint George, Camberwell, in the said county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1861.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Luke, Weaste, in the Parish of Eccles, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter

forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Luke, situate at Weaste, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Luke, situate at Weaste aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Eccles, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Luke, situate at Weaste, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Weaste.'

"And with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend James Pelham Pitcairn, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Eccles, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the offices aforesaid in the said church shall be paid by the said minister to the said James Pelham Pitcairn.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Weaste, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, wherein the present

incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded on the south-east by the new parish of Christ Church, Salford, in the county and diocese aforesaid, on the north-east by the district chapelry of Saint Thomas, Pendleton, in the same county and diocese, and on all other sides thereof, that is to say, on the north-west and south-west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Eccles from the district chapelry of Saint Thomas, Pendleton, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the turnpike road, commonly called 'Eccles Old Road,' opposite to a boundary pillar of iron, inscribed 'P. St. T. D. C., 1865, No. 2.,' and placed on the northern side of such road, and extending thence south-westward for a distance of seven hundred yards, or thereabouts, along the middle of the said road to a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed on one side 'St. Luke's District, 1865,' and placed on the southern side of the same road at the northern extremity of the wall or fence which divides the grounds belonging to Weaste House from the grounds belonging to Broom House; and extending thence southward to the said boundary-stone and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the said boundary wall, or fence (crossing the public footpath which leads from Eccles to Pendleton), to the southern extremity of the said wall or fence where a boundary stone, inscribed on one side 'St. Luke's District, 1865,' has been placed at a distance of ten yards from the southern side of the said public footpath; and extending thence south-westward to a point in the middle of a certain stream or ancient watercourse which flows past Little Bolton, into the River Irwell; and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the said stream, passing under the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Branch of the London and North-western Railway, and also under the Hulme and Eccles Turnpike road to the junction of such stream with the River Irwell aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such river for a distance of nine hundred and fifty yards, or thereabouts, to the boundary which divides the said parish of Eccles from the new parish of Christ Church, Salford, aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1862.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of cash or of land, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain annual sums herein-after mentioned shall be paid by us out of our common fund, created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay, out of the said common fund, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively the annual sum, the amount of which is set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule.

" And we further recommend and propose that if at any time it shall appear to us to be desirable that land tithe or other hereditaments should be substituted for such or any of such annual sums nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and

proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.
				£ s. d.
Houghton, Saint John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	880*l.* cash, and one acre, or thereabouts, of land, valued at 120*l.*	33 6 8
Llanrhystyd, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	600*l.* cash and 2A. 0R. 11P. of land, valued at 200*l.*	26 13 4
Wombwell, Saint Mary, P.C.	York	York	1,000*l.*	33 6 8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts, and her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, Carlisle, and Saint David's.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1863.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Freemantle, in the Parish of Millbrook, in the County of Southampton and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty

first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Freemantle, in the parish of Millbrook, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Freemantle aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Millbrook which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Freemantle aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Freemantle.'

" And with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Freemantle, being :—

" All that triangular part of the parish of Millbrook, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, which is bounded on the north-east by the new parish of St. James, Shirley, in the same county and diocese, and upon the remaining sides, that is to say, upon the west and south by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Millbrook from the new parish of St. James, Shirley aforesaid, at a boundary-stone inscribed ' B.S.D,' and placed on the eastern

side of the northern end of Foundry Lane ; and extending thence first southward and then south-westward along the eastern side of Foundry Lane aforesaid, to the junction of such lane with the Lyndhurst Road; and extending thence westward and in a diagonal direction across such road to a point on the western side of the northern end of the bridge which forms part of the approach to the Millbrook station of the Southampton and Dorchester Branch line of the London and South-Western Railway; and extending thence south-westward along the western side of such bridge as far as a point over the middle of the stream flowing from the Freemantle Pond into the Southampton Water, and known as the 'Foundry Watercourse,' and extending thence first north-westward and then south-westward along the said stream (crossing under the line of the said railway), to a point on the southern side of such railway (the said point being on the western side of the landing-place known as 'Millbrook Hard'); and extending thence south-eastward along the southern side of the line of railway aforesaid (crossing the said Millbrook Hard and passing to the south of the Millbrook station aforesaid), to the western extremity of the Sea Walk which extends along the embankment on the southern side of the said line of railway ; and extending thence first southward to a point on the southern side of the said Sea Walk and then south-eastward along the southern side of the same walk for a distance of sixty-eight chains and seven links, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. D. C., 1865,' and placed against the fence which divides the said walk from the line of railway aforesaid at a distance of three chains and twenty-four links, or thereabouts, to the west of the culvert by which the watercourse flowing from the Lyndhurst Road aforesaid, past the eastern side of the wall of the house sometime occupied by Mr. Daintry, at Hill, and now occupied by Mr. Bridgewater Page, crosses under the said line of railway; and extending thence northward and in a straight line across the said Sea Walk to such boundary stone; and continuing thence in the same direction across the said line of railway and across the garden or gardens, situate on the northern side thereof, to a point in the middle of the last-described watercourse, upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Millbrook from the new parish of Saint James, Shirley, as aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1864.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Bury, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3d day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Most Holy Trinity, situate in the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Most Holy Trinity, situate in the parish of Bury aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bury which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of the Most Holy Trinity, situate in the said parish, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Most Holy Trinity, Bury.'

"And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms,

and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of the Most Holy Trinity, Bury, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the particular district of Saint Paul, Bury, sometime part of the said parish, at a point in the middle of the Rochdale Road, at or near to its junction with Derby Street; and extending thence first south-eastward, then south-westward, and then again south-eastward along the said boundary as far as the point where it crosses the middle of Heywood Street; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named street to the northern end of the bridge which carries the road leading to Park Hill over the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and extending thence southward to the centre of the said bridge; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the said line of railway for a distance of eight hundred and thirty-three yards, or thereabouts, to a point under the centre of the bridge at the southern end of Knowsley Street; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street (crossing Moss Lane), and continuing in a direction rather more eastward across Market Street, and to and along the middle of Haymarket Street to the junction of the last-named street with Garden Street; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Turf Street; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Spring Street; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named street, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of North Back King Street; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street (intersecting Cross Street) to the junction of the said North Back King Street with the Rochdale Road aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said road as far as the point upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Bury from the particular district of Saint Paul Bury, as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with

the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1865.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Weston, in the Parish of Saint Mary extra, Southampton, in the County of Southampton and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Weston, in the parish of Saint Mary extra Southampton, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Weston aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified

by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary extra Southampton, which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Weston, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Weston.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Weston, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mary extra Southampton, in the county of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester, which is bounded on the north by the consolidated chapelry of Saint Mark, Woolston, in the said county and diocese, on the west by the Southampton Water, on the south by the parish of Hound, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and on the remaining side thereof, that is to say, on the east, by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary extra Southampton from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Mark, Woolston aforesaid, at a point near Miller's Pond, in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Southampton to Portsmouth, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said turnpike road as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary extra Southampton from the parish of Hound aforesaid.

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1866.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 6th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a representation, bearing date the 18th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Knightsbridge, in the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton-place, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton-place, and of the new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such district chapelry and new parish respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton-place, and of the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Knightsbridge aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, as such bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Saint

Paul, Wilton Place, and with the consent of the Reverend William Conway, canon of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, at Westminster, and rector of the rectory of the parish of Saint Margaret, Westminster, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and as such rector, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, and of the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Knightsbridge aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge.' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the dean and chapter of the said collegiate church of Saint Peter, at Westminster, and by their successors, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, being:—

"All that portion of the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, and also all that portion of the new parish of all Saints, Knightsbridge, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing at Albert Gate, where the boundary which divides the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, from the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place aforesaid, meets the boundary which divides the same district chapelry from the parish of Saint George, Hanover Square aforesaid; and extending thence eastward along the last-described boundary for a distance of two hundred and fifteen yards, or thereabouts, following thereby the southern boundary of Hyde Park, to a point in the middle of the footway which enters Hyde Park from the Knightsbridge Road, opposite to the passage called Old Barrack Yard; and extending thence first southward to and then westward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the street called Wilton Place; and extending thence southward to and along the middle of the said street for a distance of thirty yards or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the wall which forms the southern boundary of the house and premises in Saint George's Place,

Knightsbridge, numbered 33, and similarly numbered on the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of the said wall and along the middle of the wall or walls forming the southern boundary of the several houses and premises in Saint George's Place, Knightsbridge aforesaid, which are numbered 33 (as aforesaid), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 41A, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and are similarly numbered upon the said map hereunto annexed, as far as a point at the rear of the house and premises numbered 53, as aforesaid, on the boundary which divides the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, from the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place as aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary which divides the said new parish of all Saints, Knightsbridge, from the parish of the Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the rear of the house on the eastern side of William Street aforesaid, which is numbered 5, and is so numbered on the said map hereunto annexed; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said new parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, from the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point near the northern end of Sloane Street; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary as far as the point where the Brompton Road joins the Knightsbridge Road aforesaid; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the wall which divides the Knightsbridge Barracks from the houses and premises situate on the western side of Park Place; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the said wall to its junction with the southern boundary of Hyde Park aforesaid; and extending thence eastward along the last-described boundary to the point at Albert Gate, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1867.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Swithin, Kennington, in the County of Berks and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fifteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Swithin, situate in the township of Kennington, in the county of Berks, and in the diocese of Oxford.

"Whereas the said township of Kennington comprises certain portions of the parish of Sunningwell, and of the parish of Radley, both in the county and diocese aforesaid, which said portions lie contiguous one to another, and contain a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Sunningwell and of the said parish of Radley, comprised within the township of Kennington, as aforesaid, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Swithin, situate in such township as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Oxford, and of Sir George Bowyer, of Radley Park, in the said county of Berks, Baronet, the patron both of the rectory of the said parish of Sunningwell and of the cure of the said parish of Radley (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that

all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Sunningwell, and of the said parish of Radley, which are comprised within the township of Kennington as aforesaid, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Swithin, situate in the same township as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Swithin, Kennington,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Oxford, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Swithin, Kennington, being :—

"All those portions of the two parishes of Sunningwell and Radley, both in the county of Berks, and in the diocese of Oxford, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the limits of the township of Kennington."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Oxford.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1868.

For altering the Boundaries of the new Parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty, of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation, for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and published in the London Gazette on the fifteenth day of October in the same year, a part of the parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, in the county and diocese aforesaid, was assigned as a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Edmund, situate in the same parish, and such district chapelry was named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Edmund, Dudley.'

"And whereas the said district chapelry of Saint Edmund, Dudley, is reputed to have become, by the operation of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, a new parish, of the character contemplated by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, should be altered as herein-after is mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, of the Right Honourable William, Earl Dudley, the patron of the vicarage of the said Parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, of the Reverend James Caulfeild Browne, the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage, and also as such vicar the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, and of the Reverend John Davies, the incumbent of the same perpetual curacy (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that in our opinion, it would be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, should be altered and extended so as to include within the limits of such new parish, all that part of the said parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink; and that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this representation, and without any other assurance in the law, the said part of the parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, aforesaid, so to be included within the limits of the said new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, should become and be and form part of such new parish.

"And we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The territory proposed to be added to the new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, in the county and diocese of Worcester, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and in the diocese of Worcester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded upon the north, partly by the new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, in the same county and diocese, and partly by the new parish of Saint John, Kate's Hill, in the same county and diocese, and upon the east by the last-named new parish, and upon the remaining sides, that is to say, upon the west and south by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, from the new parish of Saint Edmund, Dudley, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of New Hall Street; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said street to its junction with King Street; and continuing thence, still south-westward, along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of New Mill Street; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named street as far as its junction with Flood Street; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-named

street as far as the point where it is intersected by Church Street; and extending thence, eastward, along the middle of the last-named street and across the southern end of Bond Street, and to and along the middle of the street called Constitution Hill to the junction of the last-named street with Oakey Well Street; and extending thence, south-eastward, across the southern end of the last-named street and along the middle of Blackacre Road as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Thomas, Dudley, from the new parish of Saint John, Kate's Hill aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1869.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Philip, Chorley, in the Parish of Wilmslow, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your

Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Philip, situate at Chorley, in the parish of Wilmslow, in the county of Chester, and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Philip, situate at Chorley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Wilmslow which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Philip, situate at Chorley aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Philip, Chorley.'

"And, with the like consent of the said William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend William Brownlow, the present Rector or Incumbent of the Rectory of the said parish of Wilmslow, shall remain such Rector or Incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in such church shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said William Brownlow.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Philip, Chorley, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Wilmslow, in the county of Chester, and in the diocese of Chester, which is situate generally to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Mobberley, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the bridle road leading from Mobberley to Wilmslow, across Lindow Common; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said road as far as a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. St. P. D. C., 1866, No. 1.', and placed at the angle formed by the junction of such road with a certain cross road leading into Back Lane; and extending thence first southward to and along the middle of the said cross road, and then eastward along the middle of the same road to its junction with Back Lane aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said

lane to its junction with the high road leading from Mobberley to Wilmslow, where a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. St. P. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' has been placed; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said high road as far as a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. St. P. D. C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed at the junction of such road with a certain lane leading to Butterfly Bank; and extending thence southward to and along the middle of the last-described lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain road connecting the last-described lane with the turnpike road leading from Wilmslow to Congleton; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the said connecting road to its junction with the said turnpike road; and extending thence southward along the middle of such turnpike road as far as the point where it is intersected by Preston Brook; and extending thence first north-eastward along the middle of the said brook and then south-eastward along the middle of the same brook (passing under the line of the London and North-Western Railway) as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Wilmslow from the Parish of Prestbury, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1870.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the Parish of Llangynwyd, with the Chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelterworks, in the County of Glamorgan and Diocese of Llandaff.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one

hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Llangynwyd, with the chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelterworks annexed, in the county of Glamorgan, and in the diocese of Llandaff.

" Whereas the church of the vicarage of the said parish of Llangynwyd, with its dependent chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelterworks is in the patronage of John Dilwyn Llewelyn, of Penlargan, Esquire.

" And whereas with a view to rendering the said vicarage of Llangynwyd, with the chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelterworks annexed, eligible for augmentation out of the common fund created by the herein-before firstly mentioned Act, the said John Dilwyn Llewelyn is willing that the right of patronage of the said vicarage should be transferred to and become vested in the Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff for the time being.

" And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the said vicarage is ill-endowed, and that it is desirable that additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said parish.

Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Alfred, Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff, and of the said John Dilwyn Llewelyn, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the date of the publication in the London Gazete of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the whole right of patronage of the said vicarage of Llangynwyd and of its dependent chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelterworks, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto and to the church thereof shall be transferred to and become and be absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Alfred, Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund aforesaid by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage, an annual sum or stipend of one hundred and sixty pounds, and that the first of such half-yearly payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall become due on the first day of May or on the first day of November, as the case may be, next following the day of the date of the

Gazette in which the before-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme may be published.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Llandaff.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1871.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Thornthwaite, in the Parish of Hampsthwaite, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated

church situate at Thornthwaite, in the parish of Hampsthwaite, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Thornthwaite aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Hampsthwaite, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, situate at Thornthwaite as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Thornthwaite.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference :

"The District Chapelry of Thornthwaite, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Hampsthwaite, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, which is bounded on the north by the consolidated chapelry of Greenhow Hill, by the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Dacre, and by the new parish of Hartwith-cum-Winsley, all in the county and diocese aforesaid, on the east by the particular district of Saint James, Birstwith, sometime part of the said parish of Hampsthwaite, and on the south and west by the parish of Fewston, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1872.

As to the Assignment of District Chapelries to the Church situate at Heathery Cleugh, to the Church of Saint John in Weardale; and to the Church situate at Rookhope, in the Parish of Stanhope in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of district chapelries to the consecrated church situate at Heathery Cleugh, in the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham ; to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate in Weardale, in the same parish, and to the consecrated church situate at Rookhope, in the same parish respectively.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to each of the said churches, situate at Heathery Cleugh, Weardale, and Rookhope, as aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient, firstly, that all that part of the said parish of Stanhope, which is described in the first schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed and numbered I. should be assigned to the said church situate at Heathery Cleugh aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Heathery

Cleugh ;' secondly, that all that other part of the same parish of Stanhope, which is described in the second schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed and numbered II., should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate in Weardale aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John-in-Weardale;' and thirdly, that all that other part of the same parish of Stanhope which is described in the third schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed and numbered III., should be assigned to the said church, situate at Rookhope aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Rookhope.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at each of the said churches, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the several ministers of the same churches for the time being respectively.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The First Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Heathery Cleugh, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said county of Durham from the county of Northumberland, at a point distant twenty-five chains, or thereabouts, to the east of Park Gate; and extending thence in a direct line south-eastward for a distance of thirty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to a point called Middlehope Head on the boundary dividing the township of Forest Quarter in the said parish of Stanhope from the township of Park Quarter in the same parish, such point being situate at the extreme north-western angle of the said township of Park Quarter; and extending thence, first southward, and then south-eastward, along the said township boundary as far as the point where it meets the northern side of Sedling Rake Road; and extending thence north-westward along the northern side of such road for a distance of thirteen chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the stream which flows down the centre of Elmford Cleugh; and extending thence south-westward across the said road to and along the middle of such stream to its junction with the river Wear; and extending thence

south-eastward along the middle of the said river as far as the centre of Blackdean Bridge, which carries over such river the road leading from West Black Dean; and extending thence in a direction generally south-westward along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road leading from Ireshope Burn to Wearhead; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of twenty-one chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the house called 'Lane Side:' and extending thence south-westward, and in a direct line for a distance of thirty-one chains, or thereabouts, (passing close to the west of the house called 'Ullsfield'), to a point in the middle of Grasshill Causeway, about midway between the house called Ling Riggs and the house called Winter Gap; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of six chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the last-named house, and also opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Low Lane; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the said lane, for a distance of sixty-four chains, or thereabouts, to the water-course called 'Peat Cleugh Sike;' and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said Peat Cleugh Sike (following its southernmost channel), to its junction with Ireshope Burn; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such Burn to its junction with the stream which flows through Groove Cleugh; and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the last-described stream, to the point where the stream flowing from Frances Cleugh unites with the stream flowing from Pencil Cleugh; and extending thence southward, and in a direct line for a distance of forty-one chains, or thereabouts, to the point where the foot-path, leading from Causeway Hill to Langdon Head, crosses the boundary which divides the said parish of Stanhope from the parish of Middleton, in Teesdale, in the said county and diocese of Durham.

The Second Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John-in-Weardale being:—

"All that part of the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham, which is comprised within, and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point where the footpath which leads from Causeway Hill to Langdon Head crosses the boundary which divides the said parish of Stanhope from the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward along the said parish boundary to the point (distant about five miles from the first-described point) where the said parish boundary is met by the boundary which divides Swinhope Moor from Westernhope Moor; and extending thence northward along the last-described boundary for a distance of thirty-five chains, or thereabouts, to the south-eastern corner of Swinhope inclosed allotments; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the fence which

divides the said Swinhope allotments from Blackhill allotment, following the line of Blackhill Edge to the junction of the said fence with the fence dividing the last-named allotment from East and West Lee Pastures; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the northern boundary of Fallow Hill; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary to a point in the middle of Westernhope Burn; and extending thence first north-eastward, and then north-westward along the middle of the said Burn to its junction with the river Wear; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said river for a distance of twenty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the watercourse called 'Yellock Sike;' and extending thence first northward, and then north-westward to and along the middle of the said watercourse (passing thereby under the Lobley Hill turnpike-road, and also under the line of the Rookhope and Middlehope Railway), to the junction of the said watercourse with Park Burn; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the middle of Park Burn to the western boundary of Northgate Fell; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the said western boundary to its junction at Windy Hill with the boundary which divides the township of Park Quarter, in the said parish of Stanhope, from the township of Forest Quarter, in the same parish; and extending thence, north-westward, along the said township boundary to the extreme north-western angle of the said township of Park Quarter called Middlehope Head; and extending thence, first southward and then south-eastward, along the same boundary as far as the point where it meets the northern side of Sedling Rake Road; and extending thence, north-westward, along the northern side of such road for a distance of thirteen chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the stream which flows down the centre of Elmford Cleugh; and extending thence, south-westward across the said road, to and along the middle of such stream to its junction with the river Wear; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the said river as far as the centre of Blackdean Bridge, which carries over such river the road leading from West Black Dean; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-westward, along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road leading from Ireshope Burn to Wearhead; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of twenty-one chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the house called 'Lane Side;' and extending thence, south-westward and in a direct line, for a distance of thirty-one chains or thereabouts (passing close to the west of the house called 'Ullsfield'), to a point in the middle of Grasshill Causeway about midway between the house called Ling Riggs and the house called Winter Gap; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of six chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the last-named house, and also opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Low Lane;

and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the said lane, for a distance of sixty-four chains, or thereabouts, to the watercourse called 'Peat Cleugh Sike;' and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said Peat Cleugh Sike (following its southermost channel), to its junction with Ireshope Burn; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such Burn to its junction with the stream which flows through Groove Cleugh; and continuing thence, still south-westward, along the middle of the last-described stream, to the point where the stream flowing from Frances Cleugh unites with the stream flowing from Pencil Cleugh; and extending thence southward and in a direct line, for a distance of forty-one chains, or thereabouts, to the first-described point where the footpath which leads from Causeway Hill to Langdon Head crosses the boundary which divides the said parish of Stanhope from the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, as aforesaid.

"The THIRD SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Rookhope, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is situate generally to the north of an imaginary line commencing at Dead Friar's Stone, being the point where the boundary which divides the parish of Edmondbyers, in the said county and diocese, from the parish or parochial chapelry of Hunstanworth, in the same county and diocese, meets the northern boundary of the said parish of Stanhope; and extending thence south-westward and in a direct line for a distance of two miles and thirty-four chains, or thereabouts, passing over the top of Bell's Hill, and crossing Stanhope Burn, and passing over the top of Long Hill to the north-eastern end or source of the stream which flows through Brandon Walls Cleugh; and continuing thence, still south-westward along the middle of the same stream (passing under the road which leads from Bolt's Burn to Stanhope), to the junction of the said stream with Brandon Burn; and continuing thence, still south-westward along the middle of Brandon Burn to its junction with Rookhope Burn; and extending thence in a direct line westward for a distance of forty-five chains, or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of the line of the Rookhope and Middleshope Railway, opposite to the north-western corner of the house called 'Bishop's Seat;' and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said line of railway, for a distance of forty-five chains, or thereabouts, to the point at or about the south-eastern end of Crow's Cleugh, on the southern boundary of Northgate Fell; and extending thence, first westward along such southern boundary, and then north-westward along the western boundary of the said fell, to its junction at Windy Hill, with the boundary dividing the township of Forest Quarter, in the said parish of Stanhope, from the township of Park Quarter, in the same parish; and continuing thence north-westward along the same boundary, to the extreme north-western angle of the said township of Park Quarter, called

Middlehope Head; and continuing thence still north-westward and in a direct line for a distance of thirty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to a point on the boundary which divides the said county of Durham from the county of Northumberland, such point being distant twenty-five chains, or thereabouts, to the east of Park Gate."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1873.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Wilfrid, Hayward's Heath, Cuckfield, in the County of Sussex and Diocese of Chichester.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of

Saint Wilfrid, situate at Hayward's Heath, in the parish of Cuckfield, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Wilfrid, situate at Hayward's Heath aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of the said diocese of Chichester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Cuckfield which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Wilfrid, situate at Hayward's Heath aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Wilfrid, Cuckfield.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of the said diocese of Chichester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Wilfrid, Cuckfield, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Cuckfield, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the parish of Lindfield, in the same county and diocese, at a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. S. W. D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the western side of the Board Hill Road, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 641 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Cuckfield, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 640 upon the same maps, such point being distant about thirty-eight chains and a half to the north-west of the bridge by which the line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway crosses the said road; and extending south-westward to such boundary-stone, and continuing in the same direction to and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 636, 630, 629, 625, 624, and 655 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 640, as aforesaid, 621, 623, 597, and 590 upon the same maps, to the junction

of the fence dividing the close numbered 655 from the close numbered 590 as aforesaid, with the fence dividing the plantation called 'Blunt's Wood,' and numbered 596 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 590 as aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction mainly southward along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the plantation called 'Blunt's Wood,' and numbered 596 as aforesaid, and the closes numbered respectively 595, 424, 426, 393, 390, and 389 upon the said maps, from the road leading from Harlands to the said plantation, and from the closes numbered respectively 587, 585, 584, 583, 580, and 394 upon the same maps, to the southern extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 389 from the close numbered 394 as aforesaid, at the point near Butler's Green, where the road leading from Hayward's Heath to Saint John's Common diverges from the road leading from Hayward's Heath to Cuckfield; and extending thence still southward to the middle of the said road leading from Hayward's Heath to Saint John's Common aforesaid, and then south-westward along the middle of the same road for a distance of about eleven chains and three-quarters to a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the Bolnore Bridle Road; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the said Bridle Road for a distance of about eighteen chains to a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 453 upon the said maps from the close numbered 455 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the said close numbered 453, and the closes numbered respectively 459 and 460 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 454 and 458 upon the same maps to a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. St. W. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Cuckfield from the new parish of Saint John's Common, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at or near to the middle of the south-western extremity of the fence which divides the close numbered 460 from the close numbered 458 as aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chichester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1874.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Bootle, in the Parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 20th February 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of February 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate within the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, in the Parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, in the County of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate within the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate within the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John, Bootle.'

"And, with the like consent of the said William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of

matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Hornby, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the church aforesaid, shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said Thomas Hornby.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John, Bootle, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, which is comprised within that portion of the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said township from the township of Kirkdale, in the same parish, at a point in the middle of Bootle Road; and extending thence first northward, and then north-westward along the middle of the said road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Balliol Road. And all which portion of the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre aforesaid, is also situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing at the last-described point in the middle of Bootle Road, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Balliol Road; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with Castle Street; and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the last-named street (crossing Regent Road) to the present western termination of the same street; and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line across the intermediate wharves and docks to the western boundary of the said parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, on the eastern bank of the River Mersey."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1875.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Stephen, Copley, in the Parochial Chapelry of Elland, in the Parish of Halifax, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Stephen, situate at Copley, in the parochial chapelry of Elland, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas, at certain extremities of the said parochial chapelry of Elland, of the parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge, in the said parish of Halifax, and of the new parish of Salterhebble, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parochial chapelries and new parish respectively.

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parochial chapelry of Elland, of the said parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge, and of the said new parish of Salterhebble, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry, for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Stephen, situate at Copley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon, as such bishop, and

also as the alternate patron, in right of his see, of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Salterhebble, of the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, the First Lord of Your Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Your Majesty as the other alternate patron in right of the crown of the same perpetual curacy, and of the Venerable Charles Musgrave, Archdeacon of Craven, and vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Halifax, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron both of the perpetual curacy of the said parochial chapelry of Elland, and also of the perpetual curacy of the parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parochial chapelry of Elland, of the said parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge, and of the said new parish of Salterhebble, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Stephen, situate at Copley aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Stephen, Copley,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said Charles Musgrave, as vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Halifax, and by his successors in the said vicarage for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Stephen, Copley, being :—

"All those contiguous portions of the parochial chapelry of Elland, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, of the parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge, in the same parish, and of the new parish of Salterhebble, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Salterhebble from the parochial chapelry of Elland aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the bridge called 'Calder Bridge,' which carries the Salterhebble, Stainland, and Sowerby Bridge Trust-road, over the River Calder ; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said road, as far as the boundary in the middle of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which divides the last-named parochial chapelry from the new parish of Saint Thomas, Greetland, in the county and diocese aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction in Mapledean Clough, with the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Greetland, from the parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge aforesaid; and extending thence

south-westward along the last-described boundary, as far as the centre of Clough Moor Bridge, opposite to the middle of the southern end of Stormer Hill Lane; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the last-named lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Dye House Lane; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with Pickwood Lane; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of a certain cross road connecting Pickwood Lane with Moor End Lane; and continuing thence still northward to and along the middle of the said cross road to its junction with Moor End Lane aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with Hollas Lane; and continuing thence still north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane (passing under the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway aforesaid), to the point in the centre of the bridge over the River Calder aforesaid, called "Sterne Bridge," where the boundary of the said parochial chapelry of Sowerby Bridge meets the boundary which divides the said new parish of Salterhebble from the new parish of King Cross, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction mainly north-eastward along the last-described boundary (crossing the Salterhebble, Stainland, and Sowerby Trust-road aforesaid), as far as a point in the middle of the footpath leading from Scar Bottom through Long Wood towards Skircoat Green; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said footpath (passing the Copley Arms Public House), to the junction of such footpath with the lane leading from Copley Hall, and called 'Hall Lane;' and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of ninety yards or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of another lane leading through Bankhouse Wood to the Salterhebble, Stainland, and Sowerby Bridge Trust-road aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described lane (passing under the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway aforesaid), to the junction of such lane with the said Trust-road; and extending thence first eastward and then south-eastward along the middle of the same trust-road as far as the point in the centre of Calder Bridge aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1876.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Vicarage of Hainton, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, for the Patronage of the Rectory of East Barkwith, belonging to Edward Heneage, of Hainton Hall, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of a certain benefice belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln, for the patronage of a certain benefice belonging to Edward Heneage, of Hainton Hall, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire.

"Whereas the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln aforesaid are seized in fee to themselves and their successors of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the vicarage of the parish of Hainton, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln.

"And whereas the said Edward Heneage is seized to him and his heirs for an estate of inheritance in fee simple of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the rectory of the parish of East Barkwith, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"And whereas the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and the said Edward Heneage, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and the relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty, that after making all proper deductions

and allowances the values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln aforesaid, as the patrons of the vicarage of the parish of Hainton aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their common or capitular seal), and with the consent of the said Edward Heneage, as the patron of the rectory of the parish of East Barkwith aforesaid (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the vicarage of the parish of Hainton aforesaid shall be transferred from the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln aforesaid, and from their successors, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Edward Heneage, his heirs and assigns for ever; and that in exchange for the same, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the rectory of the parish of East Barkwith aforesaid, shall upon and from the said lastly-mentioned day be assigned and transferred from the said Edward Heneage, and from his heirs, and shall in like manner become and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lincoln aforesaid, and by their successors for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to Census of 1861.	Net Income.	Residence.
				£	
Hainton, a vicarage	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	302	244	Yes; but unfit.
East Barkwith, a rectory.	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	387	269	Yes.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1877.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Thomas, Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate in such parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Blackburn.'

"And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms,

churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Blackburn, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded on the north partly by the Trinity Chapelry District, Blackburn, sometime part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, and partly by the chapelry district of Saint Michael and All Angels, Blackburn, also sometime part of the parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, aforesaid ; on the east, by the parochial chapelry of Great Harwood, in the county and diocese aforesaid ; on the south, partly by the particular district of Oswaldtwistle, in the same county and diocese, and partly by the chapelry district of Saint James, Lower Darwen, sometime part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn ; and on the west, partly by the new parish of Christ Church, Blackburn, also sometime part of the parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, aforesaid, and in other part by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, from the new parish of Christ Church, Blackburn, aforesaid, at a point near Smalding Cottage, in the centre of the bridge which spans the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at the eastern end of Lower Audley Street ; and extending thence, first north-westward and then north-eastward, along the middle of the said canal, as far as a point distant four chains or thereabouts to the north of the centre of the bridge which carries over such canal the footpath leading from Blackburn to Audley Higher Barn ; and extending thence north-westward across the said canal to the boundary on the western bank thereof which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Blackburn, from the Trinity Chapelry District, Blackburn, aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1878.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Latchford, in the Parish of Grappenhall, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church situate within the township of Latchford, in the parish of Grappenhall, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate within the township of Latchford aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Grappenhall which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate within the township of Latchford aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Latchford.'

"And, with the like consent of the said William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony

should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Latchford, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Grappenhall, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, which is comprised within so much of the township of Latchford as is situate generally to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said county of Chester from the county of Lancaster, at a point in the middle of the River Mersey opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the Old Quay Canal, otherwise called the Mersey and Irwell Canal; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of such canal as far as its intersection by the said county boundary ; and extending thence first generally south-eastward and then westward along the said boundary to the point where it again intersects the middle of the said canal; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the same canal as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Grappenhall from the particular district of Saint Thomas, Stockton Heath, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1879.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Shackleford, in the Parish of Godalming, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Shackleford, in the parish of Godalming, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Shackleford aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Godalming which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Shackleford aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Shackleford.'

"And with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such

church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Shackleford, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Godalming, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the new parish of Saint John, Milford, in the same county and diocese, at a point near the place called Fowl Hatch, in the middle of the road leading from Milford to Godalming; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the said road for a distance of fifty-two chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 880 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Godalming, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the closes numbered respectively 881 and 882 upon the same maps; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the said fence to its north-western extremity; and continuing thence, still in the same direction, and in a straight line to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern bank of the River Wey, at a distance of four chains, or thereabouts, to the north-east of the centre of Easling Bridge; and continuing thence, still north-westward and in a direct line, to a point in the middle of the said river; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the same river as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the northern bank of the said river, in the south-eastern corner of the close numbered 786 upon the said maps, at a distance of fifty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to the north-east of the first-described boundary stone; and extending thence, north-westward, and in a direct line to the last-described boundary stone, and across the said close, and across the closes numbered respectively 776 and 779 upon the said maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed at or near to the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 777 upon the said maps from the close numbered 778 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first northward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and then eastward and again northward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 759 and 758 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 778, as aforesaid, and 994 upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. C., 1866, No. 4,' and placed on the southern side of the road leading from Hartmore to Northbrook

Place ; and continuing thence, still northward and in a direct line, to the boundary in the middle of the last-described road which divides the said parish of Godalming from the parish of Compton, in the county of Surrey and diocese of Winchester aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1880.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Allithwaite, in the Parish of Cartmel, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation bearing date the eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Allithwaite, in the parish of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Carlisle.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district cha-

pelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Allithwaite aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Cartmel which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Allithwaite, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Allithwaite.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being : Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Robert Curteis Hubbersty, the present Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Cartmel, shall remain such Incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the said performance of offices in the church aforesaid shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said Robert Curteis Hubbersty.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Allithwaite, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the shore of Morecambe Bay, at a point on the eastern side of the line of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway, near to Low House, and opposite to the middle of the south-eastern extremity of Cart Lane ; and extending thence north-westward across such line of railway, and to and along the middle of Cart Lane aforesaid, as far as the junction of such lane with Wart Barrow Lane ; and extending thence first south-westward, then westward, and then southward along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the road leading from Allithwaite to Cartmel ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such road to its junction with Templand Road; and extending thence generally southward along the middle of Templand Road aforesaid, for a distance of twenty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to its junction with a certain footpath leading to the house and premises called Birkby Hall ; and extending thence first westward and then generally north-westward

along the middle of such footpath to the wall or fence which forms the northern boundary of the said house and premises; and extending thence westward along the said wall or fence to the eastern end of the road which leads from Birkby Hall aforesaid to Green Lane; and extending thence first southward to the middle of such road, and then westward along the middle of the same road to its junction with Green Lane aforesaid; and continuing thence in the same direction across the last-named lane to a point in the middle of the eastern end of the footpath leading to Low Bank side; and extending thence alternately westward and northward along the middle of the last-described footpath (crossing the road which leads from Cark to Cartmel) as far as the boundary which divides the township of Lower Holker, in the said parish of Cartmel, from the township of Lower Allithwaite, in the same parish, in the centre of the bridge which carries the said footpath over the stream called Cark Beck or River Eea; and extending thence, first south-westward along the said township boundary (following thereby the middle of the said stream), and then generally south-eastward along the same township boundary (crossing the line of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway aforesaid) to the junction of the said boundary with the boundary dividing the said township of Lower Holker from a detached portion of the township of East Broughton, in the parish of Cartmel aforesaid; and extending thence, first southward and then eastward along the last-described boundary to its reunion with the boundary dividing the township of Lower Holker from the township of Lower Allithwaite as aforesaid; and continuing thence generally south-eastward along the last-mentioned boundary (following in part the course of Moor Lane) to the old embankment which divides the township of Lower Allithwaite as aforesaid from the marsh lands; and extending thence generally south-eastward along the said old embankment to its junction with the new embankmant on the shore of Morecambe Bay aforesaid; and extending thence first in a direct line southward to the ordinary high-water mark, and then in a direction first generally eastward along the said ordinary high-water mark as far as Humphrey Head Point, and then generally northward along the same ordinary high-water mark as far as the point on the eastern side of the line of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway aforesaid, near Low House, and opposite to the middle of the south-eastern extremity of Cart Lane as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the registrar of the said diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1881.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Waterfoot, in the Parish of Bury, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter nimety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Waterfoot, in the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Bury, of the parish of Rochdale, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and of the parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the Schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parishes and parochial chapelry respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Bury, of the said parish of Rochdale, and of the said parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Waterfoot aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, as such Bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the vicarage of the said parish of Rochdale, of the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Bury, and of the Reverend Robert Nowell Whitaker,

the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Whalley, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and as such vicar the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Bury, of the said parish of Rochdale, and of the said parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said Church of Saint James, situate at Waterfoot aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Waterfoot,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to, and be exercised jointly by, George Hargreaves, of Newchurch-in-Rossendale aforesaid, Esquire, by Robert Munn the younger, of Thistle Mount, Newchurch-in-Rossendale aforesaid, Esquire, and by Edward Ashworth, of Cowpe, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, and their successors, being the trustees in whom the same is now and hereafter to be vested, under and according to the provisions of a certain deed or articles of agreement, bearing date the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made pursuant to the before-mentioned Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and deposited in the registry of the diocese of Manchester, subject always to the proviso or condition contained in the same deed or articles of agreement relative to the exercise, in a certain event, of the patronage of the said church by the rector for the time being of the said parish of Bury.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Waterfoot, being :—

"All those several contiguous portions of the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, of the parish of Rochdale, in the same county and diocese, and of the parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within, and are bounded by, an imaginary line commencing at the point on the southern bank of the River Irwell, near Myrtle Grove, where the southern boundary of the said parochial chapelry meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Bury from the particular district of Saint Mary, Rawtenstall, sometime part of the same parish; and extending thence, south-westward, along the last-described

boundary to its junction, near Whitaker Pasture, with the boundary which divides the said parish of Bury from the new parish of Edenfield, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction, near Hail Storm Hill, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Rochdale from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Paul, Norden, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence, first north-eastward and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Rochdale from the particular district of Trinity Church, Tunstead, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction, on the northern bank of the River Irwell aforesaid, with the boundary dividing the said particular district from the parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale aforesaid; and extending thence, first northward, then eastward, and finally north-westward, along the last-described boundary, as far as a point in the middle of Booth Fold Road; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the middle of the said road, as far as the centre of Booth Fold Bridge, which carries such road over Whitewell Brook; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said brook to its junction with the River Irwell aforesaid; and extending thence, westward, across the said river, to a point on the southern bank of the same river, on the boundary which divides the said parish of Bury from the parochial chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rossendale aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction mainly north-westward, along the last-described boundary, as far as the point whence it diverges westward from the said river bank; and continuing thence, first north-westward and then south-westward along the southern bank of the said river to the point where it again meets the last-described boundary; and extending thence, first westward and then north-westward, along the same boundary, still following the southern bank of the same river, to the point near Myrtle Grove, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1882.

For effecting the Transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Part of the Lands and Hereditaments now forming the Endowment of the Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and for substituting in lieu thereof an annual Money Payment.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Your Majesty, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting the transfer to us and our successors of part of the lands and hereditaments now forming the endowment of the principal and commonalty of vicars of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, at Chichester, and for substituting in lieu thereof an annual money payment.

"Whereas it is by the same Act enacted that it shall be lawful, under the authority of a scheme prepared by us, and of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, with the consent in writing under the common or corporate seal of any vicars-choral, priest-vicars, senior vicars, custos, and vicars-warden, and vicars or minor canons, who may constitute a corporation aggregate in any cathedral church in England, and of their visitor, for the said vicars-choral, priest-vicars, senior vicars, custos, and vicars-warden, and vicars or minor canons, to transfer to and vest in us, for the purposes of the Acts relating to us, and subject to the provisions thereof and to the conditions which may be specified in any such scheme and Order, all the lands and hereditaments belonging to such corporation, for and in consideration of any annual or other money payment to be made by us to such corporation.

"And whereas the principal and commonalty of vicars of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, at Chichester, herein-after called the said vicars, constitute a corporation aggregate within the meaning of the said herein-before recited Act, of which corporation the Bishop of Chichester for the time being is visitor.

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the said

vicars, subject to the approval of this scheme by Your Majesty in Council, that they should transfer to us, in consideration of the money payment herein-after specified, all the lands and hereditaments now belonging to them, with the exception of their residence houses and of certain other houses and premises the ownership of which, by reason of the proximity of the same to the said residence houses, it is expedient for the said vicars to retain, and also exclusive of certain annual payments now made to them by the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church.

"And whereas, with the view of better securing the object contemplated by the exception herein-before mentioned, it is expedient that the said vicars and their successors should be restrained from granting beneficial leases, either by way of renewal or otherwise, of any part of the houses and premises so to be excepted, and the said vicars have accordingly agreed to procure the passing of a statute in the accustomed form by their visitor so restraining them and their successors as aforesaid.

"And whereas, in pursuance of the agreement last mentioned, a statute, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of December now last past, has been duly made and passed by the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, as such visitor as aforesaid, by which statute it is enacted and ordained, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church, and of the said vicars, testified by the affixing to the said statute of the respective seals of the corporations so consenting, that when and as any lease affecting the said houses and premises so agreed to be excepted, or any part thereof, shall, by effluxion of time, become renewable, the same shall not be renewed, but such houses and premises shall, on the expiration of the term, fall into absolute possession of the said vicars, who shall be entitled from thenceforth to the rents and profits thereof; and no new lease shall be granted thereof by way of renewal upon a fine, but in such statute it is provided that the same is not to affect the granting of leases upon rack-rents of the said houses and premises when fallen into possession, as the said vicars shall then be empowered by law to grant.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said vicars, and of the said Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, as such visitor as aforesaid, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose that immediately upon the gazetting of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, all lands, houses, and other hereditaments and emoluments now belonging to the said vicars, or to or in which they have, or ought to have, any estate, right, title, or interest, excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and excepting also the houses and premises specified in the schedule to this scheme, and excepting also certain annual payments now made to the said vicars by the dean and chapter of Chichester, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned,

transferred by and from the said vicars to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us and our successors, for the purposes of the Acts relating to us, subject nevertheless to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof or of any part or parts thereof, and that we shall upon such gazetting as aforesaid be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments, as from the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four ; and that in consideration of and for such transfer, there shall be paid by us to the said vicars and their successors the sum of three hundred pounds per annum, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, and that immediately upon such gazetting as aforesaid, payment shall be made by us to the said vicars of the amount which by virtue of the provisions herein-before contained will then be due, in respect of the period which elapsed between the said twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the twenty-ninth day of September now last past: Provided always, that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, houses, and hereditaments, or of any part thereof, was or shall since the said twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and-sixty four, have been or shall be granted or made by the said vicars.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

" Schedule.

" All that messuage or building, with its appurtenances, in the churchyard of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, known and occupied as the Girls' National School.

" All those twelve several houses or tenements, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of South Street, in the city of Chichester, and extending from the gateway leading into Canon Lane to the passage at the south-east corner of the said churchyard, including the house known as the Gate House, adjoining the aforesaid Girls' National School.

" All those four several houses, with their appurtenances, situate in the ' Vicar's Close,' and known and occupied as the residences of the said vicars.

" All that the house and garden, situate on the north side of Canon Lane, and adjacent to the southernmost of the four houses last herein-before mentioned, now in the occupation of —— Blackman."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the

London Gazette ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1883.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Tupsley, in the Parish of Hampton Bishop, in the County and Diocese of Hereford.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fifteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate at Tupsley, in the parish of Hampton Bishop, in the county of Hereford and in the diocese of Hereford.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Tupsley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Renn Dickson, Bishop of the said diocese of Hereford (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Hampton Bishop which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Tupsley, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Tupsley.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Renn Dickson, Bishop

of the said diocese of Hereford (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Tupsley, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Hampton Bishop, in the county of Hereford and in the diocese of Hereford, which is situate generally to the west and north-west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Dinedor, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the river Wye, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. St. P. D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern bank of the said river, at the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 309 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Hampton Bishop, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 308 upon the same maps; and extending thence, northward, to the said boundary stone; and continuing thence, still northward, to and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 310 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 307 and 306 upon the same maps, to the north-eastern extremity of the last-described fence upon the southern side of the road leading from Eign to Mordiford; and continuing thence, still northward, to a point in the middle of the said road; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the same road for a distance of ten chains and seventy links, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of a certain occupation road leading to the close numbered 345 upon the said maps; and extending thence northward, to and along the middle of the said occupation road, as far as the gate at the entrance of such close; and extending thence, first westward to, and then northward along, the middle of the fence which divides the same close from the closes numbered respectively 342 and 344 upon the said maps; and continuing generally in the last-mentioned direction along the middle of the fences dividing the closes, numbered respectively 345 as aforesaid, 346, 348, 362, 363, and 364 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 226, 225, 223, and from the road numbered 219 upon the same maps, to the northern extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 364 from the road numbered 219 as aforesaid, upon the bank of a certain stream which forms the

southern and western boundary of Lug Meadow; and extending thence, first northward, to the middle of the said stream, and then westward, and finally north-westward, along the middle of the same stream, to its junction with a certain other stream numbered 220*a* upon the said maps; and extending thence in a direct line northward, across the last-described stream, and across the road leading from Tupsley to Lugwardine, to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. St. P. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the northern side of the last-described road, at a point opposite to the south-western corner of the close numbered 411 upon the said maps; and continuing thence, in the same direction, to the boundary in the middle of the stream on the northern side of such road which divides the said parish of Hampton Bishop from the parish of Lugwardine, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1884.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Peter, Mansergh, in the Parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the County of Westmoreland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 13th March 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of March 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King

George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Peter, situate at Mansergh, in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Peter, situate at Mansergh aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Kirkby Lonsdale which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Peter, situate at Mansergh, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Mansergh.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Henry Ware, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices at such church shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said Henry Ware.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Mansergh, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is comprised within, and is co-extensive with, the limits of the township and chapelry of Mansergh."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every

part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1885.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Rectory of Great Munden, belonging to the Crown, for that of the United Vicarage of Kew with Petersham, belonging to the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

Gazetted 27th March 1866.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 24th day of March 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of a certain living belonging to the Crown for that of a certain living belonging to the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge.

"Whereas Your Majesty is, in right of the Crown, seized in fee of the advowson or perpetual patronage of, and right of nomination to, the rectory of the parish of Great Munden, in the county of Hertford and in the diocese of Rochester.

"And whereas the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge aforesaid, are seized in fee of the advowson or perpetual patronage of, and right of nomination to, the united vicarage or benefice of Kew with Petersham, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"And whereas the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, First Lord of Your Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Your Majesty,

has signified to us his desire, and the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge aforesaid, have also signified to us their desire, that the patronage of the said several benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and the relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said John, Earl Russell, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, as the patron in right of the Crown of the rectory of the said parish of Great Munden (in testimony whereof he has hereunto set his hand and seal), and with the consent of the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge aforesaid, as the patrons of the said united vicarage or benefice of Kew with Petersham (in testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seal), we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the advowson or perpetual patronage of, and right of nomination to, the rectory of the parish of Great Munden aforesaid shall be transferred from Your Majesty, and from Your heirs and successors, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge aforesaid, and their successors for ever; and that in exchange for the same, the advowson or perpetual patronage of, and right of nomination to, the united vicarage or benefice of Kew with Petersham shall, upon and from the said lastly-mentioned day, be transferred from the provost and scholars of King's College, within the University of Cambridge aforesaid, and their successors, and shall in like manner become and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, Your Majesty and Your heirs and successors.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
				£	
Great Munden, a rectory.	Herts -	Rochester	457	768	Yes.
Kew, a vicarage - Petersham, a vicarage.	Surrey -	Winchester	1,736	485	No.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the several Registrars of the respective dioceses of Rochester and Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1886.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Bolton-le-Moors, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, and of the parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a

distance from the several churches of such new parish and parish respectively.

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, and of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the same new parish as aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, as such Bishop, and as the patron in right of his see of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, and also as the alternate patron in the same right of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, and with the consent of the Right Honourable John Earl Russell, the First Lord of Your Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, as the other alternate patron in right of the Crown of the same perpetual curacy (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, and of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the same new parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Bolton-le-Moors,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised jointly by the Reverend Henry Powell, Vicar of the said vicarage of the parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, aforesaid; by William Haslam, of Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturing chemist; by William Ryder, of the same place, machine maker; by Thomas Lever Rushton, of the same place, gentleman; and by Nathaniel Greenhalgh, of the same place, cotton spinner, and by their successors, being the trustees in whom the same right of presentation and appointment is now and hereafter to be vested under and according to the provisions of a certain deed or articles of agreement, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made pursuant to the hereinbefore mentioned Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and to the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and deposited in the registry of the said diocese of Manchester.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Bolton-le-Moors, being:—

"All that portion of the new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said new parish from the new parish of Emmanuel, Bolton-le-Moors, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at the intersection of Mayor Street by the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said line of railway as far as a point in the centre of the bridge which carries such railway over Pump Lane; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said lane to its junction with Gas Street; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-named street to the boundary in the middle of Moor Lane which divides the said new parish of Christ Church, Bolton, from the parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, in the same county and diocese; and also all that portion of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the new parish of Saint George, Bolton-le-Moors, at a point in the middle of the northern end of Water Street Bridge; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of Water Street to its junction with Deansgate; and continuing thence still south-eastward across Deansgate to and along the middle of Howell Croft to the boundary in the middle of Great Moor Street which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Bolton-le-Moors, from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le Moors, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1887.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Tongham, in the Parish of Seale, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate at Tongham, in the parish of Seale, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Seale, and of the new parish of Saint John, Hale, some time part of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parish and new parish respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Seale, and of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Tongham aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, as such Bishop, and with the consent of the Venerable John Sutton Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, and also Vicar or Incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, aforesaid, the

patron, as such Archdeacon, of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Seale, and likewise the patron, as such Vicar or Incumbent as aforesaid, of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Seale and of the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Tongham aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Tongham,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said John Sutton Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, and by his successors, Archdeacons of Surrey, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Tongham, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Seale, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, and of the new parish of Saint John, Hale, sometime part of the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Seale from the new parish of Saint John, Hale, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the turnpike-road leading from Farnham to Guildford, at the four cross-roads called Whiteway's End, near the foot of the western end of the ridge of hills called the Hog's Back; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said turnpike-road, for a distance of about one mile and one-third of a mile, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence forming the western boundary of the dwelling-house and premises belonging to Messieurs Chester, of Church Row, Newington, in the said county of Surrey, solicitors; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the said fence, for a distance of eighty-eight yards, or thereabouts, to its junction with the fence forming the northern boundary of the said dwelling-house and premises; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, for a distance of eighty-three yards, or thereabouts, to its junction with the fence forming the eastern boundary of the same dwelling-house and premises; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-described fence, for a distance of eighty-eight yards or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of the turnpike-road aforesaid; and extending thence

again eastward along the middle of the same turnpike-road, for a distance of a mile, or thereabouts, as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Seale from the parish of Puttenham, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence northward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Seale from the parish of Wanborough, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, first westward and then northward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Seale from the parish of Ash, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Seale from the parish of Aldershot, in the county of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described parish boundary, which is also the county boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Aldershot from the new parish of Saint John, Hale, aforesaid; and extending thence, first northward and then north-westward, along the last-described parish boundary, continuing thereby to follow the county boundary aforesaid as far as the centre of Spray Bridge, which carries the road leading from Ash past the northern side of Badshot Lea, and past Weybourne to Heath End and Crondall; and extending thence, first south-westward and then westward, along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of two-thirds of a mile, or thereabouts, passing the northern side of Badshot Lea as aforesaid to a point near Weybourne aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the northern end of a certain cross road leading past Hog Stye Green and the Osier Bed to Farnham; and extending thence southward, to and along the middle of the said cross road for a distance of rather more than half a mile to its junction with the road leading from Farnham through Badshot Lea to Spray's Bridge aforesaid; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of one-third of a mile, or thereabouts, to its junction with the lane leading from Crump's farm, at a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 1793 and 1805 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the closes numbered respectively 1783, 1784, 1791, and 1789 upon the same maps; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the said fence for a distance of nearly one-third of a mile (passing to the south of the houses which are situate on the southern side of Badshot Lea aforesaid) to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of such fence, in the middle of Runfold Lane; and extending thence in a direction mainly southward along the middle of the same lane to its junction with the turnpike road leading from Farnham to Guildford aforesaid; and extending thence westward along the middle of such turnpike road as far as the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, from the parish of Saint Andrew, Farnham, aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the said boundary, following thereby the middle of a

certain road leading to Sandy Farm to the junction of such boundary with the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint John, Hale, from the parish of Seale aforesaid; and continuing thence, first south-eastward, then north-eastward, and finally north-westward along the last-described boundary to the point at the four cross roads called Whiteway's End, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1888.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Putson Major, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Putson Major, in the cathedral church of Hereford, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, under an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made

under the provisions of the same Acts, and bearing date the eighteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and duly published in the London Gazette on the nineteenth day of the same month, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments, then belonging to the said prebend (except rights of patronage), became absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

" And whereas the lands, tithes, and hereditaments aforesaid, consist, to a considerable extent, of reversions expectant upon leases for lives, and produce during the subsistence of such leases only small annual revenues, and on that account, and in some instances on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

" And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

" And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest in such lands, tithes, and hereditaments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tithes, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenaces, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1889.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the new Parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, sometime Part of the Parish of Millbrook, in the County of Southampton and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-four; duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-four; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provisions for the cure of souls within the new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, sometime part of the parish of Millbrook, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas the Bishop of the diocese of Winchester, for the time being, is, in right of his see, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, and also of the rectory of the said parish of Millbrook.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the church of the said new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, is at present ill endowed, and that it is desirable that some additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

"And whereas the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of

Winchester, the Bishop of the diocese, and the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the parish of Millbrook as aforesaid, has proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that the income of the said rectory should be apportioned between the rector or incumbent thereof, and the incumbent of the said perpetual curacy of the new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the Reverend Alexander Colvin Blunt, Clerk, the present rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said parish of Millbrook (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes issuing, arising, and payable out of, or in respect of, certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate within the new parish of Christ Church. Freemantle aforesaid, and now forming part of the endowments of the said rectory of the said parish of Millbrook, which are set forth and described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette, be disannexed and transferred from the rectory of the said parish of Millbrook, and from the rector or incumbent thereof and his successors, and shall become and be absolutely vested in the Reverend Abraham Sedgwick, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, and in his successors, the incumbents of the same new parish, for ever, and shall become, and be, and form part of, the endowments of such new parish.

"And, with the like consents of the said Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and of the said Alexander Colvin Blunt (testified as aforesaid), we further recommend and propose that the sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum reduced bank annuities, being an endowment held by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of the Poor Clergy, in trust, for the rector for the time being of the parish of Millbrook aforesaid, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, be held by the said Governors, in trust, for and for the benefit of the then incumbent of the said new parish of Christ Church, Freemantle, and his successors, incumbents of the same new parish, for ever, and shall become and be and form part of the endowments of such new parish.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"EXTRACT from the Tithe Apportionment of the Parish of Millbrook, in the County of Southampton.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	Name and description of lands and premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Amount of rentcharge apportioned upon the several lands and payable to Rector.
					A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Thomas White Clement.	Himself -	863	House, offices, garden, &c. - -	- -	6 1 11	2 1 6
De Jersey - -	Himself -	852	House, offices, and garden	- -	2 2 32	0 19 0
		853	Land - - -	- -	1 3 17	0 10 6
					4 2 9	1 9 6
Miss Hewitt -	Elizabeth Wynne.	882	House, offices, lawn, &c.	- -	1 1 37	0 14 0
Elizabeth Haynes -	Herself -	883	House, offices, and garden	- -	1 3 39	1 0 0
		963	Cottage and garden -	- -	0 0 5	0 0 0
					2 0 4	1 0 0
Reverend E. T. Horne.	Himself -	962	Tenement and yard -	- -	0 0 35½	0 0 0
		964	House, offices, and garden	- -	0 2 27	0 6 4
					0 3 22½	0 6 4
Nathaniel N. Jefferys.	Himself -	847	Land - - -	Arable	5 2 39	3 0 6
		848	Land - - -	Arable	0 2 28	0 6 9
					6 1 27	3 7 3
Executors of Abel Laver.	Themselves	884	House and garden -	- -	0 2 29	0 5 4
Crewe Read -	Himself -	965	House, offices, and garden	- -	0 2 9	0 5 0
		966	Three tenements -	- -	0 0 3	0 0 0
					0 2 12	0 5 0
Clementina Smith -	Newton -	850	Long field - -	- -	1 1 1	0 7 3
		851	House, offices, lawn, &c.	- -	1 3 4	0 13 0
					2 4 5	1 0 3
Summers and Co. -	Themselves	864	House, garden, and tenements.	- -	1 1 6	0 12 6
		869	House, lawn, and garden	- -	1 3 25	0 15 3
		870	Mill-place Engine Factory.	- -	0 3 33	0 0 0
					4 0 24	1 7 9
John White -	Himself -	849	Land - - -	Arable	12 0 21	5 5 3

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall

be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts, and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1890.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Anstey, in the Parish of Thurcaston, in the County of Leicester and Diocese of Peterborough.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Anstey, in the parish of Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, and in the diocese of Peterborough.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Anstey aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Francis, Bishop of the said diocese of Peterborough (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Thurcaston, which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint

Mary, situate at Anstey aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Anstey.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Francis, Bishop of the said diocese of Peterborough (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Anstey, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, and in the diocese of Peterborough, which is comprised within, and is co-extensive with, the limits of the chapelry of Anstey."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Peterborough.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1891.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the

twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the 22nd day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefices specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed do not at present possess houses fit and suitable to be used as the residences of the incumbents of such benefices respectively.

" And whereas certain lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, situate or arising within the limits of the several parishes are or have been vested in us under and for the purposes of the herein-before mentioned Acts, and it appears to us to be expedient that some provision should be made for the residence of the incumbents of such benefices until suitable houses shall have been provided for the permanent use and occupation of the incumbents for the time being of such benefices respectively.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund created by the firstly-mentioned Act, by half-yearly payments on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each year, to the Incumbent for the time being of each of the said benefices respectively an annual sum of thirty-five pounds ; provided always that when and so soon as arrangements shall have been made resulting in the erection or provision to our satisfaction of a suitable house of residence for any such benefice, the annual payment so recommended by us in the case of such benefice shall absolutely cease and determine ; and provided also that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the vicarage of Sancton, shall not continue to be payable by us for or in respect of any period subsequent to the avoidance of the said vicarage of Sancton which may happen next after the date of this scheme.

" And we further recommend and propose that the said several annual payments herein-before recommended to be made by us shall commence and take effect as from the dates which are severally specified and set opposite to the names of the said benefices respectively in the last column of the same schedule.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing to Your Majesty in Council any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date of commencement of Grant.
Barnby-in-the-Willows, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1865
Beckingham, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1865
Bedford New Town, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1865
Bugthorpe, V.	York	York	1st May 1865
Consett District	Durham	Durham	1st May 1865
East Wells, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Somerset	Bath & Wells	1st Sept. 1865
Gateshead, Saint Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	1st May 1865
Gateshead, Saint Edmund, P.C.	Durham	Durham	19th May 1865
Gateshead, Saint James, P.C.	Durham	Durham	5th July 1865
Gray's-inn-road, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1865
Great Driffield, V., with Little Driffield, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865
Hoxton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	17th July 1865
Huttons Ambo, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865
North Collingham, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1865
North Wootton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath & Wells	1st May 1865
Regent-square, Saint Peter, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1865
Sancton, V.	York	York	23rd June 1865
York, Saint Mary Bishophill Junior, V.	York	York	1st May 1865
York, Saint Paul, Holgate, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Durham, Bath and Wells, and Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1892.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Bexley Heath, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine;

and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Bexley Heath, in the parish of Bexley, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Bexley Heath aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bexley which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Bexley Heath as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Bexley Heath.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Bexley Heath, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Bexley, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury, which is situate mainly to the north of an imaginary line, commencing at a boundary-stone inscribed 'B.H. Ch: Ch: D.C. 1866. No. 1,' and placed upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Eltham, in the said county of Kent, and in the diocese of London, at a point

distant twenty-one chains, or thereabouts, to the south of the middle of the turnpike-road leading from London to Dover; and extending thence, in a direct line eastward, through West Wood, following a course parallel to the middle of the turnpike-road aforesaid for a distance of forty-eight chains, or thereabouts, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. H. Ch. Ch. D.C. 1866. No. 2,' and placed on the western side of the road leading to Black Fen, and continuing thence, still eastward, to a point in the middle of the last-described road; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then southward, along the middle of the same road to its junction at Black Fen aforesaid with the road leading from Eltham past the southern side of Danson Park to Bexley; and extending thence, eastward, along the middle of the last-described road, for a distance of sixty-two chains, or thereabouts, to a point near Blenden, opposite to the middle of the southern end of the road called Danson Road, which leads past the eastern side of Danson Park aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction generally northward, to and along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point near Danson Farm Homestead, opposite to the middle of the western end of the road leading past the northern side of the said homestead to Parker's Corner; and extending thence, eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described road to its junction at the said Parker's Corner with Upton Road; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-named road for a distance of thirteen chains, or thereabouts, to a point at Royal Oak Corner, opposite to the middle of the western end of Upton Lane; and extending thence, eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of twenty chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. H. Ch. Ch. D.C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed on the southern side of the said lane at the north-western end of the fence which divides the close numbered 1082 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Bexley, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close in which the house called 'The Mount' is situate, and which is numbered 1085 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-eastward, to the said boundary-stone, and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the said close numbered 1082 from the close numbered 1084 upon the said maps, to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 1083 upon the said maps from the close numbered 1084 as aforesaid; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. H. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1866, No. 4,' and placed at the north-eastern end of the last-described fence on the western side of the road leading from Bexley; and continuing thence, northward, diagonally across such road to a point in the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close called 'Holding's Field,' and numbered 376 upon the said maps, from the close called 'The One and Twenty Acres,' and numbered 377 upon the same maps; and extending thence, eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the said close called 'Holding's Field,' and numbered 376

as aforesaid, and the close numbered 379 upon the said maps from the close numbered 378 upon the same maps; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 381 upon the said maps from the close numbered 378 as aforesaid; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 404, 424, 450, 461, 462, 463, 480, and the southern end of a certain occupation road leading to Bexley Heath, and the closes numbered respectively 500, 512, 513, 514, 526, and 558 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 378 as aforesaid, 499, and 498 upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. H. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1866, No. 5,' and placed at the eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 558 from the close numbered 498 as aforesaid, on the western side of Gravelhill Road; and extending thence, first eastward, to the middle of the last-named road, and then northward along the middle of the same road, for a distance of three chains and a half, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the fruit plantation and the close numbered respectively 572 and 573 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 584 upon the same maps; and extending thence, eastward, to and along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence dividing the closes numbered 573 as aforesaid, and the close called 'Fairman's Plantation,' and numbered 580 upon the said maps, from the wood called 'Gibbets Spring,' and numbered 581 upon the same maps; and continuing thence, first eastward, and then northward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. H. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1866, No. 6,' and placed at the northern end of the last-described fence on the southern side of the turnpike-road leading from London to Dover as aforesaid; and continuing thence, still northward, and in a direct line, to the boundary in the middle of the said road which divides the said parish of Bexley from the parish of Crayford, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Canterbury.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1893.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, Maindee, in the Parish of Christ Church, in the County of Monmouth and Diocese of Llandaff.

Gazetted 13th April 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of April 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Maindee, in the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Monmouth, and in the diocese of Llandaff.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Maindee aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Alfred, Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Christ Church which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Maindee as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist, Maindee.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Alfred, Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff (testified as aforesaid), we further repre-

sent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being : Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Pope, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Christ Church shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Maindee as aforesaid, shall be paid by the minister of such church to the said Thomas Pope.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist, Maindee, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Monmouth, and in the diocese of Llandaff, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Nash, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Nash to Maindee, near Lower Lake's Farmhouse ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such road (passing Bryngwyn Upper Lakes and Pont Faen), as far as a point near Pont Faen, opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'M. St. J. the E., D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of the said road, at the southern end of the fence forming the western boundary of Liswerry Common ; and extending thence first northward to and along the middle of the said fence, and then eastward along the middle of the fence forming the northern boundary of the same common to the junction of such fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 960 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Christ Church, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 961 upon the same maps ; and extending thence in a direction mainly north-westward along the middle of the last-described fence (crossing the line of the South Wales Railway), and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 844, 684, and 685 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 961 as aforesaid, 962, 843, 842, and 841 upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'M. St. J. the E., D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed at the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 685 from the close numbered 841 as aforesaid, on the southern side of the turnpike-road leading from Newport to Chepstow, and at a distance of nine chains and fifteen links, or thereabouts, to the south-west of the milestone on the said road,

indicating two miles from Newport and fourteen from Chepstow ; and extending thence, north-eastward, obliquely across the said turnpike-road to a point in the middle of the southern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 691 upon the said maps from the close numbered 693 upon the same maps; and extending thence, in a direction mainly northward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 691, as aforesaid, 690, 688, 466, and 465 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 694, 689, 695, and 463 upon the same maps to a boundary-stone inscribed 'M. St. J. the E., D. C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed at the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 465 from the close numbered 463 as aforesaid on the southern side of the road leading from Christ Church to Newport; and continuing thence, first northward to the middle of the last-described road, and then north-westward along the middle of the same road for a distance of twenty chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 459 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 458 and 339 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, first northward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and then north-westward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 338, 337, 336, 335, 352, 355, and 356 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 339 as aforesaid, 341, 344, 351, 350, 403, and 401 upon the same maps to a boundary-stone inscribed 'M. St. J. the E., D. C., 1866, No. 4,' and placed at the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 356 from the close numbered 401 as aforesaid on the southern side of the turnpike-road leading from Newport to Caerleon ; and continuing thence, still north-westward, across the last-described turnpike-road to and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 364 upon the said maps from the close numbered 400 upon the same maps and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 366 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 399 and 381 upon the same maps to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 366, as aforesaid, from the closes numbered respectively 379, 380, 367, and 368 upon the said maps ; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence to a boundary-stone inscribed 'M. St. J. the E., D. C., 1866, No. 5,' and placed at the north-eastern end of the same fence on the left bank of the River Usk ; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of the said river which divides the said parish of Christ Church from the parish of Llangattock-juxta-Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth, and diocese of Llandaff aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in

the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Llandaff.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1894.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, Oakhill, in the Parish of Shepton Mallet, in the County of Somerset and Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation bearing date the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Oakhill, in the parish of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Shepton Mallet, and of the parish of Ashwick, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and of the parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the Schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Shepton Mallet, of the said parish of Ashwick, and of the said parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate at Oakhill aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John, Baron Auckland, Bishop of the said diocese of Bath and Wells (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation), with the consent of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and of Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, and Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, as the alternate patron, in right of the Duchy of Cornwall, of the rectory of the parish of Shepton Mallet, aforesaid (in testimony whereof the seal of the said Duchy of Cornwall hath been affixed to this representation), with the consent of Thomas Provis Wickham, now residing at Rossmore Lodge, Cliftonville, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, Gentleman, the other alternate patron of the said rectory of the parish of Shepton Mallet aforesaid, with the consent of the Reverend Henry George John Veitch, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Kilmersdon, in the said county of Somerset, and diocese of Bath and Wells, and as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Ashwick, and with the consent of the Reverend Jacob Fussell, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Doulting, in the same county and diocese, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael aforesaid (in testimony whereof they, the said Thomas Provis Wickham, Henry George John Veitch, and Jacob Fussell, have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Shepton Mallet, of the said parish of Ashwick, and of the said parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael, which are described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of All Saints, situate at Oakhill aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints, Oakhill,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the rector for the time being of the said parish of Shepton Mallet.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto, as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints, Oak Hill, being :—

" All those several portions of the parish of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, of the parish of Ashwick, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are

bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the last-named parish from the said parish of Shepton Mallet at the point where the road numbered 167 on the Tithe Commutation Map, of the said parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael, and upon the map hereunto annexed, and leading from Three Ashes joins the Fosse Road opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'O. A. S. C. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the western side of the said Fosse Road in the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 31, 32, and 33, upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Shepton Mallet, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 36 upon the same maps; and extending thence westward to the said boundary-stone, and continuing thence in the same direction to and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 34 upon the said maps from the close numbered 35 upon the same maps to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the said close numbered 34 from the close numbered 43 upon the said maps; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-described fence to its northern extremity, and continuing thence, still northward, to a point in the middle of the old turnpike-road, leading to Oakhill; and extending thence, first north-eastward and then north-westward, along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the new turnpike-road leading from Oakhill to Shepton Mallet; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road leading from Shepton Mallet to Bristol; and extending thence north-westward for a distance of fifty-five chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last-described road, to its intersection by a certain cross road leading from Ashwick past the house numbered 122 on the said maps, and now in the occupation of John Corp, to the Old Bristol Road; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said cross road to its junction with the Old Bristol Road aforesaid; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named road to the boundary dividing the said parish of Shepton Mallet from the parish of Ashwick aforesaid; and extending thence westward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the last-named parish from the parish of Croscombe, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Ashwick from the new parish of Horrington, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence northward along the last-described boundary to its intersection by the road leading from Binegar past Rowmead Farm and past the Mendip Inn to Ashwick; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then eastward, along the middle of the last-described road as far as a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'O. A. S. C. C. 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the southern side of the last-described road, in the middle of the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 157 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Ashwick, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 155

upon the same maps; and extending thence south eastward to the said boundary-stone, and along the middle of the said fence, to its junction with the fence which divides the said close numbered 157 from the closes numbered respectively 156 and 172 upon the last-mentioned maps; and extending thence along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 170 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 172 as aforesaid and 171 upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'O. A. S. C. C. 1866, No. 3,' and placed in the middle of the southern extremity of the last-described fence, and on the northern side of the road leading from Little Oakhill to Oakhill; and extending thence eastward along the northern side of the same road, for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts, to the middle of the southern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 177 upon the maps last referred to from the closes and buildings numbered respectively 178 and 185 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first northward along the middle of the last-described fence, and then eastward along the middle of the same fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close and buildings numbered 186 upon the said maps from the close and buildings numbered 185 as aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence which divides the said close and buildings numbered 186 as aforesaid from the road leading from Little Oakhill to Oakhill aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, for a distance of one and a-half chain or thereabouts, to its junction with the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 186 as aforesaid from the buildings and garden numbered 193 upon the said maps; and extending thence, first northward and then eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence to its eastern extremity; and extending thence north-eastward to a point in the middle of the road leading from Ashwick to Oakhill; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said road to the boundary which divides the said parish of Shepton Mallet from the said parish of Ashwick, in the middle of the road which leads direct to the new church of All Saints, Oakhill; and extending thence north-eastward, for a distance of two and a-half chains, or thereabouts, along the said boundary, following thereby the course of the last-described road, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 205 upon the said maps from the close and premises numbered 207 upon the same maps; and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 223 upon the said maps from the close numbered 207 as aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence or fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 223 as aforesaid, 220, and 221 upon the said last-mentioned maps from the closes and premises numbered respectively 209, 210, and 211 upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'O. A. S. C. C., 1866, No. 4,'

and placed in the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 211 from the close numbered 221 as aforesaid, on the western side of the road leading from Oakhill to Bath ; and continuing thence still north-eastward to and along the middle of the said road for a distance of forty chains or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the fence forming the eastern boundary of the premises belonging to Richard Strachey, Esq., which are used as infant schools, and are numbered 636 on the said maps ; and extending thence first south-eastward to and along the middle of the said fence, and then south-westward along the middle of the fence forming the southern boundary of the same school premises to the south-western end of the last-described fence ; and continuing thence still south-westward to a point in the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 631 upon the said maps from the closes and buildings numbered respectively 637, 639, and from the close occupied by the house and grounds called 'Ashwick Grove,' and numbered 640 upon the same maps ; and extending thence first southward and then eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 629 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 640 as aforesaid, to a point on the boundary which divides the said parish of Ashwick from the parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael as aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary as far as a boundary-stone inscribed, 'O. A. S. C. C. 1866, No. 5,' and placed in the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 43 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise Stoke Saint Michael, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 68 upon the same maps ; and extending thence first southward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and then south-eastward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 46, 47, and 100A, upon the maps last referred to, from the closes numbered respectively 68 as aforesaid, 66, 58, and 57 upon the same maps to the south-eastern extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 100A, from the close numbered 57 as aforessid, upon the northern side of the road leading from Stoke Lane to Oakhill ; and extending thence south-eastward across the last-described road to a point in the middle of the north-western end of Edward's Lane ; and extending thence first south-eastward and then southward to and along the middle of the said lane to its junction with the first-mentioned road, numbered 167 upon the maps last referred to, and leading from Three Ashes as aforesaid ; and extending thence westward along the middle of the said road to the first-described point on the boundary in the middle of the Fosse Road, which divides the said parish of Shepton Mallet from the parish of Stoke Lane, otherwise called Stoke Saint Michael as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and

with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Bath and Wells.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1895.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"We humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, out of the Common Fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices described in the first schedule hereunto annexed the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year; and that the said several payments so recommended to be made by us shall commence and be calculated as from the dates which are set opposite to the names of such benefices respectively in the fourth column of the same schedule: Provided always that the grants so recommended to be made by us to the

several benefices of Saint James, Gateshead, Saint Mark, Peter borough, and Wetwang-with-Fimber, shall be paid only on the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of certificates under the hands of the bishops of the respective dioceses that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such bishop, has in each instance been employed within the parish or district during the preceding half year, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum ; and provided also that a portion amounting to an annual sum of one hundred and twenty pounds of the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Great Driffield with Little Driffield annexed shall be paid only upon the production to us as aforesaid of a like certificate ; and provided also that a portion amounting to an annual sum of one hundred and twenty pounds of the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Pickering shall, during the present suspension of the Reverend George Alexander Cockburn, Clerk, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Pickering, be paid only upon the production to us as aforesaid of a like certificate that two assistant curates, duly licensed by the Archbishop of York for the time being, have been employed within the said parish, and that one of such curates is in receipt of a salary of not less than the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum; and provided furthermore that upon and from the discontinuance or removal of the suspension of the said Reverend George Alexander Cockburn the said lastly-mentioned sum of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum shall be paid upon the production to us as aforesaid of a like certificate that one duly licensed curate has been employed within the said parish of Pickering at a salary of not less than that amount ; and provided also, that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Warthill shall cease and determine immediately upon and from the avoidance of the vicarage of Gate Hemlsley, in the county and diocese of York, which may happen next after the date of this scheme ; and provided also, that the grant which is herein before recommended to be made by us to the benefice of All Saints, Newington, shall cease and determine immediately upon and from the avoidance of the rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey, and diocese of London, next ensuing after the date of this scheme ; and provided lastly, that the grants, payment whereof is so herein recommended to be made by us conditionally upon the employment of assistant curates, shall continue in force so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the respective cures in favour of which the same conditional grants are so recommended and proposed.

" And we further recommend and propose that the messuages, lands, and premises, tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, and other hereditaments, particularly described in the second and three following schedules hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than

this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the several spiritual persons herein-after mentioned; that is to say:—That the lands and hereditaments, described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, and therein numbered I., situate within the parish of Beckingham, in the county of Nottingham, and diocese of Lincoln, formerly belonging to the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, and now vested in us, and also the annual money payments or tithe rents, described in the same schedule, and therein numbered II., arising out of or upon lands situate within the said parish of Beckingham, which said money payments or tithe rents formerly belonged to the prebend of Beckingham, in the said collegiate church, and are now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Beckingham, and that the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage shall be entitled to receive the net profits of the lands, annual money payments or tithe rents, and other hereditaments so recommended to be annexed by us as last mentioned, as from the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; that the messuages, lands, hereditaments, and premises, described in the third schedule hereunto annexed, situate in Sussex Road, Notting Hill, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between William Honywood of Chilton Lodge, in the county of Berks, Esquire, William Harrison, of Saint Helen's Place, in the city of London, Esquire, and Henry Cobb, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, of the first part, Charles Henry Blake, of Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, aforesaid, Esquire, of the second part, Benjamin Greene Lake, of Lincoln's Inn aforesaid, Esquire, of the third part, the Reverend George Fyler Townsend, Clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Michael, Burleigh Street, Strand, in the said county of Middlesex and diocese of London, of the fourth part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fifth part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of London, shall, subject nevertheless to the several indentures of lease, the dates of which, together with the amount of rent reserved thereunder, are in the said third schedule hereunto annexed set opposite to the description of the messuages, lands, hereditaments, and premises which are demised by such leases respectively, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent, for the time being, of the said perpetual curacy of Saint Michael, Burleigh Street, Strand, and that the same perpetual curate or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the messuages, lands, hereditaments, and premises to be so annexed by us as last mentioned as from the said twenty-ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; that the lands and hereditaments described in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed, situate

at Hooton, in the parish of Eastham, in the county and diocese of Chester, which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between Benjamin Hancock, of the Damage Farm, in the said county of Chester, Farmer, and Joseph Jones, of Neston, in the same county, Farmer, of the first part, Richard Christopher Naylor, of Hooton Hall, in the same county, Esquire, of the second part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Chester, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Saint Paul, Hooton aforesaid, and that the same perpetual curate or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us as last mentioned as from the said twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five ; that the messuage, lands, hereditaments, and premises described in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed and therein numbered I., situate at Ripley, in the county of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, all which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between William Walker, of Lea Wood, in the said county of Derby, Hat Manufacturer, of the first part, William Whysall, of Ripley aforesaid, Farmer, of the second part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Lichfield, and also the lands and hereditaments described in the same schedule and therein numbered II., situate at Ripley aforesaid, which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between Francis Wright, of Osmaston Manor, in the said county of Derby, Esquire, of the one part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, which deed is also intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Lichfield, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Ripley aforesaid, and that the same perpetual curate or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the messuage, lands, hereditaments, and premises conveyed to us as aforesaid, in each instance as from the date of the deed by which the said messuage, lands, hereditaments, or premises were so conveyed.

" And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend Henry Hugh Price, Clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Ash, in the county of Salop and diocese of Lichfield, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme that the lands and hereditaments described in the sixth schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the township of Ash Magna aforesaid, and in the parish of Whitchurch, in the same county and diocese, with their appurtenances, which were conveyed to us by a deed, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-five, and made between the said Henry Hugh Price, of the one part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Lichfield, and all our estate and interest therein shall in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Ash, and that the perpetual curate or incumbent of the said perpetual curacy shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments so to be annexed by us as last mentioned, as from the said twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend of sixty-four pounds, which was made payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall be reduced to an annual sum or stipend of sixteen pounds, as from the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and shall be further reduced to an annual sum or stipend of fifteen pounds four shillings and fourpence, as from the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend Thomas Briarly Browne, Clerk, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of East Acklam, in the county and diocese of York, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the lands, hereditaments, and premises, together with the cottage or tenement standing thereon, which are described in the seventh schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the said parish of East Acklam, with their appurtenances, formerly belonging to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of York, with the prebend of Loughton-en-le-Morthen, annexed and now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein shall, in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of East Acklam: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend of sixty-three pounds, now payable by us to the same vicar or incumbent, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall be thereupon reduced to an annual sum or stipend of forty-nine pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund aforesaid, on behalf of the benefices specified in the eighth schedule hereunto annexed, such annual sums as may be necessary for discharging the yearly instalments which in respect of interest and principal monies may from and after the dates set opposite to the names of the said benefices respectively, in the fourth column of the same schedule, become from time to time due and owing on account of certain mortgages of the said several benefices, which, by certain deeds, bearing the respective dates set forth in the fifth

column of the same schedule, have been effected under the provisions of the Acts known as 'Gilbert's Acts,' enabling the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, to lend money for the purpose of providing residences for the clergy.

"And we further recommend and propose that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithe or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sums herein-before mentioned, or any of them, or any part thereof, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution, or any other measure relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"First Schedule.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date from which Grant takes effect.	Annual Grant by Commissioners.
				£
Birmingham, Christ Church, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1st May 1865	130
Birmingham, Saint David, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	2d January 1866	300
Blackford, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	1st May 1865	162
Bury, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	6th Feb. 1866	200
Fylingdales, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	170
Gateshead, Saint James, P.C.	Durham	Durham	25th Feb. 1866	120
Great Driffield, V., with Little Driffield, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	180
Grosmont, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	263
Huttons Ambo, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	137
Liverpool, Saint Titus, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	18th Jan. 1866	267
Newington, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	London	6th Feb. 1866	200
Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, P.C.	York	York	2d Jan. 1866	250
Peterborough, Saint Mark, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	2d March 1866	120
Pickering, V.	York	York	2d Jan. 1866	158
Portland, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	1st May 1865	10
Raskelfe, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	78
Sheriff Hutton, V.	York	York	1st May 1865	118
Sturton, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1865	36
Sutton-in-Ashfield, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	30th Dec. 1865	160
Theale, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	1st May 1865	107
Warthill, V.	York	York	1st Nov. 1865	67
Westwood, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1st Nov. 1865	58
Wetwang, V., with Fimber, C.	York	York	1st Nov. 1865	20

"Second Schedule.

No. on the Inclosure Map of the Parish of Beckingham.	Description.	State of Cultivation.	Quantity.
			A. R. P.
145	Piece Close	Pasture	5 0 37
	Part of ancient lane adjoining attached under the Inclosure Award, and now forming part of Close.	Ditto	0 1 10
		Total	5 2 7

"SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

"II.

"All those annual money payments or tithe rents set out and awarded by the award of the Commissioners appointed by the Act of 16 George 3rd, chapter 29, dated second January one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, to the then Prebendary of Beckingham and his lessee, and their successors, amounting in the whole to one hundred and three pounds thirteen shillings and twopence three farthings, except so much of the said annual money payments as are due from lands now belonging to the vicarage of Beckingham, and which were annexed to the said vicarage by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated twenty-first August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and published in the London Gazette on the ninth September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the estimated amount of which is one pound three shillings and sevenpence; and also except so much of the annual money payments as are due and payable in respect of certain lands belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, now in the occupation of John Clayton, the estimated amount of which is one pound fifteen shillings and fourpence.

"THIRD SCHEDULE.

Date of lease.	Premises leased.	Term.	Rent.
			£ s. d.
7th January 1863	No. 1, Sussex Road -	99 years from Lady-day, 1862	8 10 0
Same date -	„ 2, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
Ditto -	„ 3, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
Ditto -	„ 4, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
30th March 1863	„ 5, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
Ditto -	„ 6, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
Ditto -	„ 7, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
Ditto -	„ 8, ditto -	ditto -	8 10 0
			£68 0 0

"FOURTH SCHEDULE.

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing five acres two roods and one perch, or thereabouts, situate within the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Hooton, and in the township of Little Sutton, in the parish of Eastham, in the said county of Chester, formerly called the New Hay, but now known as the Lodge Field, or Thornton Hay, and numbered 78 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish, and bounded on the north by land of William Stockley, Esquire, on the west by the road leading from Sutton to Childer Thornton Village, called Rake Lane, on the south by property of Ralph Grice, Esquire, and on the east in part by said land of William Stockley, Esquire, and on the other part by the turnpike-road leading from Chester to Birkenhead, which said piece or parcel of land is more particularly described and shewn by the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and is thereon coloured round with green.

" Fifth Schedule.

" I.

" All those two closes, pieces, or parcels of land, situate at Ripley aforesaid, commonly called or known by the names of the Cote Closes, heretofore said to contain ten acres, but now found by survey to contain together eight acres two roods and twenty-two perches, or thereabouts. And also all that messuage or dwelling-house and outbuildings heretofore erected and built by the said William Whysall upon the said pieces or parcels of land, or some part thereof, and which said pieces or parcels of land, messuage, or dwelling-house and hereditaments intended to be hereby granted and conveyed are now in the occupation of the said William Whysall, and the same, with the abuttals, boundaries, and dimensions, are more particularly described and shewn by the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and are thereon coloured green.

" II.

" All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at Ripley aforesaid, lately part of but now fenced off from a certain close there, commonly called the Near Little Close, and containing by admeasurement (including along the whole extent of the southerly side thereof, twelve feet in width of a street lately set out and made as an open public street called Ross Street, and also including the site of the cesspool therein and the pathway thereto) six thousand eight hundred and eighty-two square yards, or thereabouts, which said piece or parcel of land is now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher, or his undertenants, and was formerly, with other lands, in the occupation of John Turton, and successively of other persons of the name of Turton, and then of Martha Wildsmith, and is bounded on the north by property belonging to the Reverend William Peach, on the south by the said street called Ross Street, on the east by property belonging to Mr. Isaac Wild, and others, and on the west by property belonging to Miss Wood, and is more particularly described and shown by the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and is thereon coloured round with green.

" Sixth Schedule.

" All those three several pieces or parcels of land, containing together by admeasurement twenty-two acres and thirty-seven perches, or thereabouts, situate within the said township of Ash Magna, in the said parish of Whitchurch, and called or known by the names of the Hockwells or Long Mills, formerly consisting of four pieces of land and a garden, called or known by the names of the New Hockwell, Long Hockwell, Further Hockwell, and Upper Hockwell, which said several pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of William Eardley, and now of John Ravenshaw, his undertenants or assigns, and are

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

more particularly described and shown by the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and are thereon coloured green.

"SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

"In the Township of Acklam, in the Parish of East Acklam, in the county of York.

Description.	Cultivation.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
Meadow in Acklam village - - - - -	Sward - -	3	0	7
Parsonage Croft, with cottage and croft - - -	Sward - -	2	0	3
	Total -	5	0	10

"EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Minute of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England agreeing to discharge balance of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage Deed.	Amount of Principal unpaid. £	s.	d.
Brampton, V. -	Huntingdon.	Ely -	23d November 1865 -	24th May 1853	126	13	4
Brotherton, V. -	York -	York -	23d November 1865 -	8th June 1844	83	6	8
Helperthorpe, V., with Luttons Ambo, C.	York -	York -	14th December 1865	9th April 1858	432	0	0

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Durham, Bath and Wells, Chester, Ely, Lichfield, Lincoln, Manchester, Peterborough, Salisbury, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1896.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the new Parish of Christ Church, Lye, sometime Part of the Parish of Old Swinford, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four ; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the new parish of Christ Church, Lye, sometime part of the parish of Old Swinford, in the county and diocese of Worcester.

" Whereas the church of the said new parish of Christ Church, Lye, is in the patronage of Thomas Hill, of Rudhall, near Ross, in the county of Hereford, Esquire, and of Waldron Stephens Hill of Murrayfield House, near the city of Edinburgh, Esquire.

" And whereas, with a view to rendering the said new parish of Christ Church, Lye, eligible for unconditional augmentation out of the common fund created by the herein-before firstly-mentioned Act, the said Thomas Hill and Waldron Stephens Hill are willing that the right of patronage of the said new parish should be transferred to, and become vested in, the Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester for the time being.

" And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the said new parish is ill-endowed, and that it is desirable that additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and of the said Thomas Hill and Waldron Stephens Hill, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the date of the publi-

cation in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the whole right of patronage of the said new parish of Christ Church, Lye, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto and to the church thereof, shall be transferred to, and become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund aforesaid, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish, an annual sum or stipend of ninety-three pounds; and that the first of such half-yearly payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall become due on the first day of May or on the first day of November, as the case may be, next following the day of the date of the Gazette in which the before-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme may be published.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1897.

For consolidating the Two Medieties of the Rectory of Linton, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for consolidating the two medieties of the rectory of Linton, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon, has, under the authority of the said Act, duly framed and submitted to us a plan for consolidating the two medieties of the said rectory of the parish of Linton, in the words following ; that is to say :

" ' Plan for consolidating the two Medieties of the Rectory ' of Linton, in the county of York and in the diocese of ' Ripon.

" ' Whereas the profits and spiritual charges of the rectory of ' Linton, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, have ' been heretofore divided between two rectors, each having a ' mediety or portion of the benefice, and each of these medieties ' is in the patronage of the Lord High Chancellor of Great ' Britain, in right of the Crown, and one of these medieties, ' called the rectory of the first mediety, is now vacant. And ' whereas it appears to be expedient that the same medieties or ' portions should be consolidated into one benefice, and be held by ' one incumbent. And whereas the Lord High Chancellor, as ' such patron as aforesaid, has consented and agreed to such con- ' solidation, upon the following terms and conditions (that is to ' say) That the patronage of the said consolidated benefice should ' be exercised hereafter by the Lord High Chancellor of Great ' Britain for the time being :—Now, therefore, I, Robert, Bishop ' of the said diocese of Ripon, with the consent of the Lord High ' Chancellor of Great Britain, testified by this plan having been ' signed and sealed by the Right Honourable Robert Monsey,

'Baron Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do 'hereby recommend and propose that the said two medieties or 'portions of the rectory of Linton aforesaid shall be consolidated 'into one benefice, upon the terms and conditions herein-before 'mentioned, and shall for ever be called and known by the name 'of the rectory of Linton, in the county of York, and shall be 'held by one incumbent, as rector thereof.

'R. Ripon, (L.S.)
'Cranworth, C.' (L.S.)

"And whereas the arrangements proposed in the said plan appear to us to be likely to promote the efficient discharge of the pastoral duties of the said parish of Linton.

"We therefore recommend and propose that the said plan be carried into effect accordingly.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1898.

For altering the Boundaries of the District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one

thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following representation for altering the boundaries of the district chapelry of Bishop Monkton, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and published in the London Gazette on the twelfth day of June, in the same year, certain portions of the parish of Ripon, in the county and diocese aforesaid, were assigned as a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Monkton, in the same parish, and such district chapelry was named 'The District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton.'

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that the boundaries of the said district chapelry of Bishop Monkton should be altered as herein-after mentioned and described.

"And whereas the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ripon (heretofore the collegiate church of the said parish of Ripon), nominate from time to time to the bishop of the said diocese of Ripon, for his licence, the minor canons of the said cathedral church as curates to perform parochial duties in and over that portion of the said parish of Ripon which has not been formerly assigned to, or does not otherwise belong by law, to the several consecrated churches and chapels situate within the said parish of Ripon.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, the bishop of the said diocese (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), and with the consent of the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon, the reputed patrons of the said parish of Ripon, and also the patrons of the said district chapelry of Bishop Monkton (in testimony whereof they have affixed their common or capitular seal to this representation), and with the consents of the Reverend Joseph Jameson, and of the Reverend Robert Poole, the minor canons of the said cathedral church, and as such minor canons performing parochial duties within the portion of the said parish of Ripon lastly herein-before mentioned, and with the consent of the Reverend Frederick John Poole, the incumbent of the said district chapelry of Bishop Monkton (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that the boundaries of the said district chapelry of Bishop Monkton, should be altered and extended so as to include within the limits of such district chapelry all that part of the said parish of Ripon which is described in the

schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured green; and that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this representation, and without any other assurance in the law, the said part of the parish of Ripon aforesaid, so to be included within the limits of the said district chapelry of Bishop Monkton, should become, and be, and form part of, such district chapelry.

"And we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal Wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The territory proposed to be added to the District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within so much of the township of Whitcliffe-with-Littlethorpe as is bounded on the south by the district chapelry of Bishop Monkton, sometime part of the said parish of Ripon, on the west by the township of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, in the same parish, on the east by an imaginary line extending along the middle of the Ripon Canal, and on the remaining side, that is to say, on the north by an imaginary line, commencing on the boundary which divides the said township of Whitcliffe-with-Littlethorpe from the said township of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, at a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. M. D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern side of the road leading from Bishop Monkton to Ripon, at the western end of the fence dividing the plantation numbered 17 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said township of Whitcliffe-with-Littlethorpe, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the plantation numbered 25A on the same maps; and extending thence, north-eastward, to and along the middle of the said fence and along the middle of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 16 and 19 upon the said maps from the close numbered 25 upon the same maps to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence forming the western boundary of the line of the North-Eastern Railway; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, and in a direct line across the said line of railway to the middle of the south-western end of the fence which divides the close numbered 20 upon the said maps from the close numbered 24 upon the same maps; and continuing thence, in the same direction, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 20 as aforesaid and 22 upon the said maps from the close numbered 23 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. M. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed at the eastern extremity of the last-described fence, on the western

side of Pottery Lane, and continuing thence, still north-eastward, to a point in the middle of the said lane; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the same lane for a distance of fifty yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 67*a* upon the said maps from the close numbered 67 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and then, either north-eastward or south-eastward, along the middle of the fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 68, 84, 85, 82, and 80, upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 66, 87, 82*b*, 82*a*, 89*c*, and 89*e* upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. M. D. C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed at the eastern extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 80 from the close numbered 89*e* as aforesaid, on the western bank of the Ripon Canal aforesaid; and extending thence, eastward, to the before-mentioned imaginary line in the middle of the same canal."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1899.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, New Bury, in the District Parish of Farnworth with Kearsley, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly

prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at New Bury, in the district parish of Farnworth with Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at New Bury, aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, and of the Reverend William Burns, the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of Farnworth with Kearsley (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said district parish of Farnworth with Kearsley, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at New Bury aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint James, New Bury.'

"And, with the like consents of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, and of the said William Burns (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the said William Burns shall remain the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the district parish of Farnworth with Kearsley, as aforesaid, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of offices in the said church, shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said William Burns.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint James, New Bury, being:—

"All that part of the district parish of Farnworth with Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such district parish from the parish of Dean, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point near 'Fletcher's Chemical Works,' in the middle of that portion of the Worsley Trust Road, called 'Brook House Lane;' and extending thence northward along the middle of the said lane, and along the middle of Nann Lane, otherwise called Albert Road, and then north-westward along the middle of the lane or street called Greenside, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Egerton Street; and extending thence, first north-westward, and then north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named street, to its junction with the Manchester and Bolton turnpike road; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, as far as its intersection by the boundary which divides the said district parish from the new parish of Saint Michael, Great Lever, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1900.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John the Baptist, Smallhythe, in the Parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty,

King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Smallhythe, in the parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Smallhythe aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Smallhythe aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Smallhythe.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Smallhythe, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury, which is

situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Wittersham, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the old channel of the River Rother, opposite to the middle of the southern end of the stream known as 'the Dumbourne Channel' or 'the Gill;' and extending thence mainly north-westward to and along the middle of the said stream for a distance of two miles and thirty chains or thereabouts to a point in the middle of Belgar Lane: And all which said part of the parish of Tenterden aforesaid is also situate to the south of another imaginary line commencing at the last-described point where the stream known as the Dunbourne Channel or the Gill crosses Belgar Lane as aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said lane, to its junction with the high road leading from Tenterden to Rye; and continuing thence still south-westward across such high road to and along the middle of Morghugh Lane as far as its junction with a certain occupation road leading to the close numbered 2501 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-described road to a point in the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 2501 as aforesaid from the close numbered 2432 upon the said maps; and extending thence first southward along the middle of the said fence and then in a direction mainly south-westward along the middle of the fences which divide the closes and plantation numbered respectively 2501 as aforesaid, 2503, 2498, 2497, 2496, 2488, and 2487 upon the said maps from the closes and plantations numbered respectively 2435, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, and 2450 upon the same maps to a point in the middle of the stream called the Petty Sough, which divides the close numbered 2487 aforesaid, and the closes numbered respectively 2486 and 2485 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 2452 and 2453 upon the same maps; and extending thence first westward and then south-westward along the middle of the said stream to its junction with the watercourse called the channel, or the Back Stream which forms the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mildred, Tenterden, from the parish of Rolvenden, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1901.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Michael, Frosterley, in the Parish of Stanhope, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate at Frosterley, in the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Stanhope and of the parish of Wolsingham, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the Schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Stanhope, and of the said parish of Wolsingham, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael, situate at Frosterley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham, of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the diocese of Ripon, as the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Stanhope, and of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the diocese of Chester, as the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Wolsingham (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed

and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Stanhope, and of the said parish of Wolsingham, which are described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Michael, situate at Frosterley aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Michael, Frosterley,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to, and be exercised by, the said William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Michael, Frosterley, being :—

" All those contiguous portions of the several parishes of Stanhope and Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham, which are comprised within, and are bounded by, an imaginary line commencing at Pawlaw Pike, where the boundary dividing the said parish of Wolsingham from the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, in the county and diocese aforesaid, meets the boundary which divides the said parish of Wolsingham from the said parish of Stanhope ; and extending thence north-westward, and in a direct line along the last described boundary, for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts, to the point where it turns off to the north-east ; and continuing thence still north-westward, and in a direct line across Hawkwood Head, for a distance of twenty chains or thereabouts, to the source of Hawkwood Burn ; and extending thence north-westward, along the middle of the said burn, to its junction with Howden Burn ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the middle of the last-named burn, to its junction with Bollihope Burn ; and extending thence north-westward, and in a direct line, for a distance of seventy-five chains or thereabouts (crossing the moor-lands on the eastern side of Catterick Moss), to the Fellgate near the north-east corner of Ridden House Allotments ; and extending thence north-eastward and in a direct line, for a distance of sixty-five chains or thereabouts, to the centre of the bridge called Yeka Bridge, which carries over Yeka Burn the road leading from Stanhope to Frosterley ; and continuing thence still north-eastward, and in a direct line, for a distance of seventeen chains or thereabouts, crossing the River Wear, to a point in the middle of the turnpike-road leading from Stanhope to Wolsingham, opposite to the mile-stone indicating four miles from Wolsingham ; and extending

thence south-eastward along the middle of the said turnpike-road for a distance of fourteen chains or thereabouts to the boundary dividing the township of Newlandside Quarter, in the said parish of Stanhope, from the township of Stanhope Quarter, in the same parish; and extending thence north-eastward along the said boundary as far as the north-western corner of Rogerley Intakes; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said fence which divides the said Rogerley Intakes from Stanhope Common, for a distance of thirty-four chains, or thereabouts, to a point distant about four chains from the western boundary of Wolsingham Park Moor; and extending thence north-eastward and in a direct line to Bradley Currick, on the said boundary; and extending thence south-eastward along the same boundary to its junction at Thornhope End with the boundary dividing the said parish of Stanhope from the said parish of Wolsingham; and continuing thence still south-eastward along the boundary last referred to as far as the point where it strikes the southern bank of the River Wear aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward, and in a direct line for a distance of fifteen chains or thereabouts, to the north-western corner of the farm-house called 'Landieu;' and continuing thence still south-westward, and in a direct line for a distance of seventy chains or thereabouts to the top of Harvey Hill; and continuing thence still in the same direction, and in a straight line, for a distance of sixty-three chains or thereabouts to Allotment House Gate; and extending thence southward, and in a direct line, across Pike Stone Moor for a distance of one hundred and thirty-five chains or thereabouts, to the point called the Loop, on the boundary dividing the said parish of Wolsingham from the parish of Hamsterley, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence first south-westward and then south-eastward along the last-described boundary to Brownlaw Currick; and extending thence westward along the same boundary, to its junction at Yawd Rake with the boundary which divides the parish of Wolsingham from the parish of Middleton in Teesdale, as aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the boundary last referred to, as far as Pawlaw Pike, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1902.

For constituting the District of Saint Cyprian, Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas for the purpose of providing an endowment for such separate district, certain persons have subscribed a sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty pounds, and have caused the same to be expended in the purchase of the several messuages and tenements next herein-after mentioned.

" And whereas by an indenture bearing date the ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made or expressed to be made between Edward Wright, of Leamington, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, of the first part; Samuel Hawksley Burbury, of Lincoln's Inn, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, of the second part; Samuel Burbury, of the borough of Warwick, Esquire, of the third part; Edward Vigers, of Tavistock Lodge, Upper Westbourne Park, in the said county of Middlesex, Timber Merchant, of the fourth part; Richard

Archer Wallington, of Leamington Priors, in the said county of Warwick, Gentleman, of the fifth part; and us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the sixth part, the said Edward Wright, in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling, did grant, release, and convey, and the said Samuel Hawksley Burbury, Samuel Burbury, Edward Vigers, and Richard Archer Wallington, did grant, release, and confirm unto us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and to our successors and assigns, a certain piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of a newly laid out road or street called 'Great Western Crescent,' in the parish of Paddington, in the said county of Middlesex, together with the three messuages or tenements, lately erected and built upon such piece or parcel of land, and numbered respectively 7, 8, and 9, Great Western Crescent, and the out offices and conveniences thereto belonging; and by the same indenture the said Samuel Hawksley Burbury, in consideration of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred pounds sterling, did grant, release, and convey, and the said Samuel Burbury, Edward Vigers, Richard Archer Wallington, and Edward Wright, did grant, release, and confirm unto us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and to our successors and assigns, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate on the west side of a newly laid out road or street called 'Saint Luke's Road,' in the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, in the said county of Middlesex, together with the five messuages or tenements lately erected and built upon such last-mentioned piece or parcel of land, and numbered respectively 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 in Saint Luke's Road aforesaid, and the out offices and conveniences thereto belonging; and also a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Saint Luke's Road aforesaid, together with the two messuages or tenements lately erected and built upon such last-mentioned piece or parcel of land, and numbered respectively 34 and 36 in Saint Luke's Road aforesaid, and the out offices and conveniences thereto belonging; and also certain other pieces or parcels of land situate in the said parish of Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, which are particularly mentioned and described in the herein-before mentioned indenture.

"And whereas the said piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Paddington as aforesaid, together with the three messuages or tenements so erected thereon, and herein-before stated to have been conveyed to us as aforesaid by the said Edward Wright and by the other persons herein-before mentioned, are subject to the three several indentures of lease mentioned in the first part of the first schedule hereunder written, and the said pieces or parcels of land, situate in the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, as aforesaid, together with the seven messuages or tenements erected thereon, secondly and thirdly herein-before stated to have been conveyed to us as aforesaid by the said Samuel Hawksley Burbury and by the other persons herein-before mentioned, are subject to the seven several indentures of lease set forth in the second part of the same schedule, and the several rents or reservations payable under or in respect of the said ten

indentures of leases amount to the annual sum of one hundred and two pounds.

"And whereas the persons who subscribed to effect the purchase of the messuages or tenements herein-before referred to, did so upon the understanding that we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, should out of our common fund created by the firstly herein-before mentioned Act, pay to the minister for the time being of the said district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the secondly herein-before mentioned Act, the annual sum of fifty pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, at the times and in the manner herein-after stated, and upon the further understanding that, such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient, the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereto, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, which is described in the second schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Cyprian, Marylebone.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that the said several pieces or parcels of land, together with the messuages or tenements thereon, which were granted, released, and conveyed to us by the herein-before mentioned indenture of the ninth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, subject to the leases thereof herein-before mentioned, together with the rents or reservations payable under or in respect of such leases, also granted, released, and conveyed unto us, and all our estate and interest therein respectively shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, become and be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the minister of the district so recommended to be constituted, so soon as one shall be appointed and licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly named Act, and in his successors ministers of the same district for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of our said common fund, in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first such

payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May, or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time for and during the term of thirty years, commencing from the day of the date lastly hereinbefore mentioned, be exercised jointly by Robert Brett, of Stoke Newington, in the said county of Middlesex, surgeon; George Edmund Street, of No. 51, Russell Square, in the same county, architect; John James Gutch, of the city of York, Esquire; Arthur Witherby, of Stonifers, Reigate, in the county of Surrey, Esquire; and Walter Battershell Gill, of No. 5, Cambridge Place, in the said county of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, their heirs and assigns, and that upon and from the expiration of the said term of thirty years the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the Bishop for the time being of the said diocese of London.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The First Schedule to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

"Part I.

Date of Lease.	Names of Parties.	Term.	Rent.	Description of Premises.
			£	
20th May 1863 -	Edward Vigers to William Pinker.	99 years from 29th Sept. 1857.	10	No. 7, Great Western Crescent.
Same date -	Same parties - -	Ditto - -	10	No. 8, ditto.
Same date -	Same parties - -	Ditto - -	10	No. 9, ditto.

"PART II.

Date of Lease.	Names of Parties.	Term.	Rent.	Description of Premises.
			£	
18th June 1864 -	Samuel Burbury to William Ashfold.	99 years from 29th Sept. 1857.	10	No. 6, St. Luke's Road.
Same date -	Same parties - -	Ditto - -	10	No. 8. ditto.
Same date -	Samuel Burbury to Joseph Stubbs.	Ditto - -	10	No. 10, ditto.
Same date -	Same parties - -	Ditto - -	10	No. 12, ditto.
Same date -	Samuel Burbury to Luke Mincey.	Ditto - -	12	No. 14, ditto.
Same date -	Samuel Burbury to William Kightley.	Ditto - -	10	No. 34, ditto.
Same date -	Same parties - -	Ditto - -	10	No. 36, ditto.

"The SECOND SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Cyprian, Marylebone, being:—

"All that part of the district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district rectory from the district rectory of Saint Mary, in Saint Marylebone, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Marylebone Road opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Upper Gloucester Street; and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of such street to its junction with the road or street traversing the eastern side of Dorset Square; and continuing thence still north-westward along the middle of the said last-mentioned road or street to its junction with the road or street called Dorset Place; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the last-named road or street to the boundary in the middle of Upper Park Place, which divides the said district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, from the particular district of Saint Paul, Lisson Grove, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the said district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and the said incumbent and patron have respectively signified their assent to such scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1903.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Loudwater, in the Parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Buckingham and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Loudwater, in the parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, and in the diocese of Oxford.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, situate at Loudwater aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Oxford (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, situate at Loudwater as aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Loudwater.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, bishop of the said diocese of Oxford (testified as aforesaid), we further repre-

sent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Loudwater, being :—

"All that part of the parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, and in the diocese of Oxford, which is situate generally to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary dividing the said parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Margaret, Tyler's Green, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the middle of Hammersley Lane, opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 5,' and placed on the eastern side of the said lane; and extending thence in a direction generally south-westward, along the middle of the same lane, to its junction with the London and Oxford turnpike-road; and continuing thence in the same direction, and in a straight line across the said turnpike-road, and across the close numbered 957 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, and upon the map hereunto annexed, to a point in the middle of the mill stream; and extending thence in a direction generally north-westward, along the middle of such stream, for a distance of twenty-two chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 924 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 925 upon the same maps; and extending thence westward, to and along the middle of the said fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 920 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 925 as aforesaid, and 930, upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its south-western extremity; and continuing thence still south-westward across the stream, called the Back Stream, to and along the middle of a certain occupation road to the junction of such occupation road with Back Lane; and extending thence westward, along the middle of the last-named lane, for a distance of two and a half chains or thereabouts, to a point near to the General Havelock Inn, and opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Heath End Lane; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-

named lane, for a distance of forty-one chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 604 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 606 and 605 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-described fence to its south-western extremity on the eastern side of a certain lane leading from Winch Bottom to Wooburn Green; and continuing thence still south-westward, and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of such lane which divides the said parish of High Wycombe, otherwise called Chipping Wycombe, from the parish of Little Marlow, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1904.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twelfth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-

third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas there are not at present, within the several parishes and districts specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, houses of residence belonging to the respective benefices, and suitable for occupation by the incumbents thereof.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient, that arrangements should be made for providing such a house of residence for each of such benefices, and that, for that purpose, certain sums of money should be borrowed upon mortgage of the same benefices respectively, in order that such sums of money may be applied towards defraying the costs of such houses of residence respectively.

"Now, therefore, for the better enabling a sum of money to be borrowed upon mortgage of each of the said several benefices so specified as aforesaid in the schedule hereunto annexed, for the purpose aforesaid, we humbly recommend and propose, that during the subsistence of any mortgage of each of such benefices which may be effected under the provisions of the Act of the seventeenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter fifty-three, of the Act of the twenty-first year of His said Majesty, chapter sixty-six, of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-three, and of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, or any or either of them, there shall be paid by us in each year, to or on account of the incumbent of the benefice so mortgaged as aforesaid, such sums as shall be sufficient to discharge the yearly interest and instalment of principal monies which may become due and owing in each such year on account of such mortgage: Provided always, that the amount of such yearly interest and instalment of principal monies shall not, in any one year, exceed the sum which, in the fourth column of the said schedule, is set opposite to the name of the benefice to be so mortgaged as aforesaid; and provided also, that every such mortgage shall be effected with our consent, signified under our common seal.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing to Your Majesty in Council any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Maximum Annual Payment by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.
			£
Beckingham, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	103
Bedford New Town, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Gateshead, Saint Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	103
Gateshead, Saint Edmund, P.C.	Durham	Durham	103
Gateshead, Saint James, P.C.	Durham	Durham	103
Gray's Inn Road, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Great Driffield, V., with Little Driffield, P.C.	York	York	103
Huttons Ambo, P.C.	York	York	103
Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, P.C.	York	York	103
Raskelfe, P.C.	York	York	103
Regent Square, Saint Peter, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Rhydymwyn, P.C.	Flint	Saint Asaph	62
Saint Pancras, Old Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	103
Sturton, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	103
Weaverthorpe, V.	York	York	103

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Durham, Saint Asaph, and Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1905.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Putson Minor, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing

date the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Putson Minor, in the cathedral church of Hereford, and now vested in us.

" Whereas on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by the decease of the Reverend Hugh Hanmer Morgan, prebendary of Putson Minor, all the hereditaments and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except any rights of patronage,) became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes, and subject to the provisions, applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

" And whereas the hereditaments and endowments aforesaid consist only of the manor of Putson Minor, and of the houses and tenements thereto belonging, which houses and tenements are held for estates of inheritance by copy of Court Roll, at small annual quit-rents, and are therefore inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

" And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said hereditaments and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the same, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said hereditaments and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend of Putson Minor, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them,

in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1906.

For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that the average net annual income of the said Archdeaconry of Gloucester does not exceed the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us out of the Common Fund in the said Act mentioned, to the Archdeacon of Gloucester for the time being (provided that he shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the same Act, or shall have obtained licence of non residence), the annual sum of sixty-three pounds on the first day of January in every year, and that a proportionate part of the first such payment, calculated from the

twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, up to the first day of January last, shall be made immediately upon the publication in the London Gazette of an order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and that every payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate under the hand of the bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being, that the Archdeacon claiming the same has duly resided within the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, according to the provisions of the said Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if a vacancy shall occur in the said Archdeaconry on any other day than the first day of January, the grant hereby recommended to be made payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the Archdeacon making the vacancy or his representatives, and the Archdeacon succeeding to the said Archdeaconry.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1907.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Matthew, Little Lever, in the Parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 11th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty

King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate at Little Lever, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Little Lever aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bolton-le-Moors, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Little Lever aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Little Lever.'

"And with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"Provided always that so long as the Reverend Henry Powell, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Bolton-le-Moors, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, one half of the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of burials at such church as aforesaid shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said Henry Powell.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Little Lever, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the township and chapelry of Little Lever."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1908.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the new Parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine ; duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury.

"Whereas the church of the said new parish of Saint Stephen,

Tonbridge, is in the patronage of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Tonbridge, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the church of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, is ill-endowed, and that it is desirable that additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

"And whereas Sophia Deacon, of Mabledon, near Tonbridge, Widow (who is the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Tonbridge), has paid over to us a capital sum of one thousand pounds, upon the understanding that the arrangement hereinafter mentioned respecting the patronage of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council, and upon the further understanding that in respect of the said capital sum of one thousand pounds above mentioned, or of such part thereof as may from time to time remain in our hands, there should be paid by us to the present incumbent of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, and his successors, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May, and on the first day of November, in each and every year, the annual sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, or a part of such annual sum proportionate to the part of the said capital sum of one thousand pounds so remaining in our hands as aforesaid, and we have agreed to make such payment or payments accordingly.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Reverend John Thomas Manley, Clerk, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Tonbridge, and as such vicar or incumbent the patron of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, as aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the whole right of patronage of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto, and to the church thereof, shall be transferred from the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Tonbridge, and from his successors vicars or incumbents of the same vicarage, and shall become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time for ever thereafter be exercised jointly by the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel Waldegrave, Doctor in Divinity, now Bishop of the diocese of Carlisle, the said John Thomas Manley, George Campion Courthope, of Whiligh, in the county of Sussex, Esquire, John Deacon, of Birchin Lane, in the city of London, Esquire, and George Hope, of Southborough, in the county of Kent, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and their successors, to be appointed as herein-after is mentioned, upon trust, nevertheless, that they, the said Samuel Waldegrave, John Thomas Manley,

George Campion Courthope, John Deacon, and George Hope, and their successors, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, upon every legal vacancy in or avoidance of the ministry or incumbency of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Tonbridge, and of the church of the same new parish, exercise such right of patronage and nomination, by nominating to such ministry or incumbency some one fit and proper person, being in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be approved of for the purpose by them the trustees for the time being of the said right of patronage and nomination, or by a majority of them.

" Povided always, and we hereby recommend and propose that the said Samuel Waldegrave and the said John Thomas Manley, and every other spiritual person holding an ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, who may hereafter become one of the trustees of the said right of patronage and nomination, shall be deemed to be such trustee in his capacity as a natural person only, and not as a corporation sole.

" Provided also, and we further recommend and propose that when and so often as any of them, the said Samuel Waldegrave, John Thomas Manley, George Campion Courthope, John Deacon, and George Hope, or any future trustees or trustee, shall die, resign, or become incapable of acting in the execution of the trust or right of nomination hereby recommended and proposed to be created, or shall desire to retire from the said trust, then and in every such case a new trustee or new trustees of the said right of patronage and nomination shall be appointed in the manner and subject to the several provisions set forth in and provided by the tenth section of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, with respect to new trustees to be appointed under the same section.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us trom recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1909.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the fifth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and three; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the fifth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and three; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it has been represented to us that the said church of Saint John, situate in the said parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, was built by subscription, under and by virtue of the powers or authorities for such purpose contained in the secondly hereinbefore mentioned Act; and that such church was duly consecrated on or about the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine:

"And whereas it has been further represented to us that the several persons whose subscriptions to the fund raised for the erection of such church amounted to fifty pounds each or upwards, did, in accordance with the powers or authorities contained in the Act lastly referred to, elect from among themselves certain trustees

as the life trustees of the same church for the several purposes contemplated by the same Act :

" And whereas it has been further represented to us that the several persons named and described in the first schedule hereunder written, are now (when taken together) a major part in number of the surviving subscribers to the said fund raised for the erection of the said church who are entitled to elect life trustees of such church, under the provisions of the Act lastly referred to, and that the persons named and described in the second schedule hereunder written are owners of pews in the same church :

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, aforesaid :

" Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol ; of the Reverend William Carus, Clerk, Canon Residentiary of the cathedral church of Winchester ; of the Reverend John Venn, Clerk, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Saint Peter, in the city of Hereford ; of the Reverend Edward Auriol, Clerk, the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Saint Dunstan in the West, in the city of London ; of the Reverend Edmund Holland, Clerk, of Hyde Park Gardens, in the county of Middlesex ; and of the Reverend William Cadman, Clerk, the rector or incumbent of the district rectory of the Trinity or Trinity District Rectory, in Saint Marylebone, in the said county of Middlesex, the patrons of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham ; of the Reverend Edward Walker, the rector or incumbent of the same rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, as such rector, and also as one of the owners of pews in the said church of Saint John as aforesaid ; and of the Reverend Arthur Armitage, the minister or incumbent of the same church of Saint John (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation) ; and with the consents of the several persons respectively named and described as aforesaid in the first and second schedules hereunder written (in testimony of which consents the said several persons so herein-after named and described as aforesaid have hereunto set their respective hands and seals) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, which is described in the third schedule hereunder written (all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed), should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate in the same parish as aforesaid, and should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John, Cheltenham.'

" And with the like consents (testified as aforesaid) of the said Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and of the said William Carus, John Venn, Edward Auriol, Edmund Holland, William Cadman, Edward Walker, and Arthur Armitage, and of the several persons respectively named and described as aforesaid in the said first and second schedules

hereunder written, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed in the said church of Saint John, Cheltenham, and that the fees to be received in respect of such publication, and of such solemnization or performance, should be paid and belong to the minister or incumbent of the same church for the time being :

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The First Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

Name.	Description.	Address.
Anna Allen	Spinster	9, Oriel Terrace, Cheltenham.
William Henry Bubb	Solicitor	47, Lansdowne Crescent, Cheltenham.
Maria Ridler	Spinster	7, Exeter Place, Cheltenham.
John Leathley Armitage	Gentleman	Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset.
William Hayward Cox	Clergyman	The Rectory, Eaton Bishop, in the county of Hereford.

" The Second Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

Name.	Description.	Address.
Edward Walker	Clergyman	The Rectory, Cheltenham.
William Gardner	Gentleman	Prestwich Lodge, Cheltenham.

" The Third Schedule to which the foregoing Representation refers.

" The District Chapelry of Saint John, Cheltenham, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the new parish of Saint Luke, Cheltenham, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the High Street, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Grosvenor Street; and extending thence north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named street, to its junction with Albion Street; and extending thence south-eastward, along the middle of the last-named Street for a distance of four chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary-stone, inscribed 'C. St. J. D. C. 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of such street at the south-western end of the wall or fence which

forms the south-eastern boundary of the territory formerly called 'Saint Anne's Fields,' but now more commonly known as 'Hampton Gardens;' and extending thence north-eastward to the said boundary-stone, and along the middle of the said wall or fence to a boundary-stone inscribed 'C. St. J. D. C. 1866, No. 2,' and placed at the north-eastern extremity of the last-described fence, on the southern side of Victoria Street; and continuing thence still north-eastward to a point in the middle of the last-named street, and then south-eastward along the middle of the same street to its junction with Hewlett's Road; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said road to the boundary at the junction of Hewlett's Road with Hales Road, which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Cheltenham, from the parish of Charlton, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the several Registrars of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester respectively.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1910.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Patrick, Patterdale, in the Parish of Barton, in the County of Westmoreland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in

pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Patrick, situate at Patterdale, in the parish of Barton, in the county of Westmoreland, and in the diocese of Carlisle.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Patrick, situate at Patterdale aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient, that all that part of the said parish of Barton, which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Patrick, situate at Patterdale, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Patterdale.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of the said diocese of Carlisle (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Patterdale, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Barton, in the county of Westmoreland, and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with, the limits of the ancient parochial chapelry of Patterdale."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by

and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1911.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of certain Benefices between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Right Honourable Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of certain benefices between the Bishop of the diocese of Lincoln and the Right Honourable Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, and the Trustees of his family settled estates.

" Whereas the Right Reverend John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, is seized in fee in right of his see, of the patronage of, or perpetual right of nomination to, the perpetual curacy of the parish of Melton Ross, with the chapelry of New Barnetby, in the county of Lincoln, and in the said diocese of Lincoln.

" And whereas the patronage of, or perpetual right of nomination to, the district parish of Saint Paul, in the county of the town of Nottingham, and in the said diocese of Lincoln, is now legally vested in the said Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, for his life, with remainder over to his first and other sons in tail male, with remainders over in manner provided by a certain indenture of settlement made the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, between the Right Honourable Charles Herbert, then Earl Manvers, but since deceased, of

the first part; the said Sydney William Herbert, now Earl Manvers, but then Viscount Newark, of the second part; Georgina Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Coigny, now Countess Manvers, of the third part; Granville Harcourt Vernon, of the Grove, in the county of Nottingham, Esquire, and the Venerable Augustus Otway FitzGerald, Clerk, Archdeacon of Wells, and Rector of Charlton Mackerel, in the county of Somerset, of the fourth part; Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., and the Reverend, Evelyn Vernon, Clerk, of the fifth part; and Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Baronet, and Edward Christopher Egerton, Esq., of the sixth part; in which indenture is contained, amongst other things, a power for the said Granville Harcourt Vernon and Augustus Otway FitzGerald, at the request, and by the direction in writing, of the person who, under the limitations of the said indenture, should be tenant for life in possession of the manors and other hereditaments thereby settled to make sale of, or to convey in exchange for other hereditaments, to be situate somewhere in England, all or any part of the said manors and other hereditaments thereby settled, and the inheritance thereof, in fee simple, for such price or prices in money, or for such equivalent in hereditaments, as to them, the said Granville Harcourt Vernon and Augustus Otway Fitzgerald, should seem reasonable.

"And whereas the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, the said Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, and the said Granville, Harcourt Vernon and Augustus Otway FitzGerald, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said several benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due enquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and the relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty, that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the two parts of the Schedule hereto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, as patron in right of his see of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Melton Ross with the chapelry of New Barnetby aforesaid, and of the said Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, as such patron as aforesaid of the perpetual curacy of the district parish of Saint Paul, Nottingham, aforesaid, and of the said Granville Harcourt Vernon and Augustus Otway FitzGerald (in testimony whereof the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, and the said Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, and the said Granville Harcourt Vernon and Augustus Otway FitzGerald, have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of the parish of Melton Ross, with the chapelry of New Barnetby

aforesaid, shall be transferred from the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, and from his successors, Bishops of Lincoln, and shall go, remain, and be to the uses upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, agreements, and declarations in and by the said indenture of the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, limited, expressed, declared, and contained, of and concerning the freehold hereditaments thereby settled, and so and in such manner as if the patronage or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of the parish of Melton Ross with the chapelry of New Barnetby aforesaid, had been originally comprised in the same indenture; and that in exchange for the same, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the perpetual curacy of the district parish of Saint Paul, Nottingham, aforesaid, shall, upon and from the said day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette, of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, be transferred from the said Sydney William Herbert, Earl Manvers, and his first and other sons in tail male, and the person or persons who shall or otherwise would be entitled thereto under or by virtue of the said indenture of the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Lincoln, and his successors, Bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"FIRST PART.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to the Census of 1861.	Net Income.	Residence.
Melton Ross, a Perpetual Curacy with the Chapelry of New Barnetby.	Lincoln	Lincoln	168	£ 200	House.

"SECOND PART.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to the Census of 1861.	Net Income.	Residence.
Nottingham, Saint Paul, a Perpetual Curacy.	Nottingham	Lincoln	6,817	£ 180	No house.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1912.

For constituting the District of Saint Matthew, Upper Clapton, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and out of the district chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, and of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, which are herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas a sum of three thousand three hundred and

thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, has been contributed and transferred to our account and into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by certain persons, in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being, and we have, in respect thereof, undertaken to provide and pay by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds.

" And whereas the said sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, has been so contributed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the understanding that we should pay out of the Common Fund created by the firstly herein-named Act, to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when such minister shall have been duly licensed as before mentioned, the annual sum of fifty pounds, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, and of the said district chapelry of Saint James Clapton, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, and which are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette, of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named ' The District of Saint Matthew, Upper Clapton.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the Common Fund before referred to, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid ; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the

vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Matthew, Upper Clapton, being:—

"All those portions of the new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, and of the district chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within, and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish from the said district chapelry at a point in the middle of the Upper Clapton Road, opposite to the middle of the western end of Mount Pleasant Lane, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the said road for a distance of twenty-six chains or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Spring Field Road, and extending thence in a direction generally eastward to and along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with the lane called 'Big Hill,' and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said last-named lane to its junction with the road which follows the western bank of the River Lea, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described road as far as a point on the said river bank, opposite to the middle of the eastern front of the Robin Hood Tavern, and extending thence eastward and in a direct line to the county boundary in the middle of the said river, which divides the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, from the new parish of Saint James, Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, and in the said diocese of London, and extending thence south-eastward along the said county boundary, following thereby the middle of the said river, to the point where such boundary divides the said district chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, from the parish of Low Leyton, in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of London, aforesaid, and continuing thence, first in the same direction, and then south-westward along the same county boundary, still following the middle of the said river, to the point where the said boundary diverges from the river nearly opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the footpath leading

from the Middlesex Wharf past the southern side of the Jolly Anglers public-house to the Lea Bridge Road, and extending thence westward across the said river and wharf to the said footpath, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such footpath to a boundary-stone inscribed 'U. C. St. M. D., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of the said footpath at or near to the gate which divides the back premises of the said public-house from the field called 'The Lammas Ground,' and extending thence in a direct line south-westward for a distance of twenty-three chains or thereabouts across the said Lammas Ground, and across a certain brickyard, now or late belonging to George Lee, to a point in the middle of the eastern end of the private road leading from the said brickyard to the Upper Clapton Road aforesaid, and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the said private road to its junction with Upper Clapton Road aforesaid, near to a boundary-stone inscribed 'U. C. St. M. D., 1866, No. 2,' and placed in the angle formed by the junction of the two roads, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road as far as the boundary opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Brook Street, which divides the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Stamford Hill, from the district chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, as aforesaid, and continuing thence still north-westward along the last-described boundary following thereby the middle of the Upper Clapton Road aforesaid, as far as the point opposite to the middle of the western end of Mount Pleasant Lane, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly-mentioned Act been transmitted to the patron and to the incumbents of the perpetual curacies of the two cures out of which it is intended that the district in such scheme recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such patron and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1913.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Hope, in the Parish of Eccles, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 25th May 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of May 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Hope, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Hope as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient, that all that part of the said parish of Eccles, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Hope as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint James, Hope.'

"And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and

that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend James Pelham Pitcairn, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Eccles, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the offices aforesaid at such church shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said James Pelham Pitcairn.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint James, Hope, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, wherein the present Incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded on the north partly by the District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Swinton, and partly by the Particular District of Saint John the Evangelist, Pendlebury, both sometime part of the said parish of Eccles; on the east, partly by the said Particular District, and partly by the District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Weaste, also sometime part of the same parish; and on the other sides thereof, that is to say, on the south and west, by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Eccles from the District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Weaste aforesaid, at the point in the middle of the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Branch of the London and North Western Railway, where it is intersected by a certain ancient watercourse which flows past Little Bolton into the River Irwell, and extending thence westward along the middle of the said branch line of railway for a distance of forty-seven chains, or thereabouts, to a certain brook called 'Gilda Brook,' which is the boundary dividing the township of Pendleton, in the said parish of Eccles, from the township of Barton upon Irwell, in the same parish, and extending thence in a direction generally northward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary which divides the said parish of Eccles from the District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Swinton, aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1914.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church called Capel Curig, situate in the Parish of Llandegai, in the County of Carnarvon and Diocese of Bangor.

Gazetted 12th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church called Capel Curig, situate in the parish of Llandegai, in the county of Carnarvon, and in the diocese of Bangor.

" Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Llandegai, of the parish of Trefriw, with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn thereto annexed, in the county and diocese aforesaid, of the parish of Llanllechid, in the same county and diocese, and of the portion of the parish of Llanrwst-with-Trewydir, in the said county of Carnarvon, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parishes and chapelry respectively.

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Llandegai, of the said parish of Trefriw, with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn, of the said parish of Llanllechid, and of the said parish of Llanrwst-with-Trewydir, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church called Capel Curig as aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Colquhoun, Bishop of the said diocese of Bangor, as such Bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see, both of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Llandegai, and of the

rectory of the said parish of Llanllechid; with the consent of the Right Reverend Thomas Vowler, Bishop of the said diocese of Saint Asaph, as such Bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Llanrwst-with-Trewydir; and with the consent of the Right Reverend Alfred, Bishop of the said diocese of Llandaff, the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Trefriw, with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Llandegai, of the said parish of Trefriw, with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn thereto annexed, of the said parish of Llanllechid, and of the said parish of Llanrwst-with-Trewydir, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church called Capel Curig as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Capel Curig,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said James Colquhoun, Bishop of the said diocese of Bangor, and by his successors, Bishops of the same diocese, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto, as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Capel Curig, being:—

"All those several portions of the parish of Llandegai, in the county of Carnarvon, and in the diocese of Bangor, of the parish of Trefriw with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn, in the same county and diocese, of the parish of Llanllechid, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Llanrwst-with-Trewydir, in the said county of Carnarvon, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, which are comprised within, and are bounded by, an imaginary line commencing in the centre of the bridge, at the western end of Llyn Ogwen, which carries the Holyhead turnpike-road over the river Ogwen, near where the boundary, dividing the south-eastern portion of the said parish of Llanllechid from the new parish of Glanogwen, in the county of Carnarvon, and diocese of Bangor aforesaid, meets the boundary dividing the south-eastern portion of the said parish of Llandegai from the chapelry district of Saint Anne, sometime part of such last-mentioned parish; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then south-westward, along the last-described boundary, to its junction at the southern end of Llyn-y-cwn with the boundary dividing the said parish of Llandegai from the parish of Llanberis, in the said county of Carnarvon, and diocese of Bangor; and extending thence, in a direction mainly south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its

junction at a point a little to the north of Llyn-cwm-ffynnon with the boundary dividing the said parish of Llandegai from the parish of Beddgelert, in the said county of Carnarvon, and diocese of Bangor aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward, along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary which divides a detached portion of the said parish of Trefriw with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn from the parish of Beddgelert aforesaid; and extending thence, first southward and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction at or near to the mountain gap called 'Bwlch-Rhiw-yr-y-chain' with the boundary dividing the said detached portion of the parish of Trefriw with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn from the parish of Dolwyddelen, in the said county of Carnarvon, and diocese of Bangor; and extending thence, first eastward and then north-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction on the summit of Moel Siabod with the boundary dividing the said parish of Llanrwst with Trewydir from the parish of Dolwyddelen aforesaid; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then north-eastward, along the last-described boundary to the northern-most extremity of the said parish of Dolwyddelen at or near to the summit of the mountain called Mynydd-y-Gribin; and extending thence northward and in a straight line for a distance of one mile, or thereabouts, to a point near the farm buildings called Craig Foris, in the middle of the stream which flows past the eastern side of the said farm buildings into the River Llugwy; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such stream to the point where it crosses under the middle of the Holyhead turnpike road aforesaid near to the milestone which marks the forty-second mile from Holyhead; and extending thence, first westward and then northward, along the middle of the said turnpike-road crossing the bridge over the River Llugwy called 'Pont-y-Glyn' to a point near the northern end of such bridge opposite to the middle of the south-western end of a certain cross road which leads across the mountains towards Llanrwst; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road which leads past the farm called 'Glyn' into the mountains lying to the north of such farm; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described road, as far as its intersection by the boundary dividing the said parish of Llanrwst with Trewydir from the parish of Trefriw with the chapelry of Llanrochwyn aforesaid; and extending thence in a straight line north-westward for a distance of about two miles and a half, passing to the south of the mountain ridge called Ffrith-newydd, and across the northern end of the mountain ridge called Clogwyn Mawr, to a point on the boundary which divides the said parish of Llanllechid from the united parishes of Llanbedr-with-Caerhun, in the said county of Carnarvon and diocese of Bangor, such point being marked by a boundary-stone called 'Maenytrichwmwd,' situate on the eastern side of the road called 'Henffordd,' and distant about ten chains to the west of the southern end of Llyn Cwlyd; and extending thence, first northward, and then north-westward,

along the last-described boundary, passing over the summits of Penllithrig-y-wrach and Penhelig, to the junction about ten chains south of the summit of Carnedd Llewellyn of such boundary with the boundary dividing the said parish of Llanllechid from the new parish of Glanogwen as aforesaid ; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary to the point in the centre of the bridge over the River Ogwen where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the said diocese of Bangor, and of the said diocese of Saint Asaph.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1915.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Mickley, in the Parish of Ovingham, in the County of Northumberland and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 12th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the 3rd day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nine-

teenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Mickley, in the parish of Ovingham, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Mickley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Ovingham, and also all that extra-parochial territory called ' Master's Close,' which are respectively described in the schedule hereunder written, and which, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, and are thereon coloured pink and green respectively, should be assigned to the said church situate at Mickley aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Mickley.'

" And with the like consent of the said Charles Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, should seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Mickley, being :—

" All those several portions of the parish of Ovingham, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, which are situate to the south of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the River Tyne; and also all that extra-parochial territory containing by admeasurement forty-two acres and a half, or thereabouts, which is locally situate within the said portions of the parish of Ovingham aforesaid, and which is called ' Master's Close.' "

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the

London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1916.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 12th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate in the parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, and of the new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and of the new parish of Hurst, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parish and new parishes respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, of the said new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and of the said new parish of Hurst, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same

should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate in the parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, as such Bishop, and also as the alternate patron in right of his see both of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Hurst, and with the consent of the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, the First Lord of Your Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Your Majesty as the other alternate patron in right of the Crown of the same perpetual curacies, and with the consent of the Right Honourable George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the patron of the rectory of the parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, of the said new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and of the said new parish of Hurst, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint James, situate in the parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Ashton-under-Lyne,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised jointly by the said James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, and his successors, Bishops of the same diocese, by the said George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and his heirs, by Reginald Whittaker, of Hurst House, in the said county of Lancaster, Manufacturer, and his heirs, by Arthur Frederick Payne, of Oughtrington Hall, in the county of Chester, Esquire, and by Alexander Butler Rowley, of Hurst, in the said county of Lancaster, Manufacturer, in whom, as trustees, the same right of presentation and appointment is vested under and according to the provisions of a certain deed or articles of agreement, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made pursuant to the herein-before-mentioned Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and to the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and deposited in the registry of the said diocese of Manchester, and in which deed or articles of agreement are contained provisions for appointing from time to time trustees in the room of the said Arthur Frederick Payne, and of the said Alexander Butler Rowley.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Ashton-under-Lyne, being :—

" All those portions of the parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, of the new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the same county and diocese, and of the new parish of Hurst, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within, and are bounded by, an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the new parish of Hurst aforesaid, at the point where that portion of the Stockport and Ashton trust-road, called 'Mossley Road,' joins Katharine Street ; and extending thence westward along the middle of the said street, to its junction with Market Street ; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Wellington Road ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Tatton Street ; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-named street to a point on the boundary in the middle of Warrington Street, which divides the said parish of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Warrington Street aforesaid, the middle of Boston Street, and the middle of Turner Lane to the point where such boundary turns eastward from the said lane ; and continuing thence north-eastward along the middle of the same lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain lane which leads to the house called 'The Firs,' situate near the south-western end of Holebottom Pit, New Road ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-described lane to the boundary in the middle of the Holebottom Pit, New Road, aforesaid, which divides the said new parish of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the new parish of Hurst aforesaid ; and extending thence north-eastward along the said boundary, following thereby the middle of the last-named road to a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'A. u. L., St. J. C. C., 1866,' and placed on the southern side of such road, near to the south-western end of Smallshaw Lane, and opposite to the middle of the north-western end of a proposed new road which is intended to be a continuation of Curzon Road ; and extending thence south-eastward to such boundary-stone ; and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line for a distance of rather more than a quarter of a mile, following the middle of the said proposed new road to a point on the northern side of Hurst Knoll Road, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Curzon Road aforesaid ; and continuing thence in the same direction across the said Hurst Knoll Road to and along the middle of Curzon Road aforesaid, to the boundary in the middle of Mossley Road aforesaid, which divides the said parish

of Saint Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the new parish of Hurst, as first mentioned; and extending thence south-westward along the boundary last referred to, following thereby the middle of the said road to its junction with Katharine Street, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1917.

For setting out and constituting a District for Spiritual Purposes, and annexing such District to the Church of Saint Andrew, Blackley, within the original limits of the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-one; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-one; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for setting out and constituting a district for spiritual purposes, and annexing such district to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Blackley, in the new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, within the original limits of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district for spiritual purposes should be set out and constituted for and be annexed to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Blackley, as aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is also delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, be severed and disannexed from the said new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, and shall be set out and constituted for, and be annexed to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Blackley aforesaid, and shall become and be a district for spiritual purposes, and shall be named ' The District of Saint Andrew, Blackley.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-named Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

" The District of Saint Andrew, Blackley, being :—

" All that part of the new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, sometime part of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish from the new parish of Tonge-cum-Alkrington, in the same county and diocese, at a point near Amselford Gate, in the middle of a certain lane leading from Alkrington Hall towards Crab Lane Head, and opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed ' B. St. A. D., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of such lane ; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said lane for a distance of forty-eight chains or thereabouts (passing Cooper Fold and Yew Tree House) to a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed ' B. St. A. D. 1866, No. 2.' and placed on the southern side of such lane, at or near to its junction with a certain footpath connecting the said lane with a certain occupation road leading to Lower Plant Hill ; and extending thence generally south-eastward to and along the middle of the said footpath, and along the middle of the said occupation road, for a distance of twenty chains or thereabouts to a point near Lower Plant Hill aforesaid, opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed ' B. St. A. D., 1866, No. 3,' and placed on the western side of the said occupation road, at the north-eastern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 817 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the township of Blackley, in the said parish of Manchester, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 482 upon the same maps ; and extending south-

westward from the middle of the said occupation road to the last-described boundary-stone, and along the middle of the said fence; and continuing generally in the same direction along the middle of the streams or fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 818, 485, 420, 556, 555, and 552, upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 482 as aforesaid, 481, 419, and 416 upon the same maps to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. A. D., 1866, No. 4,' and placed at the south-western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 552 from the close numbered 416 as aforesaid on the northern side of Crab Lane; and continuing thence first south-westward to a point in the middle of Crab Lane aforesaid, and then south-eastward along the middle of the same lane for a distance of one chain or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 561 upon the said maps from the close numbered 578 upon the same maps; and extending thence first southward, then south-westward, and again southward to and along the middle of the last-described fence to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. A. D., 1866, No. 5,' and placed at the south-western end of the last-described fence, on the northern side of a certain occupation road leading to Hamer Hill; and continuing still south-westward from such boundary-stone along the middle of the said occupation road, and along the bottom of the valley which drains into the reservoir of the Ashenhurst Works, to the northern end of the said reservoir; and continuing thence still south-westward along the western bank of the same reservoir to its south-western corner on the northern side of the new road which leads from Bowker Vale to Blackley; and extending thence southward in a direct line (crossing the said new road) to the boundary at the north-eastern corner of the buildings known as the Ashenhurst Works aforesaid, which said boundary divides the new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, aforesaid, from the new parish of Saint Mary, Crumpsall, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before firstly-mentioned Act transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the new parish of Saint Peter, Blackley, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbents and such patrons have respectively signified their assents to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1918.

For constituting the District of Evancoyd out of the Parish of Old Radnor, situate partly in the County of Radnor, and partly in the County of Hereford, and wholly in the Diocese of Hereford.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district, for spiritual purposes, out of the parish of Old Radnor, situate partly in the county of Radnor and partly in the county of Hereford, and wholly in the diocese of Hereford.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Old Radnor which is herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship), should be constituted a separate district, for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas a sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to our account at the Bank of England by Robert Baskerville Mynors, of Evancoyd, in the said county of Radnor, Esquire, in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being, and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said Robert Baskerville Mynors, and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minster as aforesaid, when he shall have been duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, and to his successors, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds.

" And whereas the said sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been so contributed and paid as aforesaid, upon the under standing that we should pay out of the Common Fund, created by

the firstly herein-named Act, to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when such minister shall have been duly licensed as before mentioned, the annual sum of fifty pounds, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Renn Dickson, Bishop of the said diocese of Hereford (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Old Radnor which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Evancoyd.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay, out of the Common Fund before referred to, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid, and that, in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised jointly by the said Robert Baskerville Mynors, by Ellen Hope, of No. 27, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, in the county of Middlesex, widow, by the Reverend Edward Higgins, of Bosbury House, Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Clerk, by Arthur Armitage, of Dandor, near Ross, in the same county of Hereford, Esquire, and by George Warrington Carew, of Crowcombe Court, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, and their successors, to be appointed as herein-after is mentioned; upon trust, nevertheles that they, the said Robert Baskerville Mynors, Ellen Hope, Edward Higgins, Arthur Armitage, and George Warrington

Carew, and their successors, shall, upon every legal vacancy in or avoidance of the ministry of the said district so recommended to be constituted, exercise such right of patronage and nomination, by nominating to such ministry some one fit and proper person, being in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be approved of for the purpose by them the trustees for the time being of the said right of patronage and nomination, or by a majority of them; provided always, and we hereby further recommend and propose, that when and so often as any of them, the said Robert Baskerville Mynors, Ellen Hope, Edward Higgins, Arthur Armitage, and George Warrington Carew, or any future trustees or trustee, shall die, resign, or become incapable of acting in the execution of the trust or right of nomination hereby recommended and proposed to be created, or shall desire to retire from the said trust, then and in every such case a new trustee or new trustees of the said right of patronage and nomination shall be appointed in the manner and subject to the several provisions set forth in and provided by the tenth section of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, with respect to new trustees to be appointed under the provisions of such last-mentioned statute.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Evancoyd, being:

"All that part of the parish of Old Radnor, partly in the county of Radnor, and partly in the county of Hereford, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the three contiguous townships of Evenjobb, Newcastle, and Barland-with-Burfa, in the said county of Radnor."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the parish of Old Radnor, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and such patrons have respectively signified their assents to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1919.

For authorizing a Transfer of the Patronage of the Rectory of the Abbey Parish of Saint Alban's, in the County of Hertford and Diocese of Rochester.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirtieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing a transfer of the patronage of, or right of presentation to, the rectory of the abbey parish of Saint Alban's, in the county of Hertford, and in the diocese of Rochester.

"Whereas the patronage of or right of presentation to the rectory of the abbey parish of Saint Alban's aforesaid is vested in the Reverend Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson, of Saint Alban's aforesaid, Doctor in Divinity.

"And whereas the said Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson is desirous that the said patronage or right of presentation should be transferred to, and become vested in, the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, within which the abbey parish of Saint Alban's aforesaid shall be situate, so as to render the said rectory more eligible than it would otherwise be according to the rule and practice heretofore adopted by us, to receive an unconditional grant in augmentation of the income thereof out of the common fund under our control, which is referred to in the herein-before mentioned Act. Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Joseph Cotton, Bishop of the said diocese of Rochester, within whose diocese the abbey parish of Saint Alban's aforesaid is now situate, and with the consent of the said Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the whole right of patronage

of, and right of presentation to, the said rectory of the abbey parish of Saint Alban's aforesaid, and of the nomination of the rector or incumbent thereto, shall be transferred to, and become and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Joseph Cotton, Bishop of the said diocese of Rochester, or other the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, within which the abbey parish of Saint Alban's aforesaid may hereafter be situate.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Rochester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1920.

For applying a Part of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Sawley, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, in aid of the Fabric Fund of the said Cathedral Church.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament, held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An 'Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth 'report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and 'Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for applying a part of certain property, formerly belonging to the prebend of Sawley, in

the cathedral church of Lichfield, in aid of the Fabric Fund of the said cathedral church.

" Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend an 'Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Her late 'Majesty, Queen Anne, intituled "An Act for augmenting the '"number of canons residentiary in the cathedral church of Lich-'"field, and for improving the deanery and prebends of the said '"cathedral, and to make further provision for the canons resi-'"dentiary in the said cathedral church, and an addition to the '"Fabric Fund thereof,"' it was, amongst other things, enacted that one-fifth part of all fines and profits which should be from time to time received for renewing the lease or leases of the said prebend of Sawley, or a fifth part of the rent or rents, receipt or receipts, benefit or advantage, arising from the said prebend (except of the ancient reserved rent) should be paid unto the dean and chapter, for the time being, of the said cathedral church of Lichfield, to be by them applied in aid of the Fabric Fund appropriated to keeping the said cathedral church in repair.

" And whereas, in pursuance and under the authority of the provisions contained in the herein first recited Act, all the lands tenements, hereditaments, and endowments (except any right of patronage), formerly belonging to the said prebend of Sawley, became, on the death of the Reverend Lawrence Gardner, Doctor in Divinity, late holder of the said prebend, vested in us, subject to the then subsisting lease or leases thereof, and, by the same Act, we are required to set apart so much of the rent and profits of the said prebend of Sawley as had been theretofore applied as an addition to the fabric fund of the said cathedral church.

" And whereas our reversionary interest in a portion of the estates formerly belonging to the said prebend has been sold, under the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and one fifth part of the proceeds of such sale have been duly appropriated for the benefit of the Fabric Fund of the said cathedral church, under the authority of a further Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

" And whereas the portion of the said estates and endowments which remain vested in us after the sale herein-before mentioned is now in our possession in fee-simple, the beneficial lease whereby the same was demised having expired on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and consists of a sum of two thousand seven hundred and sixteen pounds seven shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, and of certain tithe rentcharges amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one pounds and seventeen shillings arising in the parishes of Sawley and Wilne, in the county of Derby.

" And whereas the herein-before mentioned ancient reserve rent, amounting to the sum of sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, remained payable to us up to the date of the expiration

of the said lease, and no allowance or deduction was made on account thereof in calculating the amount which was appropriated out of the proceeds of the said sale for the benefit of the said Fabric Fund as herein-before mentioned.

" And whereas we have ascertained that the tithe rentcharges set out in the schedule annexed to this scheme, being part of the tithe rentcharges now in our possession as aforesaid, represent in value, as nearly as may be, one-fifth part of the said total amount of seven hundred and fifty-one pounds and seventeen shillings, after making a reasonable reduction in respect of the exception of the said ancient reserved rent from the operation of the Act secondly herein-before mentioned.

" And whereas, with the view of effectually carrying out the purposes and provisions of the said secondly herein-before mentioned Act, the following arrangement has been agreed upon between us and the said dean and chapter.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Lichfield, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the tithe rentcharges, particularly described in the schedule to this scheme, amounting to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds thirteen shillings and twopence, and all our estate and interest in the same shall become and be absolutely vested in the said dean and chapter, upon trust, to apply the same and the rents and profits arising therefrom in aid of the Fabric Fund of the said cathedral church, in accordance with the provisions of the herein firstly and secondly recited Acts, and that the said dean and chapter shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds of the same tithe rentcharges, upon trust as aforesaid, as from the said twenty-ninth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

" And we further recommend and propose that we shall stand possessed of one equal fifth part of the said sum of two thousand seven hundred and sixteen pounds seven shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Annuities, upon trust for the said dean and chapter, and shall pay or cause to be paid to the treasurer for the time being of the said cathedral church, the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds of the same equal fifth part (such dividend, interest, and annual proceeds being reckoned as accruing to the said dean and chapter as from the said twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four) to be applied by the said dean and chapter in aid of the said fabric fund, in accordance with the provisions of the herein firstly and secondly recited Acts.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"Extract from the summary of the tithe rentcharge apportionment of the township of Breaston, in the parish of Sawley, in the county of Derby.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Description.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to Appropriator.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Attenburrow, John	Himself	146 1 39	42 19 8
Burton School, Trustees of	Thomas Eden	4 3 23	1 0 0
Ditto	Samuel Grundy	93 0 29	26 1 0
Chappell, Joseph Wright	Himself	74 0 9	23 3 4
	Joseph Bosworth	22 2 35	5 8 0
	William Hatfield	2 3 38	0 14 0
	John Poxon	11 0 38	2 12 6
	Joseph Stevenson	2 0 10	0 9 6
Harriman, Mary	Herself	45 2 12	13 8 6
Harrison, Thomas	John Stevens	36 3 36	12 0 0
Midland Counties Railway Company.	Themselves	15 3 6	4 9 2
Whyatt, John	Joseph Poxon	5 3 23	1 7 6
			£133 13 2

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1921.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, in the Parish of Lyneham, in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing

date the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Clack, in the parish of Lyncham, in the county of Wilts, and in the diocese of Salisbury.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Lyncham, and of the parish of Christian Malford, in the said county of Wilts, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which said extremities lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Lyneham and of the said parish of Christian Malford, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Clack aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Walter Kerr, Bishop of the said diocese of Salisbury, as such bishop, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, as such bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Christian Malford, and with the consent of George Heneage Walker Heneage, of Compton Bassett House, in the said county of Wilts, Esquire, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Lyncham (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Lyncham, and of the said parish of Christian Malford, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Clack aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Bradenstoke-cum-Clack,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to, and be exercised by, Gabriel Goldney, of Beechfield, near Chippenham, in the said county of Wilts, Esquire, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Lyneham, in the county of Wilts, and in the diocese of Salisbury, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the manor and tything of Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, and also all that portion of the parish of Christian Malford, in the said county of Wilts, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line, commencing on the boundary dividing the last-named parish from the parish of Dauntsey, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Dauntsey to Chippenham; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such road, for a distance of five chains or thereabouts, to its junction at or near to Swalletts Gate with the road leading to Clack; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described road, for a distance of six chains or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 500 upon the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Christian Malford, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the closes numbered respectively 504, 504*a*, and 506 upon the said maps; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of such fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 507 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 506 as aforesaid, and 515 upon the same maps; and extending thence first south-eastward and then south-westward, along the middle of the last described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 514 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 515 as aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the northern boundary fence of the line of the Great Western Railway; and continuing thence still south-eastward, and in a direct course across the said line of railway, to and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 512 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 517 upon the same maps, to the junction of such last-described fence with the northern boundary fence of the towing-path of the Wilts and Berks Canal; and continuing thence still south eastward, and in a direct line across such towing-path, to a point in the middle of such canal; and extending thence in a direction mainly south-westward for a distance of fifty two chains, or thereabouts, along the middle of the same canal to a point under the centre of the bridge which carries the road leading from Chippenham to Bradenstoke over the said canal; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described road, as far as the boundary which divides the parish of Christian Malford from the parish of Lyneham aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify

the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the several Registrars of the said diocese of Salisbury, and of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Salisbury, at Gloucester, and at Bristol respectively.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1922.

For constituting the District of Saint Mark, Bolton-le-Moors, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and four ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, sometime part of the original parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, which is herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas, in pursuance of the power and authority given by an Order and Decree of Your Majesty's High Court of

Chancery, bearing date the fourth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, approving a scheme for the regulation and management of the 'Bolton Lectureship Charity Estate,' a clear annual sum of one hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence has been provided out of the revenues of the said estate for and towards the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and for and towards the maintenance of the minister thereof, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed and licensed thereto, and of his successors, ministers of the same district.

"And whereas, in order to augmenting the said endowment and provision for the maintenance of the minister of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, the Right Honourable Orlando George Charles, Earl of Bradford, has contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England, a sum of one thousand pounds sterling, and we have in respect thereof agreed and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed and licensed thereto, and to his successors, ministers thereof, the yearly sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence.

"And whereas the said annual sum of one hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, and the said capital sum of one thousand pounds, have been so provided and contributed, upon the understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient), the right of patronage of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Mark, Bolton-le-Moors.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that the patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and the right of nomination of the minister thereof, for the first and every succeeding alternate turn of presentation or nomination, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to,

and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised jointly by the said Orlando George Charles, Earl of Bradford, by the Reverend Joseph Lowe, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, by George Piggott, of Great Lever, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, and by John Hick, of Great Bolton, in the same county, Engineer, and by their respective heirs and assigns, and that such patronage and right of nomination aforesaid shall, for the second and every other alternate turn of presentation or nomination, be in like manner assigned to, and be absolutely vested in, and be from time to time exercised by the trustees of the Bolton Lectureship Charity Estate aforesaid for the time being.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

The District of Saint Mark, Bolton-le-Moors being :—

"All that part of the district parish of the Holy Trinity Bolton-le-Moors, sometime part of the original parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate generally to the south of an imaginary line, commencing at the point in the middle of the line of the Bolton and Leigh Railway, where the eastern boundary of the parish of Deane in the county and diocese aforesaid meets the boundary dividing the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, from the district chapelry of Emmanuel, Bolton-le-Moors, also sometime part of the said original parish of Bolton-le-Moors; and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of the said line of railway to the point at Fletcher Street, where such boundary diverges to the north-west; and continuing thence still north-eastward for a distance of one hundred and sixty yards, or thereabouts, along the middle of the same line of railway, to a point opposite to the mile-post denoting twenty-eight and a quarter miles from Liverpool; and extending thence south-eastward in a direct line across the reservoir of the mill belonging to Messrs. Hargreaves, Brothers, Cotton Spinners, to a point in the middle of Bridgeman Street, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Back York Street; and continuing thence still south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street, for a distance of two hundred and eight yards or thereabouts, to its south-eastern extremity; and extending thence in a direct line north-eastward to a point in the middle of the south-eastern end of Coe Street; and extending thence in a direct line south eastward for a distance of one hundred and eighty yards or thereabouts, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. M. D., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of Lever Street; and continuing thence in the same direction for a distance of one hundred and sixty-six yards or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of the south-western end of Butcher's Lane; and continuing thence, still in the same direction, for a distance

of one hundred and forty yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. M. D., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the boundary upon the southern bank of Jenny Beck, which divides the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, from the new parish of Saint Michael, Great Lever, some time part of the parish of Middleton, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said firstly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the perpetual curacy of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and patron have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1923.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one

hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions consisting of cash or stock, or of land or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain annual sums herein-after mentioned, shall be paid by us out of our common fund created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the said common fund, by equal half yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the annual sum, the amount of which is set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if at any time it shall appear to us to be desirable that land, tithe, or other hereditaments should be substituted for such or any of such annual sums, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.
				£ s. d.
Ascot Heath, All Saints, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	500*l.*	16 13 4
Bootle, Saint John, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	100*l.* cash, and 1,000*l.* consols	33 6 8
Bradford, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,200*l.* consols	33 6 8
Bradley, Saint Martin, District.	Stafford	Lichfield	700*l.* cash, and 2,218 square yards of land, valued at 388*l.*	36 5 4
Bylcy with Lees, P.C.	Chester	Chester	300*l.*	10 0 0
Congresbury, Saint Ann, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	500*l.* cash, and 1,141*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* consols.	50 0 0
Cuckfield, Saint Wilfrid, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	2,000*l.*	50 0 0
Eastwood, P.C.	York	Ripon	207*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* cash, and 1,115 square yards of land, valued at 392*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	20 0 0
Edgton, Saint Michael, P.C.	Salop	Hereford	600*l.*	20 0 0
Grewelthorpe, P.C.	York	Ripon	650*l.* cash, and 1A. 3R. 28P of land, valued at 226*l.*	29 4 0
Houghton, Saint John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	300*l.*	10 0 0
Ingleton, P.C.	York	Ripon	500*l.*	16 13 4
Kersley and Coundon, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,000*l.*	33 6 8

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.
				£ s. d.
Kirkthwaite, P.C.	York	Ripon	550*l.*	18 6 8
Little Compton, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	500*l.*	16 13 4
Llancwnlle, or Nantcwnlle, V.	Cardigan	Saint David's	500*l.*	16 13 4
Llanfihangel-y-Croydn, V.	Cardigan	Saint David's	550*l.*	18 6 8
Nettlebed, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	300*l.* cash, and one acre or thereabouts of land with dwelling-house and buildings thereon, valued at 700*l.*	33 6 8
Newport, R.	Salop	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4
Newton Arlosh, Saint John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	500*l.*	16 13 4
Ramsgate, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	675*l.* cash, and part value of 1,540 square yards of land, valued at 400*l.*	30 0 0
Rashcliffe, Saint Stephen, P.C.	York	Ripon	500*l.* cash, and 1,028 square yards of land, valued at 514*l.*	33 16 0
Stockingford, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	600*l.*	20 0 0
Winchester, Holy Trinity, R.	Southampton	Winchester	138*l.* cash, and land, valued at 300*l.*	14 12 0
Wivelsfield, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	100*l.*	3 6 8
Worcester, Saint Clement, R.	Worcester	Worcester	650*l.*	21 13 4
York, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York	York	300*l.* cash, and 1A. 0R. 0P., or thereabouts, of land, valued at 300*l.*	20 0 0

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, York, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Oxford, Ripon, Saint David's, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1924.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Barnabas, Bell Street, Saint Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Barnabas, situate in Bell Street, in the district rectory of Christ Church in Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Barnabas, situate in Bell Street aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, and with the consent of the Reverend John Llewelyn Davies, the Rector or Incumbent of the said district rectory of Christ Church in Saint Marylebone (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said district rectory of Christ Church in Saint Marylebone, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Barnabas, situate in Bell Street, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Barnabas in Saint Marylebone.'

"And, with the like consents of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, and of the said John Llewelyn Davies (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Barnabas, in Saint Marylebone, being :—

"All that part of the district rectory of Christ Church in Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district rectory from the new parish of Saint Matthew, in Saint Marylebone, in the same county and diocese, at the point where Earl Street East is intersected by Salisbury Street; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Devonshire Street; and continuing thence still south-eastward and in a direct line across the last-named street, to the middle of the northern end of Charles Street; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Great James Street; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named street, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of Upper Lisson Street; and extending thence southward to and along the middle of the last-named street, and across Chapel Street, and along the middle of Lisson Street, to the junction of the last-named street with Marylebone Road; and continuing thence still southward to the boundary in the middle of the said road which divides the said district rectory of Christ Church, in Saint Marylebone, from the district rectory of Saint Mary, in Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1925.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Philip, Whitwood, in the Parish of Featherstone, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Philip, situate at Whitwood, in the parish of Featherstone, in the county of York, and in the diocese of York.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Philip, situate at Whitwood aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend William, Archbishop of York (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Featherstone, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint Philip, situate at Whitwood aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Saint Philip, Whitwood.'

" And with the like consent of the said William, Archbishop of York (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be

received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Hinde, the present Vicar of the vicarage of the said parish of Featherstone, shall continue to be such vicar, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the church aforesaid shall be paid over by the minister thereof to the said Thomas Hinde.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint Philip, Whitwood, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Featherstone, in the county of York, and in the diocese of York, which is comprised within so much of the township of Whitwood as is bounded on the south by the township of Ackton, in the same parish; on the east by the parish of Castleford and the Consolidated Chapelry of Whitwood Mere, both in the said county and diocese; on the west by the parish of Normanton, in the same county and diocese; and on the north by the parish of Methley, in the said county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of York.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1926.

Respecting the Mode of appointing Honorary Canons in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme respecting the mode of appointing honorary canons in the cathedral church of Christ, Oxford.

"Whereas it was by the firstly above-mentioned Act enacted, that honorary canonries should be thereby founded in every cathedral church in England, in which there were not already founded any non-residentary prebends, dignities, or offices, and that the holders of such canonries should be styled honorary canons, and should be entitled to stalls, and to take rank in the cathedral church next after the canons, and should be subject to such regulations respecting the mode of their appointment and otherwise, as should be determined on by the authority therein-after provided, with the consent of the chapters of the said cathedral churches respectively, and that the number of such honorary canonries thereby founded in each cathedral church should be twenty-four, and that it should be lawful for the Archbishops and Bishops respectively, if they should think fit, from time to time, to appoint spiritual persons to such honorary canonries, provided that not more than eight of such honorary canonries should be appointed in any diocese within the year next after the passing of the said Act, nor more than two in any subsequent year, except in the case of the vacancy of any honorary canonry by death, resignation, or otherwise; and it was provided that no emolument whatever, nor any place in the chapter of any cathedral church should be taken or held by any honorary canon in virtue of his appointment as such canon; and it was by the secondly-recited Act, amongst other

things declared and enacted, that such honorary canonries were and should be founded forthwith in the said cathedral church of Oxford, and that all the provisions of the first herein-before recited Act, which purported to relate to honorary canonries should apply to the honorary canonries so founded.

" And whereas the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford, have, by affixing hereto their common or capitular seal, signified to us their consent to the following regulations being made with reference to the mode of appointment to honorary canonries in the said Cathedral Church and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

" We, therefore, recommend and propose :—

" I. That it shall be lawful for the Bishop of Oxford for the time being in exercising the power given to him by the said recited Acts of appointing spiritual persons to honorary canonries in the said Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford, to make any such appointment by instrument under his hand and episcopal seal.

" II. That every honorary canon so appointed shall be admitted into the Cathedral with the same formalities, so far as may be found practicable, as have been heretofore by the practice of the said church observed in the admission of a canon thereof, and shall in all processions of the Dean and Chapter walk in the order of his seniority, determined by the date of his appointment, the senior honorary canon taking rank next to the junior canon. Provided always, that, as the space within the said Cathedral Church is at certain periods in full term of the academical year of the University of Oxford required for the use of the then resident graduate and undergraduate members of Christ Church, the said honorary canons shall not at such times be entitled to claim stalls.

" III. That no fee whatever shall be paid by any such honorary canon, except a fee of ten shillings to the Bishop's secretary upon collation, and the like fee to the chapter clerk upon his first admission to the Cathedral.

" IV. That every such honorary canon shall, when present in the Cathedral Church, wear the same habit as a canon, and that when neither the Dean, Sub-Dean, nor any canon shall be present during the performance of Divine service, the senior honorary canon who shall be present shall perform the same duty as would be performed by the canon in residence.

" V. That if any plan for the preaching of the honorary canons in the said Cathedral Church shall be agreed upon by the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of their Visitor, every honorary canon appointed in the same church shall conform to such plan, provided that he shall not be required so to preach more than once in every year.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice

of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1927.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Knaresborough, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 29th June 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate in the parish of Knaresborough, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate in the parish of Knaresborough aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said Diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Knaresborough, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof,

is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate in such parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Knaresborough.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon, (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration and to make such order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of The Holy Trinity, Knaresborough, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Knaresborough, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said parish from the parish of Spofforth, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the centre of Grimbald Bridge, which carries the Kirk Deighton branch of the Wetherby and Knaresborough trust road over the River Nidd ; and extending thence in a direction mainly south-westward along the said boundary as far as the point where it crosses the Spofforth branch of the Wetherby and Knaresborough trust road, at or near to the northern end of Brick Kiln Plantation; and extending thence northward, along the middle of the last-described road, for the distance of one mile or thereabouts to a point near White Way Head, opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'K. H. T. D. C.,' and placed on the western side of the said road, at or near to a certain trough, or watering place, situate on the western side of the said road at a distance of one hundred and eighty yards or thereabouts to the south of Low Bridge ; and extending thence north-westward and in a direct line for a distance of three hundred and forty-five yards or thereabouts, passing to the west of the Mother Shipton Inn, to a point in the middle of the River Nidd aforesaid, opposite to the Dropping Well ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the said River Nidd as far as its intersection by the Castle Mill Dam ; and extending thence south-eastward along the said dam, and to and along the western and southern sides of the Castle Mill, to a point in the middle of Castle Ings Road, opposite to the middle of the western end of Castle Mill Lane ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-named

lane to its junction with Brewerton Street ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with the street called Cheapside ; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Gracechurch Street ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with High Street ; and continuing thence still north-eastward across the last-named street to and along the middle of Park Row as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of a certain footpath leading past Ivy Cottage to Stockwell Lane ; and continuing thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the said footpath to its junction with Stockwell Lane ; and continuing thence still in the same direction along the middle of the said lane to its junction with Chain Lane ; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the Kirk Deighton branch of the Wetherby and Knaresborough trust road aforesaid ; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the road last referred to as far as the point in the centre of Grimbald Bridge, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1928.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 3rd July 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of

June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash or stock, land, rentcharge, and other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over or transferred to us in favour of, or have been otherwise legally secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain annual sums herein-after mentioned shall be paid by us out of our common fund, created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, and upon further condition, that in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or Government stock, or in respect of such part or parts thereof as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the fifth column of the said schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the said common fund, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the annual sum the amount of which is set against the name of each such benefice in the sixth column of the same schedule.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if at any time it shall appear to us to be desirable that land, tithe, or other hereditaments should be substituted for such or any of such annual sums, nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution, or from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
				In respect of Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.	Total Annual Payment.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adbaston, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	200*l.*	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Allerton Mauleverer, P.C.	York	Ripon	315*l.*	10 10 0	10 10 0	21 0 0
Askern, Saint Peter, P.C.	York	York	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Bamford, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	500*l.* cash, and 680 square yards of land valued at 300*l.*	16 13 4	26 13 4	43 6 8
Barmby-on-the-Marsh, P.C.	York	York	700*l.*	23 6 8	23 6 8	46 13 4
Barrow, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	1,000*l.* consols, and a rentcharge of 30*l.* per annum.	30 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0
Beckley, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	266*l.*	8 17 4	8 17 4	17 14 8
Berwick, Saint James, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	125*l.*	4 3 4	4 3 4	8 6 8
Bicton, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Birstwith, Saint James the Apostle, P.C.	York	Ripon	1A. 2R. 5P. of land, with messuage and buildings thereon, valued at 2,437*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*	—	50 0 0	50 0 0
Bucks Mills, Saint Anne, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	100*l.*	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4
Burgh-by-Sands, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Cardigan, Saint Mary, V.	Cardigan	Saint David's	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Carlisle, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols.	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Casterton, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	600*l.* cash, and 1,000*l.* consols.	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Chapel-le-Dale, P.C.	York	Ripon	550*l.*	18 6 8	18 6 8	36 13 4
Chesterfield, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Chester, Saint Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	Two parcels of land comprising together 1,490 square yards, with messuage and buildings thereon, valued at 950*l.*	—	31 13 4	31 13 4
Clandown, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	0A. 0R. 11P. of land, valued at 130*l.*	—	4 6 8	4 6 8
Clayton, Saint John, P.C.	York	Ripon	100*l.*	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4
Coalville, Christ Church, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	200*l.*	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Cockermouth, Christ Church, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	1,667*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* consols.	50 0 4	50 0 0	100 0 4
Cold Ash, Saint Mark, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	1,000*l.* cash, and 4A. 1R. 24P. of land, valued at 95*l.*	33 6 8	36 10 0	69 16 8
Conway, V.	Carnarvon	Bangor	Two plots of land, comprising together 5,672 square yards, with messuage or dwelling-house and out-buildings, valued at 3,239*l.* 19*s.*	—	50 0 0	50 0 0

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
				In respect of Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.	Total Annual Payment.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copley, Saint Stephen, P.C.	York - -	Ripon -	591*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	19 14 4	19 14 4	39 8 8
Corfe, P.C. - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Coton-in-the-Elms, Saint Mary, P.C.	Derby - -	Lichfield -	800*l.*	26 13 4	26 13 4	53 6 8
Cowley, P.C. -	Oxford -	Oxford - -	300*l.*	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Cundall cum Norton-le-Clay, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	100*l.*	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4
Dacre, V. - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Denham, Saint Mary, P.C.	Suffolk - -	Ely - -	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Doncaster, Saint James, P.C.	York - -	York - -	300*l.* Great Northern Railway debenture stock.	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Drayton, Saint Leonard, P.C.	Oxford -	Oxford - -	366*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	12 4 2	12 4 2	24 8 4
Eaton, V. - -	Leicester -	Peterborough	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Emery Down, Christ Church, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester -	250*l.*	8 6 8	8 6 8	16 13 4
Fenton, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford - -	Lichfield -	1,140*l.*	38 0 0	38 0 0	76 0 0
Fishguard, V. -	Pembroke -	Saint David's	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Forsbrook, Saint Peter, P.C.	Stafford - -	Lichfield -	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Glanogwen, Christ Church, P.C.	Carnarvon -	Bangor - -	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Gunhouse-cum-Burringham, R.	Lincoln - -	Lincoln - -	Tithe rentcharges, amounting to 52*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, formerly belonging to rectory of West Halton.	—	11 9 4	11 9 4
Headington Quarry, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Oxford -	Oxford - -	603*l.* cash, and 2R. 38P. of land, valued at 112*l.*	20 2 0	23 16 8	43 18 8
Headless Cross, P.C.	Warwick and Worcester.	Worcester -	937*l.* cash, and 10*l.* 1*s.* tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to rectory of Ipsley.	31 4 8	33 6 8	64 11 4
Heaton, Saint Barnabas, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	220*l.*	7 6 8	7 6 8	14 13 4
Henley-in-Arden, P.C.	Warwick -	Worcester -	231*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* consols.	6 19 0	6 19 0	13 18 0
Hepworth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	200*l.*	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Huddersfield, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Husborne Crawley, V.	Bedford -	Ely - -	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Ironbridge, Saint Luke, P.C.	Salop - -	Hereford -	250*l.*	8 6 8	8 6 8	16 13 4
Kennington, Saint Swithin, P.C.	Berks - -	Oxford - -	800*l.*	26 13 4	26 13 4	53 6 8
Kidwelly, V. -	Carmarthen -	Saint David's	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Kilnhurst, P.C. -	York - -	York - -	1,050*l.*	35 0 0	35 0 0	70 0 0
Kinson, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Dorset - -	Salisbury -	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Kirkstall, Saint Stephen, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Knowle, Saint John, P.C.	Warwick -	Worcester -	260*l.*	8 13 4	8 13 4	17 6 8
Leeds, Saint Philip, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Marske-in-Cleveland, V.	York - -	York - -	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Martin, P.C. -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	1,170*l.*	39 0 0	39 0 0	78 0 0

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
				In respect of Benefaction.	Grant of Perpetual Annuity.	Total Annual Payment.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maxstoke, V.	Warwick	Worcester	410*l.*	13 13 4	13 13 4	27 6 8
Meerbrook, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Milburn, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Milnthorpe, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
North Otterington, V.	York	York	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Oakamoor, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Oxford, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Radlet, Christ Church, P.C.	Hertford	Rochester	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Saint Dogmaels, V., with Llantood, V., and Monington, V.	Pembroke	Saint David's	700*l.*	23 6 8	23 6 8	46 13 4
Saint Giles in the Wood, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	390*l.*	13 0 0	13 0 0	26 0 0
Sandford, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	300*l.*	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Seaham Harbour, Saint John, P.C.	Durham	Durham	A rentcharge of 28*l.* per annum.	—	28 0 0	28 0 0
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity, with Saint Peter, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	650*l.*	21 13 4	21 13 4	43 6 8
Shaw and Whitley, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	350*l.*	11 13 4	11 13 4	23 6 8
Shepley, Saint Paul, P.C.	York	Ripon	300*l.*	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Southall Green, Saint John, P.C.	Middlesex	London	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Southwater, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	550*l.*	18 6 8	18 6 8	36 13 4
Stinchcombe, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Stockcross, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	200*l.*	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Stubbings, Saint James, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	1,000*l.*	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Studley, Saint John, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	260*l.*	8 13 4	8 13 4	17 6 8
Tansley, R.	Derby	Lichfield	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Thornthwaite, P.C.	York	Ripon	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Twyford, R.	Buckingham	Oxford	1,429*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* consols.	42 17 10	42 0 0	84 17 10
Upton, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	900*l.*	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
Walmley, Saint John, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	200*l.*	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Weaste, Saint Luke, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Chief rents amounting to 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.	—	50 0 0	50 0 0
Weston upon Trent, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	500*l.*	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
West Pinchbeck, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	A charge of 50*l.* per annum upon the revenues of the vicarage of Pinchbeck.	—	11 13 4	11 13 4
Whitwick, Saint George, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	275*l.*	9 3 4	9 3 4	18 6 8
Winchester, Saint Peter, Cheesehill, R.	Southampton	Winchester	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Winksley, cum Grantley, P.C.	York	Ripon	600*l.*	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Winwick, V.	Huntingdon and Northampton.	Ely	2A. 1R. 31P. of land, valued at 318*l.*	—	10 12 0	10 12 0
Wolverton, V.	Buckingham	Oxford	1,500*l.*	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Worcester, All Saints, R.	Worcester	Worcester	800*l.*	26 13 4	26 13 4	53 6 8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Winchester, Durham, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1929.

For assigning certain Lands and Hereditaments as an Endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Gazetted 3rd July 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as an endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

"Whereas, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and of an Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-sixty, and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the authority of such provisions, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and duly published in the London Gazette on the seventeenth day of July in the same year, in consideration of annual money payments of eight thou-

sand four hundred and sixty pounds and three hundred and forty pounds to the said dean and chapter (such last-mentioned sum to be by them appropriated and paid to the chapter clerk for the time being in respect of the profits which would have accrued to him on account of the management of the estates thereby transferred to us), and also in consideration of our surrendering all right in respect of the suspended canonries mentioned in the said Order to the property excepted from the transfer thereby effected as next herein-after mentioned, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments theretofore belonging, either in possession or reversion, to the said dean and chapter (except certain portions thereof in the above-mentioned order particularly excepted), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter became vested in us.

" And whereas it was, by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council, provided that none of the monies or estates received or acquired under the provisions thereof, should be applicable to the purposes of our common fund, except only so far as it might be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of such Order, until or unless by and under the authority therein referred to, that is, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, the said dean and chapter should have been put into possession, in fee simple, of real estate sufficient to secure to them an annual income therefrom (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including cost of management) of eight thousand four hundred and sixty pounds, free from any claim by us on account of the shares to which we might be entitled in respect of suspended canonries, subject however, as well to the charges and outgoings in the same Order previously mentioned as to all other capitular liabilities, except the herein-before mentioned payment of three hundred and forty pounds per annum to the chapter clerk.

" And whereas the said dean and chapter have signified to us their willingness to accept as their permanent endowment the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, which are now vested in us, in fee simple, in possession, and the same are, in our opinion, convenient to be held as the permanent endowment of the said dean and chapter, and are calculated to produce, as nearly as may be, the above-mentioned net annual income of eight thousand four hundred and sixty pounds.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church at Gloucester, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose, that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and all our right, title, estate, and interest therein, and in the benefit of the perpetual land-tax,

if any, charged upon the same premises which has been redeemed, shall be assigned as the endowment of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and shall become and be absolutely vested in the said dean and chapter, in as full and ample a manner as if the same had formed part of the ancient possessions of the said dean and chapter, free from any claim by us or our successors in respect of the canonries formerly existing in the said cathedral church, which have been suspended under the provisions of the firstly herein-before recited Act.

" And we further recommend and propose that the money payments heretofore payable by us under the provisions of the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council of the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall, as from the first day of January now last past, cease and determine, and that the said dean and chapter shall be entitled to the annual proceeds of the several portions of the hereditaments hereby proposed to be assigned to them, as from the several dates next herein-after mentioned; that is to say, the proceeds of the tithe rentcharges and money payments arising in the parish of Highworth, as from the first day of October now last past, and the proceeds of the tithe rentcharges and money payments, other than those arising in the parish of Highworth, as from the said first day of January now last past, and the proceeds of the remainder of the said hereditaments, as from the twenty-ninth day of September now last past.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

" PARISHES OF AMPNEY SAINT MARY AND " AMPNEY CRUCIS, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Henry Cole and Richard Cole, Occupiers.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Farmhouse, garden, plantations, stables, barns, &c.	2 1 6	
2	Lower Home or Barn Ground, Little Praters, and part of garden ground.	12 1 12	
3	Deck or Deep Ground - -	1 1 24	
4	North Horner Dyke - -	16 2 9	
5	South Horner Dyke - -	20 3 10	
6	Calves Close - - - -	1 1 32	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Henry Cole and Richard Cole, Occupiers—*continued.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
7	Praters and Lawyers - -	10	0	36			
Part 8	Brook Foreland Langet - -	2	0	22			
9	Brook Foreland - -	7	3	2			
10	Rickyard in or adjoining do. -	0	1	15			
11	Upper Home or Barn Ground -	12	3	24			
11*a*	Read's Ground } now in	7	0	12			
15*a*	Read's Further Ground } one	7	3	0			
12	Nine acres - - -	10	2	1			
13	Eighteen acres - - -	22	3	12			
14	Twopenny Ground - -	19	3	16			
15	Ditto - - - -	5	3	31			
16	Digger's Hollington Close -	10	3	2			
17	Digger's Hollington Piece -	26	2	29			
18	Digger's Hollington Bottom -	12	3	36			
19	Cinderlands or Limekiln Ground	28	0	17			
20	Hick's Furlong (North) -	36	2	39			
21	Ditto (South) -	35	2	39			
22	Field yards, with barn and plantation.	0	2	33			
23	Middle furlong or barn ground	19	1	30			
24	Reddington's Long Ground -	25	2	27			
25	Cull's, Reddington's, or Wise's Upper Ground.	21	3	17			
26	Cull's, Redington's, or Wise's Lower Ground.	19	2	26			
27	Radway's Folly Ground -	13	2	9			
28	Oatland's Ground - -	17	2	36			
28*a*	Road opposite ditto - -	0	2	6			
29	Hollington's or Marl Hill and Thorough Shoots - -	20	1	37			
30	Wise's Hollington or Marl Hill Bottom.	2	2	30			
31	North and South Hollington Mead } in one	4	3	39			
31*a*	Howse's Hollington Bottom. } in one	1	3	10			
32	Hollington Bushey Wall - -	25	0	19			
33	Cull's Redingtons - -	23	2	8			
34	The Fourteen and Seven Acres Ground.	22	1	29			
35	Middle Foreland or Broad Ten Acres.	10	3	14			
35*a*	Howse's Middle Furlong -	6	3	22			
36	Chisletts - - -	18	1	14			
37	Forshews, near mead or cow-ground.	12	2	15			
38	White's New Mead or Rodney Close.	12	1	26			
39	The Langet in New Mead -	5	1	7			
40	Whites or Lower New Mead -	20	1	19			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Henry Cole and Richard Cole, Occupiers—*continued.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
41	Long Ten Acres - - -	8 3 31	
42	Horselet's and Jordan's Ground	9 1 7	
43	Eldridge's Grounds - -	8 2 9	
44	Wall Close or Archers' Ground	9 0 31	
45	Ox Ground or Jordan's Close -	2 3 4	
46	Jordan's Ground - - -	8 2 38	
47	Sorrell Corner and Brasington's Ground.	10 1 31	
48	Cow Pasture or Digger's Forty and Camden Piece.	12 1 39	
49	Dickman's Close and Creed's Forty.	8 2 8	
49*a*	Close - - - -	5 2 32	
49*b*	Two cottages - - -	0 0 15	
50	Culver Hill - - -	9 0 23	
51	Dickman's Close, Copse Hill, and Wilcox Close - -	6 3 35	
51*a*	Howze's Freeland Ground. } now in one	3 1 12	
52	Upper Copse Hill } now in one	17 3 16	
53	Lower Copse Hill - -	12 1 17	
54	Furrow's Mead, Pinchey Wises Forty, and other closes.	17 1 6	
55	Humphris's Orchard - -	0 3 29	
56	Farm house, garden, yards, &c.	1 0 9	
57	The paddock adjoining - -	0 2 2	
58	Moulder's Orchard - -	0 2 32	
Part 59*a*, 61, 62, 70, 71, 72, 72*a*	Ten cottages and gardens -	0 3 30	
Part 59, 60, 67, Part 8	Nine cottages and gardens -	0 2 29	
63	Burtt's Close - - -	0 3 35	
64	Chapel yard, with sheds, &c. -	0 0 27	
65	Old Pound, Baldwin's Close, and Paddock } in one	7 3 25	
66	Marl Hill - - } in one	3 0 2	
66*a*	Site of late Kemble's cottage and garden.	0 1 33	
68	Cottage, blacksmith's shop, and garden.	0 1 18	
69	Large yard, with barn, sheds, wagon house, &c.	1 0 14	
73	Garden, formerly Wise's Rick-yard.	0 1 11	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Henry Cole and Richard Cole, Occupiers—*continued.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
74	Hill Oak or Ewe Pen Ground, with cattle sheds thereon.	1	1	26			
75	Rickyard in or adjoining Hill Oak.	0	1	6			
76	Hill Oak Ground - - -	24	3	21			
77	Bendon's Ground - -	18	2	8			
79	Walling Close - - -	6	0	14			
80	Let's or Humphries Ground -	10	0	3			
81	Fairford or Greenway Ground	14	1	16			
82	Humphries Hereford Hill -	31	2	24			
83	Beandon's or Taylor's Lower Ground.	16	0	31			
84	Ditto, or Taylor's Upper Ground.	9	2	20			
85	Poulton Ground - -	30	1	8			
86	Old Gore (East) - - -	18	3	9			
87	Old Gore (West) - -	24	0	32			
88	Short Hare Hill - - -	28	0	28			
89	May's Corner Ground - -	23	2	14			
90	Field yard, with barns, sheds, &c.	0	1	29			
91	West Kersley - - -	20	2	29			
92	East Kersley - - -	21	1	12			
92*a*	Ready Token Ground } in one	10	1	18			
93	Cull's Ground - } in one	5	2	34			
94	Stye Ground - - -	15	2	12			
95	Cull's Ready Token Hill -	12	3	25			
96	Plantation adjoining same -	0	0	22			
					1,136	0	30

" PARISH OF CHURCHAM.

" County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	George Haine, Occupier.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
284	Old Moor - - -	14	3	14			
285	Ditto - - - -	5	1	33			
286	Ditto - - - -	5	0	39			
287	- - - - -	17	0	21			
288	- - - - -	9	0	18			
288*a*	- - - - -	2	1	9			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	George Haines, Occupier—*continued.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
289	The Grove	6	3	20			
290	Home Ground	17	0	8			
291	Old Lane	0	3	35			
292	East Ridge Hill	8	1	28			
293	Hinage and Orchard	5	3	20			
294	Farmhouse, outbuildings, yards, &c.	2	1	6			
295	Orchard	1	0	16			
296	Roadway	0	0	20			
296*a*	Roadway	0	1	7			
297	House and garden	0	2	0			
298	House, garden, and homestead	0	2	20			
299	The orchard	5	0	12			
300	The Grove (orchard)	0	3	4			
301	The Grove	5	1	31			
301*a*	Ditto	3	0	27			
302	Bleach field	23	1	19			
303	Knockells	10	2	28			
304	Little Meadow	2	2	30			
304*a*	Ditto	0	0	6			
305	Knockells	4	2	10			
306	The Streak	8	3	25			
307	Shadbridge Meadow	22	2	15			
308	Ditto ditto	21	0	31			
309	- - - -	16	0	21			
310	Rod Meadow	18	1	36			
311	Far Rod Meadow	15	3	1			
312	Oaty piece	18	2	12			
313	Great Bear Land — now in one	22	2	13			
314	Little Bear Land — now in one	6	0	12			
315	Lagger and barn	2	1	8			
316	Bear Field	20	1	20			
324	The Six Acres	6	2	16			
325	The Ten Acres	11	2	18			
326	Lower Ovals	18	1	15			
327	Upper Ovals	20	1	32			
328	The Sixteen Acres	16	0	13			
329	Church Field	20	1	8			
330	Conygre	7	0	29			
331	The Orchard	5	2	16			
332	Oxen's Ground	11	0	1			
352	Handlow	9	3	12			
					453	3	35
	James and Frederick Harvey, Occupiers.						
185	Blakemore and part of Roundabouts.	10	0	31			
255	Easterwood Nine Acres	9	2	19			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	James and Frederick Harvey, Occupiers—*continued.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
256	Little Easterwood - -	4 0 8	
257	Orchard and Lane in ditto -	1 1 18	
258	Long Whitman's - - -	5 1 30	
259	Far Whitman's - -	3 3 7	
260	Little Whitman's - - -	3 3 22	
261	The Hill - - -	7 1 0	
262	Old Field - - -	6 3 4	
263	Easterwood - - -	10 1 22	
264	Little Easterwood - -	5 3 14	
265	The Orchard and Croft -	3 0 5	
266	House, &c. - - -	0 3 36	
267 267*a*	The Hill - - -	6 2 38	
			79 1 14
	Executors of James Phelps, Occupiers.		
343	The Hurds - - -	7 3 32	
345	Drews - - - -	15 0 36	
346	Limekiln Field - -	5 3 2	
347	Witman's or Whitmore's Field -	5 1 20	
349	Cottage and garden - -	0 0 35	
			34 2 5
			567 3 14

"PARISH OF COLN ROGERS.

"County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Lawrence Smith, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Wood - - - -	0 1 27	
2	Brook Close - - -	0 3 10	
3	Orchard - - -	0 3 34	
4 and 5	Pindrup Farmhouse, buildings, rickyard, garden, &c.	2 0 17	
6	Shepherds Close - - -	2 2 12	
8	The Home Piece - -	12 0 20	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Lawrence Smith, Occupier—*cont.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
9	The Twelve Acres	10	2	36			
10	Lower Fifty Acres	13	1	20			
11	The Back Grounds	8	2	36			
12	Wood	0	0	30			
13	Wood	0	3	21			
14	Garden	0	1	8			
15	Coppice	0	1	3			
16	Close	1	1	27			
17	The Ham	4	2	1			
18	The Pyke Ground	13	0	33			
19	The Upper Fifty Acres	22	1	33			
20 and 21	Walnut Piece	18	1	20			
22	The Great Vineyard	16	0	3			
23	Little Vineyard	6	2	33			
57	The Round Hill	21	3	0			
58 and 59	The Ten Acres	7	1	36			
60	The Eighteen Acres	14	2	15			
61	Coppice, called Pindrup Moor	0	2	9			
62	Ditto ditto	1	3	35			
63	Ditto ditto	2	0	9			
64 and 65	The Moor Ground	6	3	21			
66 and 67	Pindrup Moor Coppice	3	3	16			
68	Sigdon Ground	19	2	32			
71	Candleton Hill	16	2	11			
					231	2	8
	Charles Barton, Occupier.						
83	The Twenty-five Acres	27	2	3			
84	The Forty Acres	28	0	6			
85	Ditto	12	3	2			
88	The Barn Ground	14	2	31			
90	The Four Acres	3	3	23			
91	Garden taken from the waste	0	0	10			
92	Part of Hays Hill	0	1	9			
93	Long Hay	2	2	30			
93*a*	Stable, yard, shed, and cart-house.	0	0	20			
94	Garden	0	0	29			
95	Orchard	1	1	34			
95*a*	Paddock	0	2	0			
96	Barn and yard	0	1	8			
97	Two tenements and gardens	0	1	2			
97*a*	Two tenements and gardens	0	1	3			
99	Garden (taken from the waste)	0	0	14			
100	The Close	2	0	17			
108	Two tenements and gardens	0	1	3			
110	Gardens	0	0	14			
110*a*	Three tenements and gardens and blacksmith's shop.	0	0	14			
111	Part of the meadow	1	0	3			
112	Ditto	4	0	13			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Charles Barton, Occupier—*cont.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
113	Malthouse Mead	1	3	34			
113*a*	Cottage, Malthouse, and garden	0	0	32			
114	Lower Farmhouse, buildings, garden, &c.	0	3	3			
115	Rickyard, barn, &c.	0	2	26			
116	Home ground	8	2	30			
117	Lower Candle Pill	3	0	21			
118	Stall and fold	0	0	26			
119	Part of Candle Pill	9	0	4			
120	Ditto	1	0	35			
121	Part of the Folly	1	3	14			
122	Ditto	13	3	10			
123	Ditto	0	1	35			
124	Ditto	3	1	0			
125	Ditto	11	3	12			
126	Ditto	3	2	2			
127	Long Lands	14	0	12			
128	Fold-yard	0	0	17			
129	Part of the Whalls	8	0	0			
130	Ditto	0	3	25			
131	Ditto	15	1	28			
132	Ditto	14	2	4			
133	Ditto	8	2	26			
144	Part of Slate Quarry Ground	10	0	27			
145	Ditto	6	0	0			
146	Part of Slate Quarry Ground	20	3	33			
147	Ditto	14	0	19			
148	Barnyards and buildings	0	2	14			
149	The Take-in	24	3	18			
150	Coln Pen	33	2	10			
151	Coln Pen Coppice	9	3	14			
152	The Barn Ground	38	2	33			
153	The Pasture	12	1	16			
154	The Round Hill	12	0	19			
155	Fold and rickyard	0	1	30			
156 and 157	Hither Lynch	38	3	0			
158	Part of Middle Lynch	36	3	29			
159	Ditto	5	2	35			
160	Part of Long Bottom	1	0	24			
161	Ditto	35	2	0			
162	Part of Lower Felder Hill	0	0	23			
163	Ditto	13	2	32			
164	Ditto	7	3	17			
165	Part of Far Lynch	0	2	17			
166	Ditto	56	0	29			
167	Part of Upper Felder Hill	29	2	3			
168	Middle Felder Hill	26	0	29			
169	Part of Lower Felder Hill	36	2	38			
170	The Far Bank	13	2	23			
					709	1	16

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	John Barton, Occupier.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
7	Simmonds Mead	2	2	30			
24	Part of the Splash	0	1	33			
25	Ditto	5	0	30			
26	Meadow	1	2	0			
28	Little Splash	3	0	16			
29	Wood	0	1	20			
30	Meadow (with withy bed)	1	2	11			
31	Pasture Piece	3	1	25			
32	Hawkins Meadow	5	0	26			
34	Wood	0	2	18			
35 and 36	The Vineyard	7	0	5			
38	Church Meadow	6	2	19			
39	Cottage and garden	0	0	14			
40	Orchard and buildings	0	1	8			
42	Paddock	1	1	5			
43	Upper Farm homestead, yards, buildings, and folds, rick-yards, &c.	2	0	38			
44, 45, 46, 50, 51	The Hitchings	19	2	4			
47	Part of Nineteen Acres	1	3	15			
48	Ditto	21	0	6			
49	Wood	1	0	31			
52	Part of Splash Hill	5	0	0			
53	Ditto	0	2	29			
54	Ditto	11	2	39			
55	Ditto	1	0	12			
56	The Ox Lait	11	1	22			
69	Part of Fern Hill	20	1	33			
70	Ditto	4	2	32			
72	The Ox Lait	2	2	35			
73	Ditto	7	2	22			
74	Part of Lock Furlong	1	1	26			
75	Ditto	14	0	35			
76	Ditto	2	3	11			
77	Part of Lay Ground	4	0	0			
78	Ditto	12	2	16			
79	The Foss Crop Ground	31	2	34			
86	The Twenty-five Acres	25	3	5			
87	The Fifteen Acres	15	3	19			
89	The Garsons	16	3	39			
102	Three tenements and gardens	0	1	7			
103	Barn, sheds, and yard	0	0	22			
134	The Slate Quarry Ground	33	3	16			
135	Hare Furlong	40	3	9			
136	Crooke's Ground	29	2	15			
137	Older Hill	34	1	24			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Barton, Occupier—*cont.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
138	Plantation	0 1 16	
139	Barn, yards, &c.	0 3 22	
140	Round Ground	17 1 0	
141	Round Hill	16 3 33	
142	The Thirty-two Acres	33 2 9	
143	The Far Hill	30 0 16	
			514 0 32
	John Guest, Occupier.		
107	Two tenements and gardens	0 0 20	
			0 0 20
			1,455 0 36

" PARISH OF EASTLEACH.

" County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Charles Barton, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Upper Down Ground	15 2 10	
2	Second ditto	19 1 14	
3	Old Course	6 1 20	
4	Cottage, garden, barn, &c.	0 2 0	
5	Furze Down	8 2 0	
6	West of Furze Down	24 1 14	
7	Ground above Burford Road	22 0 20	
8	Ditto below ditto	12 2 24	
32*a*	Slow Bush	5 0 8	
33*a*	Lower Common Ground	15 1 21	
94	Green's Slough Ground	8 3 27	
95	Oxhill Coppice	0 2 30	
96	Oxhill Ground	11 1 7	
97	Little Ground at Oxhill	4 0 30	
98	Oxhill	9 1 13	
99	Crossway Ground	5 3 15	
100	Greenhill	31 1 14	
101	Farm, buildings, &c.	0 1 30	
102	Newman's Homeward Ground	6 0 24	
103	Ditto Fieldward ditto	6 3 16	
104	Ground on the hill	32 2 12	
105	Great ditto	36 2 31	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Charles Barton, Occupier—*cont.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
106	Far Ground against the hill -	14	2	10			
107	Middle Ground ditto -	12	3	38			
108	Homeward Ground ditto -	17	0	35			
109	Sloe Bush Ground ditto -	19	1	15			
110	The Nettles Ground - -	25	2	20			
111	Little Saint Foin - -	15	2	20			
112	Seven Lands - - -	23	3	5			
113	Old Leys - - -	20	1	30			
114	Great Common - - -	26	0	12			
115	Little Common - -	16	1	0			
116	Lower Allotment and half of river.	6	1	23			
117	Upper ditto ditto -	13	1	9			
118	Lower Feathers - -	5	2	26			
119	Old Hitching - - -	16	2	20			
120	Encroachment garden - -	0	0	12			
120*a*	Garden - - - -	0	0	8			
121	Encroachment garden - -	0	0	5			
121*a*	Ditto - - - -	0	0	24			
122	Middle Feathers - -	8	3	14			
123	Newman's ditto - - -	2	0	0			
124	The Forty - - - -	2	0	20			
125	Part of Old Hitching - -	0	0	20			
126	Part of Close - - -	0	0	30			
Part 134	Willow Coppice and brook -	0	3	0			
136	Farm, homestead, rickyard, &c.	1	1	10			
136*a*	Meadow - - -	0	3	13			
137	Cottage and garden - -	0	1	5			
138	Cottage and garden - -	0	0	20			
139	Garden - - - -	0	0	11			
140	Two tenements and gardens -	0	0	29			
141	Ditto - - -	0	0	17			
142	Cottage and garden - -	0	0	17			
143	Two tenements and gardens -	0	1	3			
144	Ditto - - -	0	1	14			
145	Cottage and garden - -	0	0	21			
146	Two tenements and gardens -	0	0	25			
147	Pound - - - -	0	0	3			
148	Part of Hind Town - -	0	1	10			
149	Behind the town - -	9	0	17			
150	Lower Millham - -	1	3	8			
151	Garden - - - -	0	0	12			
152	Upper Millham - -	4	3	30			
153	The Naits - - -	5	0	2			
154	Willow Coppice - -	0	0	36			
155	The Dean Moor and Picked Close and Withys.	11	0	25			
156	Broad Leaze - - -	6	0	8			
157	Quarry Ground and Walk Ground	13	1	7			
158	The Paddock - - -	0	3	25			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
	Charles Barton, Occupier—*cont.*						
159	The Manor House, outbuildings, yard, garden, &c.	1	1	8			
160	Two tenements and garden	0	0	27			
161	Orchard	2	3	28			
162	Cold Gastons	9	3	0			
163, 164	Pigeon house, garden, and road	10	1	8			
165	Old farm house and garden	0	1	9			
166	Outbuildings, yards, &c.	0	2	20			
167	The Orchard	1	2	20			
168	Great Cow Leaze } now one piece.	17	1	13			
169	Little ditto } now one piece.	8	3	15			
170	Crab Tree Ground } now one piece.	9	2	10			
					651	3	22
	Charles Barton, Occupier. (Late Executors of John Baxter.)						
17*a*	Farm house, homestead, and rickyard.	1	0	12			
18*a*	Road leading to the farmhouse	0	0	14			
19*a*	The Home Close	2	1	32			
20	Cow Hill	1	0	38			
21*a*	Water on Western Boundary	0	0	4			
22*a*	Part of Willow Bed, north of the Home Close.	0	0	15			
23*a*	Ground against the Hill or Middle Furlong (formerly in two pieces.)	17	0	24			
24*a*	Furzey Hill, against Broad Meir	18	0	37			
25*a*	West corner of ditto	0	1	25			
26*a*	East Hill Furlong, against Forty Style.	13	1	21			
27*a*	Upper Ground	19	3	0			
28*a*	The Slough	9	0	14			
29*a*	Far Ground or Whorns	14	1	0			
30*a*	Little Slough or Oxall	5	3	11			
31*a*	Cottage and garden	0	0	8			
34*a*	Cottage and gardens	0	0	9			
33	Sheephouse Ground	11	3	36			
34	Upper ditto	5	2	16			
35	Homeward ditto	7	2	38			
36	Sheephouse Ground	13	1	16			
40	Ground above Lower Paddock	5	2	14			
41	Above the last	6	1	12			
42	Ground on Lawcombe Hill	3	2	32			
43	Adjoining Quarry Ground	5	3	12			
46	Close	0	1	36			
47	Ditto	0	1	37			
48	Ditto and outbuildings	0	1	3			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	Charles Barton, Occupier—*cont.*		
49	Three tenements and gardens -	0 0 25	
50	Long Close - - -	0 3 2	
51	Orchard - - - -	1 1 17	
52	Meadow and small garden -	0 1 29	
53	Waste on Botherop Hill - -	0 0 28	
54	Two tenements and gardens -	0 2 3	
55	Lower Paddock - -	0 0 36	
56	Carthouse, Piggeries, yard, &c.	0 0 37	
57	Garden - - -	0 0 21	
58	Cottage and garden - -	0 0 37	
59	Little Close - - -	0 2 7	
81	Nether Furlong - - -	7 1 6	
82	Two Ditches Ground - -	4 2 3	
83	Homeward Ground by Cozen Field.	7 1 30	
84	Fieldward Ground by ditto -	7 2 23	
85	Ground above the last - -	8 0 30	
86	Ground by Baxter's Barn -	10 1 5	
87	Great Quarry Ground - -	10 2 30	
88	Little ditto - -	8 1 33	
89	Barn and yard - - -	0 1 9	
90	Part of Upper Barn Ground -	2 1 20	
91	Ditto ditto - -	5 2 11	
92	Barn Ground - - -	8 2 8	
93	Crossway Ground - -	8 3 5	
127	Orchard - - - -	1 1 4	
128	Two tenements and gardens -	0 0 20	
129	Ditto ditto - -	0 1 38	
130	Waste by Rickyard - -	0 0 26	
131	Barn and part of Rickyard -	0 0 21	
132	Buildings and yards - -	0 0 26	
133	Part of garden - - -	0 0 25	
133*a*	Road and watering place -	0 1 9	
Part 134	Willow Coppice and Brook -	0 2 27	
135	Garden and Witheys - -	0 1 30	
			263 0 37
	Thomas Penson, Occupier.		
4*a*	The Great Dry Ground -	11 3 30	
5*a*	The Long Slad - -	12 0 37	
6*a*	Little Dry Ground - -	11 2 36	
7*a*	Long Furlong- - -	14 1 25	
8*a* and 9*a*	Road and waste - - -	1 2 0	
10*a*	The Little Mowing Slad -	3 3 5	
11*a*	The Feeding Slad - -	14 1 32	
12*a*	Coppice adjoining - -	0 0 26	
13*a*	Ditto - - - -	0 1 24	
14*a*	Lidiard or Sideland Ground -	5 2 16	
15*a*	Bowling alley - - -	8 2 33	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Thomas Penson, Occupier—*cont.*	A. R. P.	A. R.
61	Garden by churchyard -	0 0 20	
71	Gorey Hill Ground - -	4 0 8	
76	Millpond, millbank, coppice, waste, water and waste by road.	1 2 32	
77	House, malthouse, mill, outbuildings, garden, &c.	0 1 30	
78	Orchard - - -	0 2 8	
79	Cruel Hill - - -	0 3 13	
80	The Ham - - -	0 1 3	
171	The Eight Acres - - -	9 1 10	
172	The Nursery Ground - -	10 2 27	
173	Saunders Ground - -	14 1 10	
174	The Twelve Acres - -	13 3 4	
175	Forty Acres - - -	16 2 36	
176	Field Ward - - -	16 0 30	
177	Furze Down or Nash's Gorse -	8 1 0	
178	Furzy Ground - -	36 1 0	
			218 1 15
			1133 1 34

Also after-feed of the following, viz. :—

		A.	R.	P.
72.	Ox Lease Pasture - - -	8	0	23
74.	Westham - - - -	6	0	20
		14	1	3

" PARISH OF EASTLEACH TURVILLE.

" County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Thomas Penson, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1*a*	Farmhouse, garden, barn, stable, yards, and land called the Jottle.	2 0 28	
2*a*	The Orchard - -	1 0 35	
3*a*	The Croft - - -	6 3 39	
			10 1 22

" PARISH OF LANGFORD.

" COUNTY OF BERKS.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Charles Barton, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
35*a*	Lacey Piece	10 2 22	
36*a*	The Lammas Close	5 1 18	
37*a*	Half of River Leach	0 0 34	
			16 0 34

" PARISH OF SANDHURST.

" COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Henry Butt, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
81	Part of Thirteen Acres	11 0 16	
82	In Upper Meadow	1 0 0	
Part 91	In Upper Tuckby	13 0 0	
92	Ditto	3 0 13	
121 }	Part of Second Bleak Hill, or	5 0 0	
122 }	Far Eight Acres	3 1 12	
123	Middle Piece	7 2 37	
124	Lane belonging to ditto	0 1 16	
127 }	Part of First Bleak Hill, or	8 0 0	
128 }	Ten Acres	2 2 16	
175	In Gravel Hole Piece	1 2 25	
176	Ditto	1 3 30	
179	On Plain of the Hill	4 0 0	
193	Hanley	4 2 19	
358	In the Reddings	4 3 22	
361	Ditto	0 3 10	
410	Six Acres	6 2 37	
411	Thirteen Acres	16 2 1	
412	Seven Acres	7 2 13	
416	Ox Leaze	31 2 25	
417	Five Acres	6 0 13	
418	In the Horns Meadow	1 3 13	
419	Ditto	7 0 6	
420	Ditto	10 3 3	
471	In the Lower Meadow	0 2 5	
491	Four cottages and gardens	0 1 4	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	Henry Butt, Occupier—*continued.*		
504	Part of the Gaston's Ground	1 0 0	
505	Ditto	7 3 27	
683	Withy Meads	2 2 22	
684	Ditto	2 2 23	
685	Part of Eacombs	3 3 10	
686	Ditto	0 2 3	
687	Ditto	6 0 0	
688	Ditto	3 3 31	
690	Part of Great Wintles	0 2 2	
692	Plantation or Ash Bed	0 1 20	
712	Four Acres Orchard	4 2 25	
713, 714, 715	Part of Lodge Field	23 3 6	
716	Old Mill	3 2 26	
717	Part of Far Green Hills	5 2 24	
718	Ditto	4 1 32	
719	Green Hills	14 0 10	
720	Part of the Moors	7 0 32	
721	Ditto	7 1 38	
722	Ashen Coppices	3 0 3	
723	Little Okey	8 3 2	
724	Bury Field	15 0 18	
725	Abloads Court, farmhouse, outbuildings, yards, and gardens, &c.	3 0 24	
726	Great Okey	16 1 19	
727	Butcher's Pleck	2 2 12	
729	Part of Longford Ham	1 0 18	
			312 2 3
	Edward Washbourne, Occupier.		
435	In the Middle Meadow	2 2 11	
457	Ditto	1 0 27	
460	Ditto	0 2 26	
463	Ditto	0 3 14	
470	Ditto	1 0 35	
519	In the Gaston	2 1 29	
520		0 1 38	
521		1 3 12	
524		1 3 4	
560	Part of Further Ground	3 0 22	
561	Part of Further Ground or Eight Acres.	5 0 29	
574	Part of Home Orchard	2 3 0	
575	Ditto	2 1 28	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	Edward Washbourne, Occupier—*continued.*		
689	Part of Great Wintles Orchard	2 0 38	
693	Part of Perry Orchard	1 3 2	
694	Ditto	4 3 19	
695	Work Ground	1 1 17	
696	Abbot's Lodge, &c.	1 1 13	
697	Barn, rick-yard, parts of shed, gardens, and shrubbery.	0 2 32	
699	Paddock	1 0 4	
700	Part of the paddock	0 1 13	
701	Ditto	0 1 2	
702	Beggar's Hay	0 2 9	
703	Plantation	0 0 24	
704	Part of shrubbery, plantation, garden, &c.	0 3 11	
705	Ditto	1 0 32	
706	Part of Buse Hill	1 3 31	
707	Ditto	4 0 5	
710	Ditto	1 3 37	
711	Ditto	2 1 33	
708	Ditto	1 1 21	
709	Part of Perry Orchard	0 0 8	
			54 3 26
	Henry Newman, Occupier.		
366	In the Redding	1 3 7	
367	Ditto	1 0 3	
368	Ditto	1 0 7	
485	Cottage and garden	0 0 37	
486	Part of Home Orchard	2 1 32	
487	Ditto	1 1 1	
488	Ditto	1 1 7	
489	Part of Griffiths Ground	0 2 14	
490	Ditto	2 1 17	
515	In the Gaston	0 2 0	
523	Ditto	0 3 34	
533	Ditto	0 3 27	
535	Gaston Ground	6 3 39	
566	Grey's Homestead, &c.	0 2 0	
567	Part of barn-ground	3 1 37	
567*a*	Ditto	0 0 2	
569	Ditto	0 0 23	
570	Ditto	0 0 2	
571	Ditto	0 0 2	
572	Ditto	1 3 5	
731	Part of Westfield	1 1 31	
			28 3 7

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited n Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Thomas Voyce, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
33	In King's Meadow	1 0 0	
44	Upper Meadow	1 1 27	
45	Ditto	0 3 31	
362	In the Ridding	1 0 37	
450	In the Middle Meadow	0 1 5	
477	Ditto	1 0 0	
480	Ditto	1 3 30	
496	Far Ground	5 1 29	
497	Farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, garden, &c.	0 1 39	
498	Home Ground	5 1 5	
502	Little Gaston Ground	1 0 24	
522	In the Gaston	1 0 8	
527	Ditto	0 2 29	
691	Little Wintles	2 3 14	
698	Little Gaston Orchard	1 1 17	
			26 0 15
	Charles Hale, Occupier.		
732	Part of Westfield	0 3 22	
733	Hovel Ground	1 2 7	
734	Green Westfield	2 1 16	
			4 3 5
	In hand.		
	Abload's Green	7 3 2	
			7 3 2
			434 3 18

" PARISH OF SOUTH CERNEY.

" County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	J. W. Lane, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Allotment in Far Field (now in five pieces).	108 0 30	
7	Harding Brook } now in one	0 1 19	
8	Ditto }	0 2 29	
10	Ditto	0 1 3	
6	Ditto	0 2 17	
			110 0 18

" PARISH OF WITHINGTON.

" County of Gloucester.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	William Bennett, Occupier.		
Part 36	Part Long Alley	1 0 0	
38	Withey Bed	22 2 38	
39	Fen Penny	20 1 17	
40	Rucks Ground	6 1 38	
41	Wood	1 2 2	
42	Sent Field with cottages and barn.	19 3 26	
44	The Five Acres	5 2 25	
46	Old Woodland	30 2 30	
47	The Twenty-four Acres	24 0 12	
48	Old Woodland	10 2 31	
49	Ditto	11 1 30	
50	The Bank	12 2 30	
51	Wood	15 1 6	
53	Part of Woodfield	13 1 25	
54	Ditto	22 1 34	
55	Ditto	11 2 29	
56	Ditto	3 1 2	
57	Barn Piece	6 0 8	
58	Barn and fold yard	0 2 5	
59	New Inn, house, garden, and orchard.	1 0 35	
60	Home Close	3 3 16	
61	Malthouse, buildings, and garden.	0 3 9	
62	Crab Tree Ground, &c.	17 3 36	
63	North Field	4 3 5	
64	Part of North Field	0 1 23	
65	The Wells	0 3 2	
66	Hawling Meadow	4 0 11	
67	Ley Furlong	6 1 37	
68	Rudges and Stoney Bridge	4 3 9	
			285 0 11
	W. D. Forshew, Occupier.		
1	Ley Furlong	6 0 39	
2	Coppice	0 1 16	
3	Burn Ham	23 0 19	
4	Gastley Grove	10 0 32	
5	Horn Ham	9 0 28	
6	Withey Bed	0 1 9	
7	Horse Ham	10 0 26	
8	Bicket Furlong	9 2 21	
9	Ashbed	0 1 15	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	W. D. Forshew, Occupier—*continued.*						
10	Lower Gastley	6	2	15			
11	Upper Gastley	10	2	2			
12	Broad Hay	11	0	20			
13	Staple Lane Ground	17	0	21			
14	Court Piece	16	0	22			
15	House, buildings, yard, garden, and rickyard.	2	3	24			
16	The Orchard	2	2	3			
17	Butt's Bush	16	2	7			
18	Williams Bottom	16	2	0			
19	Upcott Ground	18	1	24			
20	Hell Fire Lot	16	3	36			
21	No Gains	20	0	11			
22	Bradley Green	25	3	26			
23	Ten Acres	10	3	1			
24	Cottage and garden	0	0	30			
25	The Nineteen-Acre Piece	19	1	11			
26	Wet Land	7	3	7			
27	Barn, yard, and buildings	0	1	9			
28	Barn Piece	20	3	17			
29	Rickyard	0	0	20			
30	Coppice	0	0	26			
31	Ditto	0	1	6			
32	Gaulic Hill	37	1	32			
33	Coppice	0	1	24			
34	Ditto	0	2	11			
35	Presmore Field	28	0	27			
Part 36	Long Alley	33	3	26			
37	Little Alley	9	0	26			
52	Butt's Field	11	0	18			
45	Wood	28	1	36			
					459	3	23
	In hand.						
43	Wood	237	0	21			
					237	0	21
					982	0	15

'EXTRACT from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes, in the Parish of Highworth, in the County of Wilts.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantity.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
BURY BLUNSDON.			
Money, Sir James, Bart.	William Smith	797 1 10	140 5 7
FRESDON.			
Radnor, The Earl of	Elizabeth Giles	2 0 30	0 4 9
	Edward Haynes	10 2 6	2 4 6
	Himself	57 0 11	15 15 4
	William Henry Rickards	475 1 31	133 0 0
			151 4 7
MARSTON.			
Bunbury, Thomas, and Philip Matthews.	Henry Howes	75 2 30	12 2 11
Batson, Alfred, Esq.	William Large	123 0 22	17 18 9
Carnarvon, the Earl of	John White	100 3 22	18 11 3
	William Pinniger	209 3 34	30 12 0
Coleman, Henry, Esq., Devisee of the late C. Hopkins, Esq.	Richard Love	92 2 3	17 6 6
Crowdy, Mary Ann	Cornelius Hughes	5 0 10	1 2 6
	Thomas Fisher	1 3 21	0 5 3
	Joseph Stone	1 3 37	0 6 6
	John Hall	59 2 9	10 3 7
Frampton, John	Himself	133 0 28	30 19 9
Fairthorne, Edward	Himself and Thomas Read	0 1 33	0 1 10
Grooby, Rev. James	William Pinniger	115 0 9	30 5 0
Greenway, Henry	James White	29 3 6	3 14 3
Greenway, John	Farmer Litten	4 1 30	0 19 8
Grundall, J. H.	Himself	20 3 12	3 0 9
	John Gerring	1 1 3	0 5 0
	Farmer Litten	2 2 5	0 9 7
Harton, John	John Harton	0 2 6	0 1 10
	James White	5 3 16	1 4 0
Kempster, Jonathan	Himself	27 2 8	3 17 9
Lucena, James Lancaster, Esq.	Elizabeth Smith	18 1 25	2 17 9
Mountford, John	James White	31 2 32	6 1 9
Meyler, Rev. Thomas	Richard Love	34 0 30	6 16 8
Phipp, John	Harriet White	50 0 22	8 0 8
	Ralph Titcombe	4 2 8	0 12 3
Smith, Mary	Thomas Smith	68 2 1	12 4 0
	John Frampton	13 1 34	2 0 9
	Elizabeth Smith	1 0 2	0 3 8
Smith, Elizabeth	Ditto	15 0 21	2 18 0
Stone, Joseph (Lifehold)	Himself	1 3 5	0 11 6
Trenchard, Rev. John	John Smith	145 2 29	31 7 6
	John Ricketts	0 3 36	0 3 3
	Joseph Stone	0 3 38	0 3 6
Tuckey, Robert	Himself	13 2 39	1 18 6
Warneford, Honorable Elizabeth.	Mary Edwards	140 2 19	19 10 3
	Nathaniel Ricks	15 0 36	2 4 3
	Samuel Davis	33 2 25	4 9 1
			285 12 0

Schedule—*continued.*

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantity.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
SEVENHAMPTON.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Warneford, Honorable Elizabeth.	Richard Chillingworth	304 3 26	74 13 0
	Maria Chillingworth	276 2 36	83 14 0
	Samuel Davis	243 3 36	60 1 4
	Mary Edwards	37 3 9	14 4 0
	William Hewer	538 2 1	129 2 9
	Henry Noyes	87 3 12	24 10 3
	Thomas Sealey	350 2 10	89 18 9
	Ann Snowsell	5 3 8	0 16 9
	Herself	125 0 25	9 6 6
			486 7 4

"EXTRACT from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes, in the Parish of Sandhurst, in the County of Gloucester.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantity.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
William Cother, Esq.	John Gilbert Clarke	1 1 31	0 6 0
	William Cother, Esq.	20 2 36	2 19 8
Robert Canning, Esq., and Marianne Cheston, the representatives of late Joseph Bonnor Cheston.	William Jones	1 2 0	0 2 5
John Drinkwater	Thomas Kent	8 1 16	2 1 6
Peter Drinkwater	Peter Drinkwater	6 3 6	1 11 0
Sarah Drinkwater	Sarah Drinkwater	3 2 39	0 17 4
William Cliffe	William Truman	4 3 3	0 12 10
Ellis Taylor Farren	Joseph Organ	3 0 39	0 11 3
Ralph Fletcher, Esq.	John Symes	30 0 6	4 11 11
Thomas Gardner, Esq.	George Collins	2 2 1	0 3 3
	James Drinkwater	10 0 15	0 15 0
William Goodrich, Esq.	William Bailey	0 0 38	0 0 5
	Joseph Morris	1 2 5	0 2 11
Mary Griffiths	Mary Griffiths	1 1 17	0 9 3
Thomas Jaynes	Thomas Jaynes	8 0 16	0 19 3
	Thomas Gale	1 1 22	0 5 8
Thomas Taylor, the trustee of Susannah Jones.	Thomas and John Simms	0 3 24	0 1 5
Thomas Kent	Thomas Kent, sen.	0 3 33	0 5 4
John Goodwin Lloyd	John Goodwin Lloyd	8 3 38	2 0 10
	William Priday	0 3 18	0 1 3
George Long	George Long	10 2 29	0 14 2
The Right Honorable John Robert, Lord Viscount Sydney.	John White	36 0 0	7 15 0
Richard Vick	Richard Vick	2 2 20	0 16 3
Williams Walker	William Bellamy	4 3 12	1 2 6
David Whatley, Esq.	Joseph Page, jun., sub-tenant to Thomas Cooke, sen.	2 2 23	0 4 7
Walter Hayward Wilkins, Esq.	Thomas Gwynne	3 1 30	0 11 11
	Robert James	29 1 35	2 16 8
The representatives of the late James Wood, Esq.	John Gilbert Clarke	0 2 22	0 3 2
	Mary Griffiths	11 3 26	1 15 0
	Benjamin Hickman	1 1 5	0 2 3
Mayor and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester and Daniel Birt.	Hannah Truman	49 2 2	15 8 0

Schedule—*continued.*

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantity.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Thomas Butler	Sarah Drinkwater	14 1 2	2 15 11
	William Truman, sub-tenant to Sarah Drinkwater.	0 2 39	0 2 0
John Butt	John Butt	6 0 15	1 16 8
Richard Butt	William Brunsdon	0 3 12	0 2 10
	Richard Butt	26 1 14	3 8 2
Daniel Coates	Daniel Coates	11 1 12	4 11 10
William Cother, Esq.	William Cother, Esq.	49 0 36	10 1 7
John Doyle	William Kent	28 3 32	11 17 0
Jane Drinkwater	Sarah Drinkwater	7 0 18	1 5 5
John Drinkwater	Thomas Kent	71 3 23	21 12 6
	John Long	3 2 7	0 18 0
Peter Drinkwater	Peter Drinkwater	28 3 32	8 17 3
	Thomas Kent	5 3 9	1 3 6
	William Kent	14 2 23	4 0 2
Sarah Drinkwater	Sarah Drinkwater	23 2 5	5 10 6
Ellis Taylor Farren	Joseph Organ	13 2 12	3 0 5
Ralph Fletcher, Esq.	Henry Drinkwater, sub-tenant to John Symes.	0 2 17	0 4 11
	John Symes	246 2 10	54 12 5
Thomas Gardner, Esq.	William Bellamy	2 1 29	0 12 10
	George Collins	20 1 18	4 14 4
	James Drinkwater	17 3 32	5 6 1
George Hopkinson, Esq.	Soloman Selman	190 2 7	48 18 4
Thomas Jaynes	Thomas Jaynes	10 2 19	2 17 1
Thomas Kent	Thomas Kent	3 1 24	0 8 6
John Goodwin Lloyd	John Goodwin Lloyd	29 1 11	10 17 11
George Long	William Capenor	0 1 20	0 3 11
	George Long	95 0 32	35 2 8
	Henry Marston	0 2 33	0 5 0
Joseph Lewis, the younger, and William Rees, the elder.	Joseph Lewis the younger, and William Rees the elder.	5 0 10	0 13 3
Maisemore Benefice	John Hill	16 0 24	2 5 5
William Rees, jun.	William Rees, jun.	4 3 4	0 11 0
Mary Salcombe	Jonathan Hooper	76 3 34	19 6 3
	John Long	3 1 34	0 11 11
	Mary Salcombe	12 1 0	1 10 1
Sandhurst Lecture Land	Daniel Coates	17 2 35	3 17 8
The Reverend Frederick William Mansell.	Walter Hayward Wilkins, Esq.	0 1 34	0 0 6
The Right Honorable John Robert, Lord Viscount Sydney.	Henry Drinkwater, sub-tenant to John White.	0 1 7	0 2 5
Elizabeth Vernon	John White	6 2 24	1 10 9
	Richard Butt	1 3 9	0 4 11
	Daniel Coates	3 1 31	0 12 6
	William Truman	0 2 15	0 1 8
Richard Vick	Richard Vick	3 2 24	2 2 7
Edward Washbourne	Benjamin Brunsdon	0 3 3	0 3 0
Walter Hayward Wilkins, Esq.	Thomas Beckett	15 1 14	7 14 2
	Thomas Gwynne	118 2 21	16 8 7
	Hester Jackson	12 2 0	2 2 8
	Robert James	127 2 21	21 14 4
	John King	16 2 31	2 3 0
	The Reverend William Frederick Mansel.	1 1 12	0 5 5
	William Symes	12 1 33	2 19 1
The Representatives of late James Wood, Esq.	Daniel Coates	4 1 2	1 17 0
	Mary Griffiths	6 1 5	1 2 9
	William Kent	1 3 17	0 7 0
	John Long	9 3 28	1 2 4
The Reverend William Frederick Mansel, Vicar.	Daniel Coates	6 1 20	0 15 4
	The Reverend William Frederick Mansel.	3 2 16	0 8 5
Solomon Selman, John Symes, Churchwardens, in trust, for Sandhurst poor.	Sarah Drinkwater	1 0 37	0 10 3
			389 0 0

" EXTRACT from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes, in the Parish of Minety, in the Counties of Gloucester and Wilts.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantity.	Tithe Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Brown, Thomas	Himself	190 1 2	26 0 5
	Thomas Read	6 0 32	1 4 9
	Henry Packer	0 2 13	0 2 3
	John Sadler	0 2 6	0 2 3
	Joseph Miles	0 3 37	0 6 1
Brown, Charles	Himself	96 1 30	22 2 5
	Joseph Pinnell, sen.	1 0 13	0 6 8
Granger, Andrew	Giles Beams and Solace	1 1 22	0 6 9
Hawkins, Richard	John Reynolds	38 3 26	9 5 6
	John Sadler	14 3 34	1 12 10
Keene, William Thomas Keene Perry	Charles Brown	234 2 13	35 0 0
	Isaac Vizer	93 2 34	20 0 6
	Himself	36 2 8	6 8 6
	John and Jonathan Cole	216 2 8	29 3 2
	John Hiscock	1 1 7	0 2 0
	William Pennell	9 2 1	2 8 0
	Moses Clark	13 1 32	2 11 3
	Thomas Brown	17 1 20	2 16 1
	Tidmarsh	1 3 34	0 4 1
	Charles Read	1 0 25	0 2 10
	Richard Jotcham	0 2 3	0 2 6
	Joseph Warren	0 1 19	0 2 2
Keene, Mary	Charles Brown	72 1 11	19 9 4
	William Melsome	218 2 13	35 8 6
	Herself	77 2 3	5 1 4
	Jonathan Packer	3 1 38	0 14 0
	Thomas Packer	1 1 33	0 5 0
	Richard Packer	5 1 32	0 12 3
	Robert Danton and Isaac Scuse.	3 0 17	0 7 0
People, John	Joseph Moss	8 1 13	1 6 0
	Himself	4 1 38	1 4 9
Packer, Jonathan	Himself	9 2 7	2 11 1
Scuse, Jacob	William Jotcham	23 3 25	3 18 9
Stevens, Thomas	James Greenslade	61 1 11	12 2 11
	Thomas Brown	119 0 27	19 8 6
Smart, James	Himself	4 1 14	0 16 9
	George Scuse	7 1 28	1 5 6
Smart, Mary	George Scuse	4 0 11	0 17 0
Wellavise, William	Widow Woody	12 2 17	1 17 4
Young, the Rev. John Cole	John and Jonathan Cole	13 2 9	1 17 6
			290 4 6

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1930.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of certain Benefices between the Archbishop of York and the Right Honourable William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough.

Gazetted 10th July 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 6th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of certain benefices between the Archbishop of York and the Right Honourable William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, and the trustees of his family settled estates.

" Whereas the Right Honourable and Most Reverend William, Archbishop of York, is seized in fee in right of his see of the advowson of the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe, in the county of York and in the diocese of York.

" And whereas the advowson of each of the benefices next herein-after mentioned, that is to say, of the perpetual curacy of Selby, of the vicarage of Seamer, with the chapelries of Cayton and East Ayton, and of the vicarage of Brayton, all in the said county of York and in the diocese of York, is now legally vested in the said William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, for his life, with remainder over to his first and other sons in tail male, with remainders over, under, and by virtue of the last will and testament of William Joseph Denison, late of Denbies, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, now deceased, in which will is contained, amongst other things, a power for the trustees or trustee, for the time being, of the same will, at any time or times after the decease of him the said William Joseph Denison, at the request and by the direction, in writing, of the person or persons who under the limitations of the said will should be tenant for life, in

possession of the manors and other hereditaments thereby devised and directed to be purchased, to make sale of or to convey in exchange for other hereditaments, to be situate somewhere in Great Britain, all or any part of the said manors and other hereditaments thereby devised and directed to be purchased, and the inheritance thereof, in fee simple or otherwise, for such price or prices in money, or for such equivalent in manors, messuages, lands, or other hereditaments, as to them, the said trustees or trustee, should seem reasonable.

" And whereas the Right Honourable William Meredyth, Baron Athlumney, the Most Honourable Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, and John Pemberton Heywood, of Connaught Place, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, are the present trustees of the said will of the said William Joseph Denison, deceased.

" And whereas the said William, Archbishop of York, the said William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, and the said William Meredyth, Baron Athlumney, Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, and John Pemberton Heywood, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said several benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

" And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange and the relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that the values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the two parts of the schedule hereto annexed.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said William, Archbishop of York, as patron in right of his see of the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe aforesaid, and with the consent of the said William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, as such patron as aforesaid of the benefices secondly herein-before mentioned, that is to say, of the perpetual curacy of Selby, of the vicarage of Seamer with the chapelries of Cayton and East Ayton, and of the vicarage of Brayton, and with the consents of the said William Meredyth, Baron Athlumney, Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, and John Pemberton Heywood (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the advowson of the said vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe aforesaid shall be transferred from the said William, Archbishop of York, and from his successors Archbishops of York, and shall go, remain, and be to the uses, upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, and declarations in and by the said will of the said William Joseph Denison, deceased, limited, expressed, declared and contained, of and concerning the freehold hereditaments thereby devised and directed to be purchased as aforesaid, and so and in such manner as if the advowson of the said vicarage

of Kirkby Wharfe had been devised by the said will, and had been originally subject to the limitations thereof; and that in exchange for the same, the advowsons of the said several benefices secondly herein-before mentioned, that is to say, of the perpetual curacy of Selby, of the vicarage of Seamer with the chapelries of Cayton and East Ayton, and of the vicarage of Brayton, shall, and the advowson of each and every of them shall, upon and from the said day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, be transferred from the said William Henry Forester Denison, Baron Londesborough, and his first and other sons in tail male, and the person or persons who shall or otherwise would be entitled thereto under or by virtue of the said will of the said William Joseph Denison, deceased, and shall become and be vested in the said William, Archbishop of York, and his successors, Archbishops of York, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

First Part.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to the Census of 1861.	Gross Income.	Residence.
				£	
Kirkby Wharfe, V. - -	York -	York -	739	335	Yes, but unfit.

Second Part.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to the Census of 1861.	Gross Income.	Residence.
				£	
Selby, Saint Germain, P.C.	York -	York -	5424	86	Yes.
Seamer, V., with Cayton, C., and East Ayton, C.	York -	York -	1839	307	Yes.
Brayton, V. - -	York -	York -	1794	355	Yes.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty,

by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1931.

For constituting the District of the Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, out of the Parishes of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 10th July 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 6th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, and out of the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion and the particular portions of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship), should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, have become

vested in us under the provisions of, and for the purposes of, the herein mentioned Acts.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all those several portions of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, which are respectively mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written, and which are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named ' The District of the Holy Trinity, Shoreditch.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of two hundred pounds, and that, so soon as a church shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish, the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds, and that the said sums of two hundred pounds or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be ; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish ; provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of the Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, being :—

" All those portions of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and of the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, in the said county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the High Street, Shoreditch, opposite to the middle of the western end of Swan Yard ; and extending thence in a direction generally northward along the middle of the said High Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the court called Jane Shore's Court ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of such court to its eastern extremity ; and continuing thence in the same direction along the southern boundary walls of the house situate in Boundary Street, and numbered six, and similarly numbered on the map hereunto annexed, to a point on the boundary in the middle of the last-named street which divides the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, from the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green aforesaid ; and extending thence southward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Boundary Street aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Half Nichols Street ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its intersection by Nichols Row ; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named row to its junction with Church Street ; and continuing thence still southward across the last-named street, and to and along the middle of Club Row to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields aforesaid ; and extending thence westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Anchor Street, to the junction of such boundary with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, as aforesaid ; and continuing thence still westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Swan Yard aforesaid, to the first-described point in the middle of the High Street, Shoreditch, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the vicarage

of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, respectively, out of which said parish and new parish it is proposed that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken.

And whereas the incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch aforesaid, has taken or made certain objections or observations to or upon the said scheme, which said objections or observations have, together with such scheme, been laid before Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding the said objections or observations, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1932.

For providing the Bishop of Chester with a House of Residence.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-six, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for providing the bishop for the time being of the diocese of Chester with a more convenient house of residence.

"Whereas the present house of residence or old palace belonging to the see of Chester is inconvenient and dilapidated, and is,

as to certain portions thereof, contiguous to the fabric of the cathedral church of Saint Werburgh, at Chester, and by reason of such dilapidation and contiguity it cannot be made a convenient residence for the bishop of the said diocese of Chester.

"And whereas the Right Reverend William, Bishop of Chester, is desirous that the said present house of residence or old palace (which is more particularly described in the first schedule hereunto annexed) should be sold, and the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Saint Werburgh, at Chester, desire to purchase the same house of residence or old palace, with the garden thereof, and to take it, or some part of it, down, and to apply the site of it, or of some part of it, to the improvement of the said cathedral church, or of the precincts thereof, and they, the said dean and chapter, are willing, upon being thereunto duly authorized, to effect such purchase, at or for the price of three thousand pounds, and to provide such price or sum by the sale and application of the proceeds of a sufficient portion of a certain sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, which is now standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, *ex parte* the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester, in the matter of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company.

"And whereas a sum of nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds and thirteen shillings has been paid to, and received by, the said William, Bishop of Chester, in respect of dilapidations upon the said present house of residence or old palace, and such last-mentioned sum has been deposited with us by the said bishop for the purpose of being laid out in the furtherance of the objects of this scheme, so far as the same relates to the provision for his see of a more convenient episcopal house of residence.

"And whereas a certain property, consisting of a dwelling-house, land, and hereditaments, known as Dee Side House, situate in the city of Chester, and more particularly described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, is now vested in us in fee simple, in reversion, expectant upon the determination of a certain lease for lives whereof one life only of the age of fifty-two years, or thereabouts, is now in being. And a certain other property, consisting of a house, land, and hereditaments, known as the Archdeacon's House, situate immediately adjoining and contiguous to the first-named property, and more particularly described in the third schedule hereunto annexed, is now vested in us in fee simple in possession.

"And whereas the aggregate present value of our interest in the said property, known as Dee Side House, and of our interest in the said property, known as the Archdeacon's House, is estimated at the sum of two thousand three hundred pounds, and the present value of the unexpired term of the said lease for lives of the said first-named property, together with the fee simple in possession of a small portion of land which has been heretofore occupied with such last-mentioned house and premises, and forms part of

the garden and grounds connected therewith, and a small building or stable adjoining thereto, which portion of land and building are more particularly described in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed, is estimated at the sum of one thousand three hundred pounds.

"And whereas it has been represented to us by the said William, Bishop of Chester, and we have satisfied ourselves that the said three several properties so described as aforesaid in the second, third, and fourth schedules hereunto annexed, are conveniently situate, and may with advantage to the said bishopric, be acquired for the purpose of conversion into an episcopal residence for the bishop, for the time being, of the said diocese of Chester, and that the alterations in, and improvements of, the said dwelling-house and premises necessary for completing such conversion, may be effected at a cost of three thousand six hundred pounds, or thereabouts.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the said William, Bishop of Chester, and it appears to us to be expedient that the monies which, in addition to those to be paid by the said dean and chapter upon the sale and transfer to them of the present house of residence or old palace aforesaid, and to those so received by the said bishop in respect of dilapidations upon the same premises as aforesaid, may be necessary to defray the cost of acquiring the three several properties so described in the second, third, and fourth schedules as aforesaid, and of effecting the said alterations in, and improvements of, the said dwelling-house and premises as aforesaid, should be provided as herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said William, Bishop of Chester (testified by his having signed this scheme and affixed to it his episcopal seal), and with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Saint Werburgh, at Chester (testified by their having affixed their common seal to this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose as follows; that is to say:

"1. That the said William, Bishop of Chester, be authorized and empowered to sell, and by a conveyance in such form as shall be approved by us, to transfer and convey to the said dean and chapter, at or for the price or sum of three thousand pounds, the whole estate, right, title, and interest of him, the said William, Bishop of Chester, and his successors, bishops of the same see, of, in, and to the said present episcopal house of residence or old palace of the Bishops of Chester, as the same is described in the said first schedule hereunto annexed.

"2. That the said dean and chapter be authorized and empowered to purchase, at or for the price or sum of three thousand pounds, and to take to themselves a conveyance in such form as last aforesaid of the said episcopal residence or old palace (as the same is described in the said first schedule hereunto annexed), to the end that they may take down the same, or such part or parts thereof, as it may be found from time to time convenient to remove, and may apply the site thereof, or any part of such site, to the improvement of their said cathedral church, or the precincts thereof.

"3. That such last-mentioned purchase money, or price of three thousand pounds, shall be provided by the sale of a sufficient

portion of the aforesaid sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities.

"4. That it shall be lawful for the said bishop to purchase, at or for the aggregate price of three thousand six hundred pounds, and to take to himself and his successors a conveyance or conveyances (such conveyance or conveyances to be in such form as shall be approved by us the said Commissioners) of the fee simple in possession or reversion of the said lands and hereditaments described in the second, third, and fourth schedules hereto annexed as aforesaid, together with all particular or intermediate estates in the same.

"5. That such last-mentioned aggregate purchase money or sum of three thousand six hundred pounds be provided, so far as may be practicable, by appropriating towards the payment thereof the sums of three thousand pounds and nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds eighteen shillings herein-before mentioned, and that the deficiency be supplied out of the monies to be raised as hereinafter recommended and proposed on mortgage of the revenues of the said bishopric.

"6. That it shall be lawful for the said bishop to borrow, and for the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne to lend, any sum not exceeding the sum of four thousand pounds (being a sum not exceeding two years' income of the see of Chester), upon the security of the revenues of the same see, and that such sum shall be paid to us by the said governors, and that the same, or such portion or portions thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied by us at such times and in such manner as shall appear to us to be expedient, in manner following, that is to say:—firstly, in providing so much of the purchase monies lastly herein-before mentioned as shall not be otherwise provided as herein-before mentioned; and, secondly, in defraying at such times and in such manner as shall appear to us to be expedient, the costs of all repairs, alterations (constructive or destructive), and improvements which, in our opinion, are or may be necessary for effecting, according to plans and a specification to be approved by us, such conversion of the said dwelling-house and premises into one fit and sufficient episcopal house of residence for the bishop of the said see of Chester for the time being.

"7. That the said mortgage to be effected as herein-before recommended and proposed by the said William, Bishop of Chester, shall be made by deed for the term of thirty-five years, or until the said sum of four thousand pounds, with the interest for the same, and all costs and charges which may attend the recovery thereof, shall be fully paid and satisfied, and that such principal sum shall be repaid with interest, in manner following, that is to say, from and after the expiration of the first year of the said term, computed from the day of the date of the mortgage (in which year no part of the said principal sum shall be repayable), the said bishop, or his successors, shall yearly and every year pay to the said governors, their successors or assigns, one thirtieth part of the said principal sum until the whole thereof shall be repaid, and shall at the end of the first and each succeeding

year pay interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum on the said principal sum, or on so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and if and when it shall happen that the principal and interest directed to be paid as herein-before mentioned shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of forty days after the same shall become due it shall and may be lawful for the said governors, their successors and assigns, to recover the same, and the costs and charges attending the recovery thereof by distress and sale, in the like manner as rents may be recovered by landlords or lessors from their tenants by the laws in force at the time of such distress and sale, and that such mortgage deed shall be in the form and to the effect to be approved by us, and shall bind the mortgagor, the said William, Bishop of Chester, and his successors, until the principal money and interest, costs and charges, secured or intended to be secured by such mortgage deed shall have been paid off and discharged.

"8. That the receipt of our joint treasurers, for the time being, endorsed on the deed for effecting the said mortgage of four thousand pounds, shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the said governors and their successors for the same sum of four thousand pounds, and that accordingly the said governors and their successors shall not be bound or required to see to the application thereof.

"9. That he the said William, Bishop of Chester, or other the Bishop of Chester, for the time being, shall, at his personal charge and expense, insure and keep insured from loss or damage by fire the said dwelling-house and premises, with their appurtenances, as and when the same shall have been altered and improved as herein-before mentioned, such insurance being effected in one of the public offices of assurance in London or Westminster, for a sum of not less than five thousand pounds; and that such bishop shall, within fourteen days after any premium for such insurance shall have become payable, deliver to us the receipt for the same, and that in case of any loss or damage by fire to the said house, any and every sum of money receivable under such insurance shall become and be payable and be paid to and deposited with us, in trust, to be applied. And we recommend and propose that the same, together with any interest and accumulations thereof, shall be applied by us towards the rebuilding or repairing and reinstating of the said house, or of any part thereof, which may have so suffered loss and damage, in such manner as shall be determined on by us with the concurrence of the Bishop of Chester for the time being.

"And, lastly, we recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament.

"The First Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"All that messuage or dwelling-house, commonly called and known as the Episcopal Palace of Chester, with the out-offices,

garden, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the city of Chester, and adjoining to and on the south side of Abbey Square, in the same city, and also adjoining to the cathedral church of Saint Werburgh, in the same city and within the precincts of the said cathedral church.

"The Second Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"All that messuage or dwelling-house, commonly called or known by the name of Dee Side House, with the offices, stable, outbuildings, garden, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the city of Chester, and now or late in the occupation of Mrs. Atcherley.

"The Third Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"All that messuage or dwelling-house, commonly called or known by the name of the Archdeacon's House, with the offices, outbuildings, garden, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the city of Chester, and now or late in the occupation of Mrs. Gardner.

"The Fourth Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"All those strips or parcels of land situate in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the city of Chester, and adjoining to and on the west and south sides of the garden belonging to the messuage or dwelling-house, known by the name of Dee Side, there mentioned and described in the Second Schedule hereinbefore referred to, and lying between the said garden and a certain street or lane called Dee Lane, and a certain other street or lane called the Groves, in the said city.

"And also all that small building used as a stable, situate in Dee Lane aforesaid, and adjoining the last described premises, and now or late in the occupation of Henry Pearson."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1933.

For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the "Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts "relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England;" and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "alter and amend the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of "residence;" duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act 'to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Fourth Report 'of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An 'Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the 'Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England;' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth year of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to alter and amend the law 'relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence;' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Wells.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared that by the authority of a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested

in the public funds, or in other security or securities, in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, aggregate, or sole, might, upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under the hand and seal of such body corporate, and in the case of any chapter, with the consent of the visitor thereof, be directed to be sold, and the same should be sold accordingly; and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate; and also that, for any like purpose, any arrangement might be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments; and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested in trust for any ecclesiastical body corporate, did and should include and apply to all monies and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government funds or elsewhere standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer, or of any individual or individuals, for or to the credit of or in trust for any bishop, dean and chapter, dean, or canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise.

"And whereas the said chapter consists of a dean and four canons, two canonries having been suspended under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

"And whereas the said dean and chapter are now seized in fee of divers manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments forming the endowment of the said chapter, the greater part of which have been heretofore demised or granted on leases or grants for years or lives at small annual reserved rents, and upon payment of fines, and they are also beneficially interested or otherwise entitled to certain sums of stock or cash invested or held in trust as aforesaid, more particularly specified and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us, with the consent of their visitor, that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, stock, and cash (except as herein-after excepted), should be dealt with in manner herein-after mentioned, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter, that the same should be dealt with accordingly.

"And whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the seventh day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette of the nineteenth day of September then fol-

lowing, and made under the authority of the two first herein-before mentioned Acts, and of another Act of Parliament we are authorized and empowered from time to time to pay to the Dean of Wells for the time being such sums of money as will together with the income derived by him from the divisible corporate revenue of the said cathedral church, make up his annual income to the sum of one thousand pounds.

"And whereas, by the second of the above-mentioned Acts, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful, by the authority in such Act referred to, that is, by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying a scheme prepared by us to carry into effect certain purposes referred to in the same Act, one of such purposes being that of giving to the dean of the said cathedral church an average annual income of one thousand pounds, by any mode of payment, contribution, augmentation, or endowment which may be deemed fit, as well as by the modes in the first of the herein-before mentioned Acts specified.

"And whereas it appears to us that the most convenient mode of effecting for the future the purpose contemplated in the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council, with reference to the deanery of Wells, would be that which is set forth in the recommendations herein-after contained.

"And whereas we have satisfied ourselves that the amount of the annual money payment proposed to be made by us to the said dean and chapter as herein-after mentioned, is such as will, in addition to the income which the members of the said chapter would derive from the property hereby proposed to be transferred to us, provide such an annual sum as will make up the share of such income to which the dean of the said cathedral is now entitled to one thousand pounds.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Wells, and of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John, Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having respectively hereunto affixed their capitular and episcopal seals, and of the Very Reverend George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, the dean of the same cathedral church, testified by his having duly signed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose, that in consideration of the money payments herein-after mentioned to be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, and of our relinquishing all our interest, right, and claim in respect of the said suspended canonries, to and in the property to be retained by the said dean and chapter, and to any participation in such money payments, and in the estates and property to be at any time hereafter assigned to the said dean and chapter as their permanent endowment, and in the rents and profits thereof, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong, either in possession or reversion, to the said dean and chapter (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and excepting the buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked B., and subject, nevertheless, to the liabilities and

claims upon or in respect of the same manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, to or for which the said dean and chapter are now liable, and with respect to all houses or tenements, parts of the possessions of the said dean and chapter as abut against the south and west sides of the cathedral churchyard or cathedral green; subject also to the special restrictions and conditions set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked C.), and all the estate and interest of the said dean and chapter in the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, together with the benefit of the perpetual land-tax charged thereon (if any) which has been redeemed shall immediately upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, become and be transferred to and vested in us, and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become and be absolutely seized of the same in fee and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the twenty-fifth day of March now last past, and that in consideration of, and for such transfer and conveyance, and also in discharge of the obligation with respect to the provision of the income of the said dean now imposed upon us by the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council, we shall pay to the said dean and chapter, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, until they shall have been put into possession of real estates, as herein-after mentioned, the annual sum of five thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds, and shall surrender and give up all claim to, and be excluded from, all participation in respect of the said suspended canonries, as well to and in the property so excepted from such transfer as aforesaid, as also in the said money payment.

"And we further recommend and propose that until such re-endowment as aforesaid shall have been effected, there shall also be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, a further annual sum of two hundred pounds (such last-mentioned sum to be by them appropriated and paid to the chapter clerk for the time being, and also on the same days in every year during the life of their present chapter clerk, Henry Bernard, of the city of Wells, gentleman, and, notwithstanding the completion of such re-endowment as aforesaid, a further annual sum of two hundred pounds to be by them appropriated and paid to the said Henry Bernard, in respect of the profits which would have accrued to him on account of the management of the estates hereby proposed to be transferred to us), and that the first half-yearly payments in respect of the three several annual sums herein-before mentioned shall be made by us to the said dean and chapter upon the twenty-ninth day of September next.

"And we further recommend and propose that immediately on such publication as aforesaid a further payment of two thousand and one hundred pounds shall be made by us to the said dean and chapter, in consideration of and conditioned upon their having

abstained and abstaining from renewing certain leases of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereby proposed to be transferred to us, which became renewable prior to the twenty-fifth day of March now last past, and that the receipt or receipts of the communar for the time being of the said dean and chapter, or of his deputy, shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us, under the authority of this scheme, when ratified as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that no augmentation or endowment of any benefice out of the estates to be received or acquired by us under the provisions of this scheme, or out of the rents and profits thereof, shall be made by us, unless or until, by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income therefrom (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management) of five thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said dean and chapter, and of their visitor, that the said sums of stock and cash so described as aforesaid in the said schedule marked A., and also any other sums of stock or cash which may be now invested or held in trust for the said dean and chapter, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the ratification of this scheme, be sold out or transferred, and the same or the proceeds thereof be paid to our account, at the Bank of England, to be applied towards the objects of this scheme, and particularly to investment in the purchase of any outstanding interest in the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us, or any or either of them, or of any other real estates.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE A.

"The sum of thirty pounds sixteen shillings and fivepence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, standing to the credit of the Dean and Chapter of Wells with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the matter of Warre's Enfranchisement.

"Also the sum of one hundred and twenty-six pounds six shillings and threepence like annuities standing to the credit of the Dean and Chapter of Wells with the Church Estates Commissioners in the matter of Reed's Enfranchisement.

"And also the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine pounds eleven shillings and fivepence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, standing in the names of Edward Parfitt and George Thorn.

"And also the sum of six hundred and ninety-one pounds four shillings and sevenpence, three pounds per centum consolidated

bank annuities, standing in the names of Edmund Davies and Henry Bernard.

"And also the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-three pounds four shillings and elevenpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Wells, *ex parte* 'The West Somerset Railway Company.'

"And also the sum of five hundred and fifty-nine pounds eight shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Wells, *ex parte* the Burnham Tidal Harbour Company.

"And also the sum of six hundred and forty-five pounds sterling paid into the Bank of England on the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the account of William Russell, Esq., the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, and to the credit of *ex parte* the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company in the matter of the Chard and Taunton Railway Act, 1861, and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Act, 1863.

"SCHEDULE B.

"The cathedral church, with the buildings thereto attached, and the cathedral green or churchyard (including all such portions thereof as by permission of the dean and chapter have been enclosed or used by the lessees, owners, or occupiers of the houses or tenements abutting against the said churchyard), and other the yards, lands, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

"The dwelling-house or mansion known as the 'Deanery,' with the entrance lodge, yards, gardens, coach-house, stables, and other offices and appurtenances thereto belonging.

"The four several dwelling-houses now and for some time past appropriated and used as the houses of residence for the canons residentiary.

"A dwelling-house heretofore a canonical residence, but now in the occupation of John Nicholls, Esquire, Surgeon.

"A barn commonly called 'Canon Barn,' and two courts or yards to the same adjoining and belonging, now held by the trustees of Sir Charles William Taylor, Baronet, for one life, under a lease originally granted for three lives to Henry Rycroft and Thomas Lewis.

"A dwelling-house lately occupied by Mrs. King, but now in the occupation of Raguel Selway, the sacrist of the said cathedral.

"A building or ruinous house now or lately held under the said dean and chapter, by the master of the choristers, and sometimes called 'the Organist's House.'

"A tower commonly called or known as 'Brown's Gate,' or 'Baron's Gate.'

"The gardens, yards, coach-houses, stables, and other offices and appurtenances to the said several dwelling-houses and buildings respectively belonging.

"A dwelling-house with yard, garden, and outhouses, thereto belonging, within the Liberty of Saint Andrew; and the stable coach-house, yard, and other ground thereto belonging, situate in Mountroy, otherwise College Lane, held by the representatives of the late Robert Charles Tudway, Esquire, for the residue of a term of forty years, by lease from the said dean and chapter, dated the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Barnard, widow, as tenant.

"A dwelling-house with the appurtenances, situate within, and being the corner of the Liberty and Bath Road, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Giffard Everett, and held by him under the dean and chapter for four lives by copies of Court roll.

"The porch or gate commonly called 'Pennyless Porch,' with the two chambers over the same, now held by the representatives of the late Edward Parfitt, Esquire, for the residue of a term of forty years, by lease from the said dean and chapter, dated the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

"A dwelling-house situate at the upper end of the Market-place, and adjoining the above-mentioned gate called 'Pennyless Porch,' on the north, and the above-mentioned house of the master of the choristers on the east side, and a plot of ground and coal-house heretofore taken out of the yard or garden belonging to the master of the choristers' house, now held by the representatives of the said Edward Parfitt for the residue of a term of forty years, by lease from the said dean and chapter, dated the eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

"Also all chief rents, redeemed land tax, or other customary and annual payments charged and payable to the said dean and chapter, by special reservation or otherwise, upon or out of the said several properties comprised in this schedule.

"Also all rents or annual sums payable to the said dean and chapter, by special reservation or otherwise by the lessees or occupiers of the houses or tenements abutting against the south and west sides of the cathedral green, for and in respect of the doors or passages leading from the said houses or tenements, or any of them, into the said cathedral green.

"SCHEDULE C.

"The restrictions and conditions to which the houses or tenements abutting against the south and west sides of the cathedral green are subject.

"That the respective owners or occupiers thereof for the time being shall pay to the said dean and chapter the reserved or other annual customary payments for and in respect of the doors or passages leading from the said houses or tenements into the cathedral green. That such owners or occupiers shall not nor will make or build, or cause to be made, built, or set up, at any time hereafter, any stable in or within the precincts of either of the said tenements; nor therein keep any horse, mare, gelding, ox, cow, calf, swine, or any other unclean beast; nor bring into either of

the said tenements, through the said churchyard, any hay, straw, wood, stone, tile, lime, or litter of any sort, except such wood as may be necessary for the repair of the said tenements, and cannot conveniently be taken through the southern entrance fronting the Market-place ; and shall not nor will place or hang out, or permit, or suffer to be placed or hung out, in the churchyard adjoining the said premises, any linen or clothes for drying or otherwise ; nor beat or clean any carpets, mats, or other articles there, or cause or permit or suffer the same to be done by any of his or their family or household ; nor place or permit to be placed any rubbish or materials there, except such as shall be unavoidable at the time of repairing the said tenements, and so that such repairs from time to time are made with all possible expedition ; nor allow any such rubbish or materials unnecessarily to remain after the repairs from time to time are completed ; nor keep or allow any poultry to be kept in or to have access to the said churchyard, nor directly or indirectly commit or suffer any trespass or nuisance in the said churchyard ; nor use or permit or suffer those rooms or apartments of the said tenements which face the churchyard, or any or either of them, to be used as an hotel, inn, tavern, beer or cider house, post-office, excise office, or auctioneer's sale rooms, or as a shop for any trade whatever."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1934.

For setting out and constituting a District for Spiritual Purposes, and annexing such District to the Church of Saint Mark, Gorton, sometime part of the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of

Her Majesty, chapter forty-one, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-one, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for setting out and constituting a district for spiritual purposes, and annexing such district to the consecrated church of Saint Mark, Gorton, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint James, Gorton, sometime part of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district for spiritual purposes should be set out and constituted for and annexed to the said church of Saint Mark, Gorton, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint James, Gorton, as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the four new parishes (sometime part of the said parish of Manchester) which are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, the new parish of Saint Barnabas, Openshaw, the new parish of Saint Thomas, Ardwick, and the new parish of Saint John, Longsight, which portions respectively are described in the schedule hereunder written, and are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, be severed and disannexed from the same new parishes respectively, and shall be set out and constituted for and annexed to the said church of Saint Mark, Gorton, situate within the limits of the first-named new parish as aforesaid, and shall become and be a district for spiritual purposes, and shall be named 'The District of Saint Mark, Gorton.'

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-named Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Mark, Gorton, being:—

"All those several contiguous portions of the new parish of Saint James, Gorton, of the new parish of Saint Barnabas, Openshaw, of the new parish of Saint Thomas, Ardwick, and of the new parish of Saint John, Longsight (all which new parishes respectively were sometime part of the original parish of Man-

chester), in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, from the new parish of Saint John, Longsight aforesaid, at the point near Belle Vue opposite to the south-eastern end of Hope Street where such boundary impinges upon the southern side of the Manchester, Hyde, and Mottram turnpike road; and extending thence northward across the said turnpike road to the middle of the south-eastern end of Hope Street aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such street to its junction with Brunswick Street; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Brougham Street; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Waddington Street; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Gorton Lane; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, across the said lane, to and along the middle of Gardner Street, to the boundary in the middle of Corn Brook which divides the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, from the new parish of Saint Barnabas, Openshaw aforesaid; and extending thence eastward along the said boundary, following thereby the course of Corn Brook aforesaid, for a distance of three chains and a half, or thereabouts, to the junction of such brook with a certain other brook which flows from West Bank; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-mentioned brook as far as a point under the middle of the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; and extending thence westward along the middle of the said line of railway, for a distance of thirty chains, or thereabouts, to the point on the western side of Pottery Lane where the western boundary of the said new parish of Saint Barnabas, Openshaw, meets the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Ardwick, from the new parish of Saint Silas, Ardwick, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and continuing thence still north-westward along the last-described boundary, keeping thereby along the middle of the said line of railway to its junction at Ardwick Station with the line of the London and North-western Railway; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described line of railway (crossing the Manchester, Hyde, and Mottram turnpike road aforesaid) to the boundary near the southern side of the said road which divides the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and continuing thence still south-eastward, along the last-described boundary, keeping thereby along the middle of the last-mentioned line of railway to the point near the north-eastern end of Richmond Grove East, where the last-mentioned boundary, joins the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, from the new parish of Saint John, Longsight aforesaid; and continuing thence still south-eastward along the middle of the same line of railway for a distance of nineteen chains, or there-

abouts, to the boundary which divides a detached portion of the township of Newton, in the said parish of Manchester, from the township of Gorton in the same parish ; and extending thence north-eastward along the said township boundary to the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint James, Gorton, from the said new parish of Saint John, Longsight, as aforesaid ; and continuing thence still north-eastward along the boundary last referred to as far as the first-described point near Belle Vue where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before firstly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to each of the patrons and incumbents of the four new parishes respectively, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1935.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Latchford, in the Parish of Grappenhall, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-first day of June in the

year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Latchford, in the parish of Grappenhall, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Grappenhall, of the parochial chapelry of Thelwall, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and of the parish of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster and in the said diocese of Chester, which said extremities lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of the said cures respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Grappenhall, of the said parochial chapelry of Thelwall, and of the said parish of Warrington, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Latchford aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester, with the consent of the Reverend Thomas Greenall, the patron, and also the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said parish of Grappenhall, as such patron, with the consent of James Nicholson, of Warrington, Solicitor, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said parochial chapelry of Thelwall, and with the consent of the Right Honourable Thomas Lyttleton, Baron Lilford, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Warrington (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Grappenhall, of the said parochial chapelry of Thelwall, and of the said parish of Warrington, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint James, situate at Latchford aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Latchford;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to, and be exercised by, the rector or incumbent for the time being of the parish of Grappenhall aforesaid.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Latchford, being :—

"All those contiguous portions of the parish of Grappenhall, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, of the parochial chapelry of Thelwall, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster and in the said diocese of Chester, which are together bounded on the south-east by the new parish of Christ Church, Latchford, in the county of Chester and diocese of Chester aforesaid, on the south-west by the particular district of St. Thomas, Stockton Heath, in the same county and diocese, and upon the other sides, that is generally upon the west and north, by an imaginary line extending along the middle of the river Mersey."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1936.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Barnabas, Hornsey Road, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have

prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Barnabas, situate near the Hornsey Road, in the new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, of the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county and diocese aforesaid, of the district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, in the same county and diocese, and of the district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, in the same county and diocese, which said extremities lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of the above-named cures.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, of the said parish of Saint Mary, Islington, of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, and of the said district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Barnabas situate near the Hornsey Road aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London, with the consent of the Reverend Charles Welland Edmonstone, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, and as such the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, with the consents of the Reverend Henry Venn, of Temple Sheen, East Sheen, in the county of Surrey, Clerk, of the Reverend Edward Auriol, the rector of the rectory of the parish of Saint Dunstan-in-the-West, in the city of London, of the Reverend Edmund Hollond, of Hyde Park Gardens, in the said county of Middlesex, Clerk, of Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, of Trent Park, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, and of John Martin, of Lincoln's Inn, in the same county, Gentleman, the joint patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Mary, Islington, with the consent of the Reverend Daniel Wilson, the vicar of the same vicarage, and as such the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, and with the consents of the said Daniel Wilson, of the said Henry Venn, and of the Reverend John Sandys, the rector of the rectory of Rockland Saint Mary, in the county of Norfolk, of the said Edward Auriol, and of the Reverend William Bell Mackenzie, incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, the joint patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, of the said parish of Saint

Mary, Islington, of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, and of the said district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Barnabas, situate near the Hornsey Road aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Barnabas, Hornsey Road;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry, should, for the first turn, belong to, and be exercised by, the Reverend John Lees, the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, and that such right of presentation and appointment should, for all subsequent turns and for ever, belong to, and be exercised jointly by, the said Daniel Wilson, by the said William Bell Mackenzie, by the said John Lees, by George Powell, of Highbury Crescent, Islington, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, and by Edward Perronet Sells the younger, of Highbury Park, in the same county, Esquire, in whom, as trustees, such right of presentation and appointment as last aforesaid is vested, under and according to the provisions of a certain deed or articles of agreement, bearing date the twentieth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, made pursuant to the herein-before mentioned Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and to the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and deposited in the registry of the said diocese of London, in which deed or articles of agreement are contained provisions for appointing from time to time trustees in the room of the said Daniel Wilson, William Bell Mackenzie, John Lees, George Powell, and Edward Perronet Sells the younger, or of any or either of them.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Barnabas, Hornsey Road, being:

"All those several portions of the new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, of the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the same county and diocese, of the district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, in the same county and diocese, and of the district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of Tollington Road where the boundary dividing a detached part of the said district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Luke, West Holloway, in the same county and diocese,

meets the south-western boundary of the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said road to its junction with Hornsey Road, and continuing thence still north-eastward across the last-named road to and along the middle of Upper Tollington Road to its north-eastern termination, and continuing thence still in the same direction and in a straight line across certain land belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company, and across certain other land belonging to John Rock, of Blackstock Lane, Gentleman, and across the line of the Great Northern Railway to a boundary stone, inscribed 'H. R., St. B. C. C., 1866,' and inserted in the wall on the eastern side of the embankment of the said line of railway ; and extending thence south-eastward in a direct line for a distance of two hundred and sixty yards, or thereabouts, across certain lands belonging to the said John Rock and to the trustees of the late Isaac Walker to a point on the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, from the parish of Saint Mary, Islington aforesaid, such point being situate in the middle of the north-eastern end of Highbury Hill, Park Road ; and continuing thence, first south-eastward, and then south-westward, along the middle of the last-named road to the boundary in the middle of Holloway Road which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Islington, from the district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of the said Holloway Road to the point where such boundary diverges north-eastward from the same road ; and continuing thence still north-westward along the middle of the same road to a point on the boundary which divides the said district chapelry of Saint James, Lower Holloway, from the detached part of the district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway aforesaid ; and continuing thence still north-westward along the last-described boundary (continuing thereby along the middle of the Holloway Road aforesaid) to the junction of such boundary at the western end of Tollington Road aforesaid with the boundary dividing such detached part of the said district parish from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Luke, West Holloway as aforesaid ; and extending thence north-eastward along the boundary last referred to (following thereby the middle of Tollington Road aforesaid) as far as the point where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1937.

For constituting the District of Christ Church, Bootle, out of the Parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the Hill, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, which is hereinafter mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship), should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas a sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England by John Philips Mather, of Bootle Hall, in the said county of Lancaster, Merchant, in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being; and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said John Philips Mather, and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when he shall have been duly licensed in accordance with the

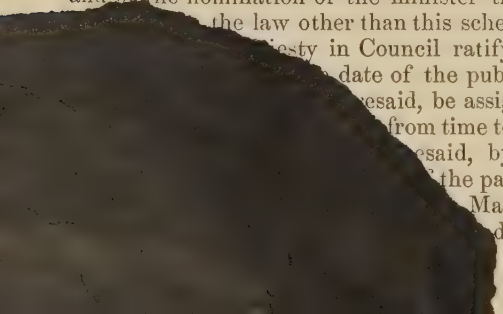
provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds.

" And whereas the said sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been so contributed and paid by the said John Philips Mather as aforesaid, upon the understanding that we should pay out of the common fund created by the firstly herein-named Act, to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when such minister shall have been duly licensed as before mentioned, the annual sum of fifty pounds, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named ' The District of Christ Church, Bootle.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay, out of the common fund before referred to, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid, and that, in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any



the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted
esty in Council ratifying the same, and upon
date of the publication of such Order in
esaid, be assigned to and be absolutely
from time to time be exercised jointly
esaid, by the Reverend Edward
the parish of Iver, in the county
Mather, of Trinity College,
d Herbert Mather, Vice-

Principal of the Training College, Carmarthen, and by Arthur Stanley Mather, of Bootle Hall aforesaid, Attorney-at-Law, and their successors, to be appointed as herein-after is mentioned ; upon trust, nevertheless, that they the said John Philips Mather, Edward Lushington Mather, Frank Albert Mather, Herbert Mather, and Arthur Stanley Mather, and their successors, shall, upon every legal vacancy in or avoidance of the ministry of the said district so recommended to be constituted, exercise such right of patronage and nomination, by nominating to such ministry some one fit and proper person, being in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be approved of for the purpose by them the trustees for the time being of the said right of patronage and nomination, or by a majority of them ; provided always, and we hereby further recommend and propose, that when and so often as any of them, the said John Philips Mather, Edward Lushington Mather, Frank Albert Mather, Herbert Mather, and Arthur Stanley Mather, or any future trustees or trustee, shall die, resign, or become incapable of acting in the execution of the trust hereby recommended and proposed to be created, or shall desire to retire from the said trust, then and in every such case a new trustee or new trustees of the said right of patronage and nomination shall be appointed in the manner and subject to the several provisions set forth in and provided by the tenth section of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, with respect to new trustees to be appointed under the provisions of such last-mentioned statute.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of Christ Church, Bootle, being :

" All that part of the parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester, which is situate within that portion of the township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the district chapelry of Saint John, Bootle, sometime part of the said parish, at the point where Balliol Road is intersected by Stanley Road ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named road to its extremity on the southern bank of the Leeds and Liverpool canal ; and continuing thence still northward to a point in the middle of the said canal ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said canal for a distance of twenty-eight chains or thereabouts to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed ' B. C. C. D., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the southern bank of the canal aforesaid, near the middle of the northern end of a certain public footpath and private road, which form a continuation of Hawthorn Road ; and extending thence southward to the said boundary stone and along

the middle of the public footpath and private road aforesaid for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts to the junction of such public footpath and private road with a certain other public footpath and private road, which lead to and across Long Lane and towards the Borough Gaol; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described public footpath and private road to a boundary stone, inscribed 'B. C. C. D., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the western side of Long Lane aforesaid; and continuing thence still eastward across the said lane and along the last-mentioned footpath and road to the boundary which divides the said township of Bootle-cum-Linacre from the township of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the said parish, near to a boundary stone, inscribed 'B. C. C. D., 1866, No. 3,' and placed on the southern side of the said footpath and road; and extending thence generally south-westward along the said township boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said township of Bootle-cum-Linacre from the township of Kirkdale in the same parish; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described township boundary, as far as its junction with the boundary in the middle of Bootle Road, which divides the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill from the district chapelry of Saint John, Bootle, as aforesaid; and extending thence first northward, then north-westward, and finally south-westward along the boundary last referred to as far as the first-described point, where Balliol Road is intersected by Stanley Road, at which the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the patron and to the incumbents of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Saint Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patron and incumbents have respectively signified their assent to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1938.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Thomas, Stourbridge, in the Parish of Oldswinford, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate at Stourbridge, in the parish of Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Stourbridge aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Oldswinford which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Stourbridge aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Stourbridge.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (testified as aforesaid), we further

represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Stourbridge, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester and in the diocese of Worcester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with so much of the township of Stourbridge as is not included within the limits of the district chapelry of Saint John, Stourbridge, sometime part of the same parish; and also all that other and contiguous portion of the said parish of Oldswinford which is comprised within so much of the township of Oldswinford as is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary which divides the said township from the township of Stourbridge aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Kidderminster to Stourbridge, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the Heath Lane, and distant four chains or thereabouts to the east of the toll-bar called Heath Gate; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of the said Heath Lane for a distance of fifteen chains, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone incribed 'S. S. T. D. C., 1866,' and placed at the southern end of the fence which forms the western boundary of certain lands belonging to the feoffees of the Oldswinford Hospital; and extending thence, northward, to the said boundary stone, and along the middle of the last-described fence for a distance of eight chains, or thereabouts, to the boundary at the north-eastern end of the said fence which divides the township of Oldswinford from the township of Stourbridge, as aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1939.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property in the Parish of Rawmarsh and County of York.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say :

" We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property now vested in us.

" Whereas under and by virtue of a certain indenture bearing date the fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made or expressed to be made between John Firth, of Rose Hill, in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, Esquire, of the first part, Francis Parker, of North Field House, in the parish of Rotherham, in the county of York, Gentleman, and Samuel Lea Broadbent, of Rose Hill, Rawmarsh, in the said county of York, Gentleman, of the second part, and us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the third part, certain lands and hereditaments situate in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, and particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed, became and are now vested in us in fee simple for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

" And whereas the lands and hereditaments aforesaid are not subject to any outstanding beneficial lease or grant, but are now in possession, but some portions thereof on account of their character or situation are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

" And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the same, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the said lands and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell

or dispose of our interest in such lands and hereditaments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands and hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"PARISH OF RAWMARSH.

"County of York.

Names of Closes.	Quantity.		
	A.	R.	P.
Fair Common Close (formerly called School Field) - -	3	3	19
Haynes Field (commonly called Common Close) - -	8	1	19
Little Pease Hill Field - - - - -	2	0	15
Ardrous Field - - - - - -	2	0	26

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1940.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint George, Bickley, in the Parish of Bromley, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 27th July 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of July 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint George, situate at Bickley, in the parish of Bromley, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of Canterbury.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint George, situate at Bickley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bromley which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry, to the said church of Saint George, situate at Bickley aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint George, Bickley.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of

matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint George, Bickley, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Bromley, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of Canterbury, wherein the present incumbent of such parish possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded on the north-east and east by the parish of Chislehurst, in the said county and diocese ; on the south, and in part on the west, by the new parish of The Holy Trinity, Bromley, in the same county and diocese ; and on the other sides thereof, that is to say, in part on the west and on the north-west by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said new parish from the parish of Bromley aforesaid, at a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. St. G. D. C., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of the western entrance of the new road which leads through Bickley Park to Chislehurst, at which said point Brick Kiln Lane joins the road leading from Southborough; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the road leading to Widmore Corner to the junction of such road at the said corner with the road leading from Chislehurst to Bromley ; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of one hundred and two yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. St. G. D. C., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the northern side of such road at the southern end of the fence which forms the eastern boundary of the close in which the Wesleyan Chapel stands ; and extending thence, north-westward, to such boundary stone, and along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence which divides the close numbered 419 upon the map of the ordnance survey of the said parish of Bromley, published in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 418 upon the same maps; and extending thence, in a direction generally westward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence which divides the close numbered 417 upon the said maps from the said close numbered 418, to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence which divides the said close numbered 417 from the close numbered 415 upon the said maps; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and

along the middle of the fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 419 as aforesaid, 357, and 357A upon the said maps from the said close numbered 415, and from the close numbered 356 upon the same maps, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. G. D. C., 1866, No. 3,' and placed at the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the said close numbered 357A from the close numbered 356 as aforesaid, on the western side of Elmstead Lane; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, to a point in the middle of the last-named lane, and then northward along the middle of the same lane (passing the gate which forms the entrance to Sundridge Park) as far as a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. G. D. C., 1866, No. 4,' and placed on the eastern side of the said lane at the point where the stream, flowing from Camden Park to Sundridge Park, crosses under the said lane; and extending thence south-eastward to the last-described boundary-stone, and along the middle of the said stream to the point where it meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Bromley from the parish of Chislehurst aforesaid, near to a boundary-stone inscribed 'B. St. G. D. C., 1866, No. 5,' and placed on the northern bank of the same stream."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1941.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Andrew, Peckham, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her

Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Peckham, in the particular district of Camden (sometime part of the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell), in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said particular district of Camden, and of the particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell (also sometime part of the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell aforesaid), which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the Schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such particular districts respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said particular district of Camden, and of the said particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Peckham aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, with the consents of James Baiss, of the Firs, Brenchley, near Staplehurst, in the county of Kent, Esquire; of Charles James Bevan, of Number 11, Bryanstone Square, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire; of James Cook, of Number 47, Portland Place, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, of Benjamin Neale Dalton, of Stockwell, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, and of the Reverend Charles Kemble, the Rector or Incumbent of the rectory of the abbey parish, Bath, in the county of Somerset, the joint patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Camden, and with the consents of the Reverend Edward Auriol, the Rector or Incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Saint Dunstan-in-the-West, in the city of London, of the Reverend William Cadman, the rector or Incumbent of the rectory of the district parish of The Holy Trinity in Saint Marylebone, in the said county of Middlesex, of the Reverend Charles Frederic Chase, the Rector or incumbent of the rectory of the united parishes of Saint Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and Saint Anne, Blackfriars, in the said city of London, of Samuel Husbands Beckles, of the Inner Temple, in the said city of London, Esquire,

of the Honourable Sir Hugh Hill, of the Middle Temple, in the said city of London, Knight, and of John Martin, of Lincoln's Inn, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire, the joint patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell (in testimony whereof the said bishop and the said patrons have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said particular district of Camden, and of the said particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Peckham aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'the Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Peckham,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to, and be exercised by, the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the particular district of Camden aforesaid.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Peckham, being :—

"All that portion of the particular district of Camden (sometime part of the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell), in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said particular district from the district parish of Saint George, Camberwell, in the same county and diocese, at the junction of the Grand Surrey Canal with the Peckham branch of such canal; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the said branch canal, as far as a point under the Globe Bridge which carries the Commercial Road over the said branch canal; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the Commercial Road aforesaid, for a distance of forty-two yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of New Road; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with the road leading from Sunderland Wharf to the High Street, Peckham; and continuing thence, still southward, along the middle of the last described road to the boundary in the middle of High Street, Peckham, aforesaid, which divides the said particular district of Camden from the district parish of Saint Mary Magdalene, Peckham, in the county and diocese aforesaid. And also all that

portion of the particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell (also sometime part of the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell, aforesaid), which consists for the most part of the territory occupied by the two blocks of houses known respectively as 'Hackett's Terrace' and 'Hanover Terrace,' and which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said particular district from the particular district of Camden aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the Lower Park Road; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the said road (crossing the Commercial Road before mentioned) as far as the point where the said Lower Park Road is intersected by the Bird-in-Bush Road; and returning thence, westward, along the middle of the last-named road to the boundary which divides the said particular district of Christ Church, Camberwell, from the particular district of Camden as aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1942.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Barnabas, Pimlico, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of

Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Barnabas, situate at Pimlico, within the limits of the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Barnabas, situate at Pimlico aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint Barnabas, situate at Pimlico aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Saint Barnabas, Pimlico.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the said diocese of London (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being : provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Fuller, the present incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the district parish of Saint Peter, Pimlico, in the county and diocese aforesaid, shall continue to be such incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of marriages in the church of Saint Barnabas, situate at Pimlico aforesaid, shall be paid by the minister of such church to the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint Barnabas, Pimlico, being :—

" All that part of the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said district chapelry from the district chapelry of Saint Michael, Chester Square, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Coleshill Street, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Graham Street ; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-named street, and along the middle of Graham Street West ; and continuing in a westward direction along the middle of Gregory Street to the boundary at the western end of the last-named street, which divides the said district chapelry of Saint Paul, Wilton Place, from the new parish of Saint Jude, Upper Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1943.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the Parish of Saint James, Duke's Place, within Aldgate, in the City and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day August 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-

four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the parish of Saint James, Duke's Place, within Aldgate, in the city of London, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London are patrons of the advowson (which is a donative) of the rectory of the said parish of Saint James, Duke's Place, and are also patrons of the advowson of the rectory of the parish of Saint Peter-upon-Cornhill, in the same city and diocese.

"And whereas the incumbency of the said last-named rectory is now vacant.

"And whereas the permanent annual income of the said last-named rectory is derived partly from tithe rentcharge and partly from the rents of certain messuages, tenements, and hereditaments within the said last-named parish, and it is estimated that such income will, from this time until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, amount to eight hundred and fifty pounds per annum, or thereabouts, and will afterwards be largely increased.

"And whereas the permanent annual income of the said rectory of Saint James, Duke's Place, is at present forty shillings per annum only.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London aforesaid, and it appears to us to be expedient that the income of the said rectory of Saint Peter-upon-Cornhill should be apportioned in manner herein-after mentioned between such rectory and the said rectory of Saint James, Duke's Place, within Aldgate, as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London aforesaid (testified by their having affixed their common or corporate seal to this scheme), and with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of the diocese of London (testified by his having set his hand and affixed his episcopal seal to this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by the now next succeeding rector of the said rectory of Saint Peter-upon-Cornhill, and his successors, out of the revenues of the same rectory to the rector for the time being of the said rectory of Saint James, Duke's Place, within Aldgate, and his successors, the annual sum of three hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, except property or income tax (if any), and that such sum shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments in each and every year, and that the first of such half-yearly payments shall become due upon the expiration of twelve calendar months from the day of

the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme.

"And, with the same consents so testified as aforesaid, we further recommend and propose that the said annual sum of three hundred pounds, and every instalment of such sum, shall be and be deemed to be hereby charged and chargeable upon all the messuages or tenements, lands, tithes, and hereditaments, whatsoever and wheresoever, to the said rectory of Saint Peter-upon-Cornhill, now belonging, or at any time hereafter to belong, and that the rector for the time being of the said rectory of Saint James, Duke's Place, who shall be entitled to such annual sum, shall have all legal remedies for recovering and enforcing payment of the same annual sum, and of every instalment thereof, which shall remain unpaid by the space of twenty-one days or upwards from the day when the same shall have become due, as herein-before mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1944.

For assigning certain Lands and Hereditaments as an Endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as an endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

" Whereas, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine ; and of an Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six ; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the authority of such provisions, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and duly published in the London Gazette on the eighth day of the same month and year, in consideration of an annual money payment of five thousand and seven hundred pounds, and of the appropriation by us of a sum of twenty thousand pounds to the purpose of effecting certain repairs and improvements of and in connexion with the said cathedral church, and in consideration also of the conveyance to the said dean and chapter of all our estate and interest in certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly set forth in the schedule marked A., referred to in the same Order, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments theretofore belonging either in possession or reversion to the said dean and chapter (except certain portions thereof in the above-mentioned Order particularly excepted), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter became vested in us.

" And whereas it was by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council provided that none of the monies or estates to be received or acquired under the provisions thereof (excepting only the Manors of Walworth and Fauxhall, in the county of Surrey, and such of the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments as are situate or arise within the several parishes of Saint Mary Newington, Saint Mary Lambeth, and Streatham, in the said county of Surrey or elsewhere, within either of the said manors), should be applicable to the purposes of our common fund, except only so far as it might be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of such Order until or unless by and under the like authority the said dean and chapter should have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to them a clear annual income (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including cost of management), of five thousand and seven hundred pounds.

" And whereas the said dean and chapter have signified to us their willingness to accept as their permanent endowment the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, the whole of which are now vested in us, and the same are, in our opinion, convenient to be held as the permanent endowment of the said dean and chapter, and are calculated to produce, as nearly as may be, the above-mentioned net annual income of five thousand and seven hundred pounds.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church at Canterbury, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose, that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and all our right, title, estate, and interest therein, and in the benefit of the perpetual land tax, if any, charged upon the same premises which has been redeemed shall be assigned as the endowment of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; and shall, subject always and nevertheless to the liabilities and charges to which the said lands, rentcharges, tenements, and hereditaments are now specificially liable, become and be absolutely vested in the said dean and chapter in as full and ample a manner as if the same had formed part of the ancient possessions of the said dean and chapter.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the annual money payment of five thousand and seven hundred pounds heretofore payable by us under the provisions of the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council of the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall, as from the first day of April now last past, cease and determine, and that the said dean and chapter shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereby proposed to be assigned to them as from the same date.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"THE SCHEDULE.

"PARISH OF APPLEDORE.

"County of Kent.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Representatives of late Richard Brice, occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
433	- - - - - -	15 0 21	
434	- - - - - -	12 0 4	
435	- - - - - -	34 0 39	
436	- - - - - -	7 3 37	
437	- - - - - -	13 0 2	
438	- - - - - -	8 2 36	
439	- - - - - -	16 2 10	
			107 2 29

"PARISH OF BEAKESBOURNE.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Richard Wilks, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
12	Saint Paul's Field	1 3 9	
27	Hill Farm Close	5 0 7	
32*a*	The Fourteen Acres	5 2 33	
32*b*		5 3 11	
33	The Long Field	16 0 37	
34	The Shaw	1 3 29	
37	The Hoad Field	8 1 30	
60	The Hop Garden	7 3 35	
68*a*	Beakesbourne Road Field	11 1 14	
89*a*	Part of Parsonage Meadow	0 3 4	
90	The Palace	1 2 23	
Pt. 91	The Palace Mead	8 3 30	
111	Cobham Court Pasture	18 1 18	
123	The Six Acres	6 0 11	
124	The Play Ground	1 0 0	
125	Chalk Pit House	0 2 0	
126	Chalk Pit Farm	1 0 39	
129	Chalk Pit Field	17 2 23	
132	Upper Field	15 2 39	
133	Corner Field	21 2 29	
134	The Sixteen Acres	16 0 20	
135	Shepherd's Close Fields	14 0 10	
136	Middle Shot	15 2 39	
137	The Eleven Acres	11 1 19	
139	Dog Kennel Field	24 3 21	
			240 0 10

"PARISH OF PATRIXBOURNE.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Richard Wilkes, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
87	Plantation Piece	1 2 30	
103	Margin Close	4 1 24	
105	Half Field	2 3 32	
			9 0 6

"PARISH OF FAIRFIELD.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Thomas Hearsfield, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
59	Ten Acres - - -	10 0 0	
60	Four Acres - - -	4 0 32	
61	Little Elm Field - -	5 0 14	
62	East part of Thirty Acres -	3 3 23	
63	North part of ditto - - -	4 3 18	
64	South part of ditto - - -	3 1 19	
65	Fleet - - - -	1 0 15	
66	West part of Thirty Acres -	4 2 30	
67	Fleet - - - -	5 3 15	
			43 0 6

"PARISH OF SNARGATE.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Thomas Hearsfield, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
242	Woodruff land - - -	0 2 25	
243	Fleet - - - -	2 2 13	
244	Woodruff land - -	4 3 28	
245	Ditto - - -	4 2 0	
246	Ditto - - - -	3 2 3	
247	Fleets - - - -	1 3 20	
			18 0 9

"PARISH OF PRESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Messrs. Butcher, Occupiers.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
6	Raw Marsh	10 0 29	
7	Counter Wall Marsh	7 3 24	
20	Bridge Marsh	16 1 39	
21	Nagden Marsh	18 3 28	
22	Pound Marsh	16 3 30	
23	Thirteen Acres	14 3 5	
25	Great Orchard	14 3 0	
34	House and Garden	0 0 15	
35	Little Orchard	4 2 38	
37	Tun Marsh	13 3 8	
38	Eleven Acre Marsh	11 3 28	
39	Wall Marsh	12 1 4	
41	Locking Piece	3 1 17	
70	The Salts	47 1 25	
			193 2 10
	Mr. Marsh, Occupier.		
40	The Ten Acre Piece	9 2 30	
42	Little Hamfield	10 0 15	
24	Forestall	9 1 21	
32	Barn and Yard	0 2 9	
33	House and Garden	0 1 3	
36	Seven Acres	6 0 31	
			36 0 29
			229 2 39

"PARISH OF ICKHAM.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Bushell, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
5	Britton	8 0 25	
6		2 3 25	
7		0 2 14	
8		4 0 4	

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Bushell, Occupier—*continued.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
9	Britton House	0 1 21	
10	Yard and buildings	0 1 22	
11	Britton	6 3 15	
12		1 2 19	
13	New Barn Field	28 2 13	
14		8 2 25	
15		5 1 27	
19	Naylands	2 3 8	
20		6 2 31	
22	New Barn Yard	0 1 25	
24	Seaton Field	33 0 15	
24*b*		3 2 37	
25		1 0 4	
64	Yard and buildings	0 0 23	
			115 1 33
	John Cooper, Occupier.		
135	Great Field	103 0 34	
136	Ditto	42 0 20	
138	Ditto	19 1 31	
138*a*	Nineteen Acres	0 1 6	
140	Adisham Field	4 0 25	
141	Long Downs	24 2 3	
141*a*	Roadway, &c.	0 1 20	
142	Fright Field	51 2 30	
142*a*	Fright's Fieldway	0 3 12	
143	Chalk-pit Down	25 0 37	
144	Chalk-pit	2 0 34	
152	Kingley Field	30 3 35	
153	Arable land	8 1 12	
153*a*	Part of Great Field	1 3 8	
155*a*	Bank	0 1 7	
156	Ditto	0 1 9	
157	Orchard	0 3 1	
158	Garden	0 1 30	
159	Homestead	1 0 1	
160	Ash Copse	0 3 29	
161	Pigeon House Field	1 2 22	
			320 2 6
	George Minter, Occupier.		
4	Snipe Marsh	7 2 15	
69	Part of Lower Monkton	4 2 37	
120	Part of Treasury	1 1 5	
121	Ditto	3 1 14	
122	Treasury Field	66 0 37	
122*a*	In Treasury	5 0 4	

Nos. on Plans of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	George Minter, Occupier—*cont.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
122*b*	In Treasury	1 2 7	
122*c*	Ditto	0 2 31	
178	Seventy-seven Acres	77 3 29	
201	Yard and buildings	0 2 14	
205	Homestead	1 2 0	
207	Part of Treasury	1 0 23	
207*a*	Treasury	1 1 28	
209	Orchard	1 0 16	
224*a*		0 0 17	
225	Cottage and Garden	0 0 1	
227	Ditto	0 0 2	
229		6 3 34	
230	Part of Treasury Field	2 2 10	
230*a*	In Treasury	2 3 2	
230*b*	Ditto	1 3 15	
230*c*	Part of Treasury Field	2 1 15	
231	Whitebridge	3 1 10	
231*a*	Ditto	5 1 26	
232		0 0 16	
233		4 3 30	
234		7 2 9	
			212 0 7
			648 0 6

"PARISH OF WINGHAM.

"COUNTY OF KENT.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	George Minter, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
374	Snake's Island	0 3 27	
375	Ditto	0 1 4	
			1 0 31

"PARISH OF OLD ROMNEY.

"County of Kent.

Nos. on Plan of Estate to be deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	R. Alured Denne, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
220	Lamburdens	16 0 28	
256	Thomas Field	50 2 12	
257	Willow Marsh	34 0 35	
258	Twenty-four Acres	25 1 28	
259	House Platt	1 0 25	
260	Cottage, garden, and pond	0 2 25	
261	Thirty Acres	43 2 28	
262	Forty Acres	39 2 30	
263	Twenty-five Acres	27 0 31	
264	Bridge Field	14 2 0	
265	Rail Field	15 0 38	
			268 2 0

"Also all those the annual tithe rentcharges, amounting to nine hundred and ten pounds two shillings and twopence, arising in the parish of East Peckham, in the county of Kent, being the whole of the rectorial tithe rentcharges described in the tithe apportionment of the same parish, with the exception of a sum of four pounds arising out of a portion of the rectorial glebe now belonging to Thomas Martyr Wild, of the same parish of East Peckham, Gentleman.

"Also all those the annual tithe rentcharges, amounting to nine hundred and ninety-four pounds, arising in the parish of Cranbrook, in the said county of Kent, being the whole of the rectorial tithe rentcharges described in the tithe apportionment of the same parish, with the exception of a sum of six pounds arising out of the rectorial glebe.

"And also all those the annual tithe rentcharges, amounting to nine hundred and forty-nine pounds and fourteen shillings, arising in the parish of Minster, in the same county of Kent, being the whole of the rectorial tithe rentcharges described in the tithe apportionment of the same parish, as allotted to the dean and chapter of Canterbury and their lessees, excepting the two several sums of two pounds and ten shillings and of fourteen pounds and six shillings, arising respectively out of the closes numbered 76 and 130*a*, on the apportionment maps.

"Also all those thirty-two several tenements, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at present held on leases, and situate in Burgate Street, Canterbury, being the numbers 2 and 3, and 11 to 40, inclusive, in the same street, which tenements and premises are particularly delineated and shown on a plan to be deposited in the diocesan registry, and therein coloured red.

"Also all those four several tenements, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at present held on leases, and situate in Sun Street, Canterbury, being numbers 15, 16, 17, and 18, in the same street, which last-mentioned tenements and premises are particularly delineated and shown on a plan to be deposited in the diocesan registry, and therein coloured red.

"And also all that capital messuage, late in the occupation of H. G. Austin, Esquire, and twenty several tenements in Palace Street, Canterbury, with the yards, gardens, and appurtenances to the said messuage and tenements belonging, formerly part of the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, all which last-mentioned premises are particularly shown on a plan to be deposited in the diocesan registry, and therein coloured red, green, and blue. And also the piece of vacant ground adjoining the above-mentioned premises, on the north side thereof, and shown on the same plan, and thereon coloured yellow.

"And also all those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the parish of Chartham, in the county of Kent, containing together three acres three roods and three perches, more or less, and being the closes numbered respectively 488 and 619 on the tithe map of the same parish, which pieces or parcels of land are in the occupation of John Cosbie Brown."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1945.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty chapter one

hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"We humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices described in the first schedule hereunto annexed the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the said several payments so recommended to be made by us shall commence and be calculated as from the dates which are set opposite to the names of such benefices respectively in the fourth column of the same schedule: Provided always, that the grants so recommended to be made by us to the several benefices of Saint Cuthbert, Gateshead, Saint Matthew, City Road, London, Owston, Weeford-with-Hints, and Wilsford and Woodford-cum-Lake, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of certificates under the hands of the bishops of the respective dioceses that an assistant curate, duly licensed by such bishop, has in each instance been employed within the parish or district during the preceding half-year, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum; and provided also that the grant which is herein-before recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Saint John, Chatham, shall cease and determine upon and from the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; and provided also that the grant which is herein-before recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Walton-le-Dale shall be reduced to an annual sum or stipend of one hundred and six pounds upon and from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; and provided also that, in consideration of the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice of Saint Paul, Tupsley, sometime part of the parish of Hampton Bishop, in the county and diocese of Hereford, the annual sums or stipends, together amounting to one hundred and twenty pounds, which, under the provisions of certain Orders of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date respectively the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, were made payable by us to the rectory of the said parish of Hampton Bishop, subject to

the employment of a duly licensed curate at Tupsley, shall, with the consent of the Reverend Henry Huntingford, Clerk, the present rector or incumbent of the said rectory of Hampton Bishop, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, absolutely cease and determine, as from the thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six ; and provided lastly that the grants payment whereof is so herein recommended to be made by us conditionally, upon the employment of assistant curates, shall continue in force so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the respective cures in favour of which the same conditional grants are so recommended and proposed.

"And we further recommend and propose that the lands and premises, tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, and other hereditaments particularly described in the second and five following schedules hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the several spiritual persons herein-after mentioned, that is to say :—that the lands and hereditaments, described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Aycliffe, in the county and diocese of Durham, formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Aycliffe ; that the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, described in the third schedule hereunto annexed, arising out of or upon lands situate within the parish of Knockholt, in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury, formerly belonging to the sinecure rectory of Orpington, and now vested in us, subject to a subsisting lease to the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Knockholt shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the said parish of Knockholt ; that the lands and hereditaments, described in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Osmotherley, in the county and diocese of York, now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Osmotherley, and that the same vicar or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us, as last mentioned, as from the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five ; that the lands and hereditaments, described in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed, situate at Little Tew, in the county and diocese of Oxford, which were conveyed to us by a deed, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made between the Reverend John Prideaux Lightfoot, Doctor in Divinity, Rector of Exeter College, in the University of Oxford, and the

scholars of the same college, of the one part, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, which deed is intended to be deposited in the Registry of the said diocese of Oxford, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Little Tew aforesaid; and that the same perpetual curate or incumbent shall be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments to be so annexed by us as last mentioned as from the said twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that the lands and hereditaments described in the sixth schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Whitchurch, in the county of Glamorgan and diocese of Llandaff, formerly belonging to the prebend of Llangwm, in the cathedral church of Llandaff, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Whitchurch; that the lands and hereditaments described in the seventh schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Yetminster, in the county of Dorset and diocese of Salisbury, formerly belonging to the prebend of Yetminster Secunda, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Yetminster.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate, as from the twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, out of the common fund aforesaid, to the vicarage of the parish of Marton with the vicarage of the parish of Grafton annexed, in the county of York and diocese of Ripon, a capital sum of one thousand pounds towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage house for the said vicarage of Marton with Grafton.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund aforesaid on behalf of the benefices specified in the eighth schedule hereunto annexed such annual sums as may be necessary for discharging the yearly instalments which, in respect of interest and principal monies, may from and after the dates set opposite to the names of the said benefices respectively in the fourth column of the same schedule become, from time to time, due and owing on account of certain mortgages of the said several benefices which, by certain deeds bearing the respective dates set forth in the fifth column of the same schedule have been effected under the provisions of the Acts known as 'Gilbert's Acts,' enabling the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, to lend money for the purpose of providing residences for the clergy.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if at any time it shall appear desirable to us that any lands, tithe, or other hereditaments should be substituted for the annual sums hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, or any part thereof, nothing

herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution, or any other measure relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" First Schedule.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date from which Grant takes effect.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £	s.	d.
Aberdare, Saint Margaret, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	1st May 1866	225	0	0
Aberystwith, Saint Michael, P.C.	Cardigan	Saint David's	1st May 1866	60	0	0
Amlwch, P.C.	Anglesey	Bangor	1st May 1866	123	0	0
Aston Brook, Saint Mary, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	21st February 1866	246	0	0
Attercliffe, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1866	70	0	0
Audenshaw, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	100	0	0
Barnsley, Saint George, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	122	0	0
Bath, Saint James, P.C., with Corn Street, C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	1st May 1866	86	0	0
Bermondsey, Christ Church, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1st May 1866	60	0	0
Bethnal Green, Saint Paul, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Dec. 1865	200	0	0
Bishop Monkton, P.C.	York	Ripon	11th May 1866	50	0	0
Bishopthorpe, V., with Middlethorpe, C.	York	York	3rd Feb. 1866	81	0	0
Bloxwich, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st Dec. 1865	76	0	0
Bollington, Saint John the Baptist, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	104	0	0
Bolton-le-Moors, Christ Church, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	47	0	0
Brampton, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	1st May 1866	132	0	0
Bristol, Saint Augustine the Less, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1st May 1866	77	0	0
Bristol, Saint Clement, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1st May 1866	74	0	0
Bristol, Saint George, Brandon Hill, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1st May 1866	8	0	0
Brymbo, P.C.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	1st May 1866	81	0	0
Burmantofts, Saint Stephen, V.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	100	0	0
Canterbury, Saint Alphage, R., with Saint Mary, Northgate, V.	Kent	Canterbury	1st May 1865	190	0	0
Charlestown, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	93	0	0
Charlestown, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	126	0	0
Chatham, Saint John, R.	Kent	Rochester	1st May 1866	135	0	0
Chester, Christ Church, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	120	0	0
Christchurch, V., with Holdenhurst, C.	Southampton	Winchester	1st May 1866	150	0	0
Coley, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	150	0	0
Colne, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	90	0	0
Coventry, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1st May 1866	107	0	0
Dalton-in-Furness, V.	Lancaster	Carlisle	1st May 1866	100	0	0
Devonport, Saint Mary, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	1st May 1866	130	0	0
Elton, All Saints, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1865	55	0	0
Ely, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	1st May 1866	140	0	0
Farnworth, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st May 1866	105	0	0
Forton, Saint John, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	1st May 1866	155	0	0
Gateshead, Saint Cuthbert, P.C.	Durham	Durham	20th May 1866	120	0	0

First Schedule—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date from which Grant takes effect.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £	s.	d.
Gloucester, Saint James, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1st May 1866	50	0	0
Goatland, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1865	197	0	0
Golcar, Saint John, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	117	0	0
Haigh, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st May 1866	112	0	0
Halifax, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	123	0	0
Harley Wood, All Saints, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	200	0	0
Hartlepool, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Durham	Durham	1st May 1866	250	0	0
Heeley, P.C.	York	York	1st May 1866	130	0	0
Holmfirth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	174	0	0
Islington, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st May 1866	62	0	0
King Cross, Saint Paul, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	130	0	0
Laister Dyke, Saint Mary, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	192	0	6
Lambeth, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1st May 1866	110	0	0
Langley, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1st May 1866	130	0	0
Leeds, Saint Andrew, V.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	100	0	0
Leek, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	147	0	0
Leek, Saint Luke, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	115	0	0
Leesfield, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	120	0	0
Leicester, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	1st May 1866	248	0	0
Leylands, Saint Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	200	0	0
Little Bolton, Saint John, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	132	0	0
Little Marsden, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	65	0	0
Liverpool, Saint Columbia, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	29th March 1866	200	0	0
Liverpool, Saint John, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st May 1866	88	0	0
Liversedge, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	139	0	0
Llanelly, Saint Paul, P.C.	Carmarthen	St. David's	1st May 1866	129	0	0
London, Saint Matthew, City Road, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1865	120	0	0
Low Dunsforth, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	21	13	4
Luddenden, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	148	0	0
Macclesfield, Saint Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	66	0	0
Manningham, Saint Jude, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	115	0	0
Marton, V., with Grafton, V.	York	Ripon	23rd Feb. 1866	20	0	0
Marylebone, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st May 1866	10	0	0
Milton next Gravesend, Christ Church, P.C.	Kent	Rochester	1st May 1866	34	0	0
Montpelier, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1st May 1866	44	0	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Saint Anne, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	1st May 1866	133	0	0
Newport, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	1st May 1866	203	0	0
Newton, Saint Mary, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	144	0	0
Norbiton, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1st May 1866	57	0	0
Northampton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	1st May 1866	230	0	0
North Harborne, V.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	41	0	0
Nottingham, Saint John the Baptist, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1866	142	0	0
Nottingham, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st May 1866	137	0	0
Nottingham, Saint Paul, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	25th May 1866	120	0	0

First Schedule—*continued.*

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date from which Grant takes effect.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £	s.	d.
Owston, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	6th April 1866	120	0	0
Peterborough, Saint Mark, P.C.	Northampton	Peterborough	1st May 1866	40	0	0
Portwood, Saint Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	74	0	0
Preston in Holderness, V.	York	York	1st Nov. 1865	203	0	0
Queen's Head, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	127	0	0
Ripponden, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	133	0	0
Rowley Regis, V.	Stafford	Worcester	1st May 1866	100	0	0
Saint Ives, P.C.	Cornwall	Exeter	1st May 1866	163	0	0
Selmeston, V., with Alciston, C.	Sussex	Chichester	1st May 1865	29	0	0
Shireoaks, Saint Luke, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	12th Sept. 1865	30	0	0
Southwark, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1st May 1866	116	0	0
Southwark, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1st May 1866	10	0	0
Sowerby Bridge, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	1st May 1866	52	0	0
Stafford, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	65	0	0
Stockport, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	108	0	0
Sutton, Saint George, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	25	0	0
Tonge-cum-Alkrington, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	158	0	0
Tottington, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	140	0	0
Tranmere, Saint Catherine, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1st May 1866	142	0	0
Tupsley, Saint Paul, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	13th March 1866	120	0	0
Upton, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	1st Nov. 1865	179	0	0
Vauxhall, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1st Nov. 1865	41	6	8
Victoria Docks, Saint Mark, P.C.	Essex and Kent	London	1st May 1866	288	0	0
Walker, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	1st May 1866	134	0	0
Walton-le-Dale, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	130	0	0
Weeford, P.C., with Hints, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	40	0	0
Wellington, Saint Luke, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1st May 1866	118	0	0
Wernith, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	104	0	0
Westminster, Saint Peter, Great Windmill Street, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1st May 1866	200	0	0
Wilsford and Woodford-cum-Lake, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	19th June 1866	120	0	0
Witton, Saint Mark, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1st May 1866	130	0	0

"SECOND SCHEDULE.

"In the Parish of Aycliffe, in the County of Durham.

Description.	Quality.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
Barn Field	Grass	2	3	17
Church Field	Grass	2	3	3
		5	2	20

"THIRD SCHEDULE.

"EXTRACT from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes in the Parish of Knockholt, in the County of Kent.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Total Quantities.	Total Rentcharge payable to the Rector and his Lessee, James Sutcliffe.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Baldwin, Clara	Herself	2 3 3	0 6 0
Burt, Thomas	Veal, William	0 3 35	0 1 0
Chapman, Charlotte	Atwood, John	9 1 31	0 9 0
	Herself	0 3 19	0 2 0
Longdale, Robert M.	Norton, Thomas	21 3 12	0 8 0
Marter, William	Crause, Mary and Harriett	15 3 26	1 0 0
	Hamilton, Augustus Frederick.	3 0 39	0 6 0
	How, Sarah	0 1 26	0 3 0
Pulley, C. H.	Norton, Thomas	5 0 26	0 3 0
Robinson, George Richard	Jackson, Sarah	207 1 7	5 13 0
	Marter, William	159 3 1	5 14 0
Stanhope, Earl	Best, James	20 2 11	0 10 0
Thompson, Clarissa Elizabeth	Herself	24 2 39	1 6 0
Thomas, James	Himself	9 0 0	0 9 0
Atkins, John	Himself	7 0 17	1 3 0
	Shefford, John	84 0 14	15 7 0
Ashby, William	Ashby, Frederick	1 3 31	0 8 0
Bath, John	Attwood, John	54 3 0	10 7 6
Butcher, John	Himself	21 3 22	5 4 0
Collins, Sarah	Herself	0 1 7	0 2 0
Derby, Cobbett	Staples, James	5 1 17	1 3 0
Hansworth, William Henry	Himself	12 0 12	3 10 0
Jackson, William	Himself	0 2 26	0 3 0
Knockholt, Church	Morgan, Thomas	9 3 16	1 7 0
Langdale, Robert M.	Norton, Thomas	65 3 30	10 4 0
Lightfoot, Thomas	Holmes, Thomas	106 2 9	20 3 6
Morgan, Thomas	Himself	0 2 20	0 4 0
Mealing, Susan	Long, Edward	65 3 2	10 2 6
Polhill, Charles	Himself	7 1 33	1 4 6
Stanhope, Earl	Himself	6 3 4	0 13 6
	Rock, William	22 3 33	3 14 0
	Bird, William	35 0 24	6 6 0
	Hammond, Thomas	9 3 17	1 14 0
	Gravet, John	38 1 3	8 10 0
Smith, John	Rock, William	8 1 16	1 13 6
Smith	Phillips, George	23 3 2	3 5 0
Thrail, Susan	Herself	19 0 16	4 10 0
Woolridge, Ann	Bond, James	1 1 21	0 12 6
Waldo, E. W. M.	Collins, Sarah	35 3 26	7 2 6
Young, John	Attwood, John	8 0 2	1 16 0
Young, Robert	Himself	12 3 33	3 0 0
Sutcliffe, Reverend James, (Glebe).	Himself	3 3 37	0 10 6
			£140 10 6

"FOURTH SCHEDULE.

"All those two closes or parcels of land, containing together three acres one rood and twenty-three perches, situate within the parish of Osmotherley aforesaid, and numbered 564 and 565 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish, bounded on the north and west by lands of James Clark, on the south by lands of Benjamin Wilkinson in part, and by an occupation road in the remaining part, and on the east by lands of George Johnson in part, and by lands of John Barnett in the remaining part.

"Fifth Schedule.

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing eleven acres two roods and twelve perches, situate at Little Tew aforesaid, and formerly known by the name of the Home Close, bounded on the north by the road leading from Little Tew to Chipping Norton, and on all other sides by land belonging to the said rector and scholars of Exeter College, Oxford, which said piece or parcel of land is now and has for some years last past been in the occupation of the Reverend Charles Thomas Garratt, and is more particularly described and shown by the plan drawn in the margin of the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and is thereon coloured green.

"Sixth Schedule.

"In the Parish of Whitchurch, in the County of Glamorgan.

Number on Tithe Map.	Description.	Cultivation.	Quantity.
209	Tawr erw - - - - - -	Arable - -	A. R. P. 3 3 26

"Seventh Schedule.

"In the Parish of Yetminster, in the County of Dorset.

Number on Tithe Map.	Description.	Quality.	Quantity.
Part of 161*a*	Rhyme Townsend - - - -	Arable - -	A. R. P. 1 2 23

"Eighth Schedule.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Minute of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England agreeing to discharge balance of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage Deed.	Amount of Principal unpaid.
					£ *s.* *d.*
Hereford, Saint Martin, V.	Hereford -	Hereford -	17th May 1866 -	31st December 1859.	520 0 0
Sheriff Hutton, V.	York -	York - -	17th May 1866 -	27th April 1864.	483 6 8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the

time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, Saint Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1946.

For authorizing the Substitution of certain Money Payments for certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments now belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect with certain modifications the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England;" and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the laws relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence;" duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect with certain modifications the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesi-

astical Commissioners for England ;' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth year of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to alter and amend the law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence ;' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the substitution of certain money payments for certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, now belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester.

" Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared, that by the authority of a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested in the public funds, or in any other security or securities in trust for any Ecclesiastical Body Corporate, aggregate or sole, might upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under the hand and seal of such body corporate ; and in the case of any chapter with the consent of the visitor thereof, be directed to be sold and the same should be sold accordingly, and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate, and also that for any like purpose any arrangement might be made with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested in trust for any Ecclesiastical Body Corporate, did and should include and apply to all monies and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government funds or elsewhere, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer or of any individual or individuals, for or to the credit of or in trust for any bishop, dean and chapter, dean or canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise.

" And whereas the said chapter now consists of a dean and four canons, two canonries in the said cathedral having been suspended under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

" And whereas the dean and chapter are seised in fee of certain manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, the greater part of which have been and now are demised or granted on leases or grants for years or lives at small annual reserved rents and upon payment of fines, and they are also beneficially interested or otherwise entitled to certain sums of stock invested or held in trust as aforesaid, and particularly specified and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.

" And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us, with the consent of their visitor, that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements,

and hereditaments (except as herein-after excepted), so belonging to them as aforesaid, should be dealt with in manner herein-after mentioned, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter that the same should be dealt with accordingly.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester, and of the Right Reverend Joseph Cotton, Bishop of Rochester, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose that all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong either in possession or reversion to the said dean and chapter (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, the said cathedral church, and the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked B), together with the benefit of the perpetual land tax charged thereupon, which has been redeemed, subject, nevertheless, to the liabilities and claims upon or in respect of the same manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, of or to which the said dean and chapter are now liable, and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter, shall upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than any such duly published Order become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become absolutely seised of the same in fee and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, we shall surrender all right and be excluded from all participation in respect of the said suspended canonries to and in the estates and property to be retained by the said dean and chapter, or to be hereafter transferred to them as their permanent endowment, and in the rents and profits thereof, and in the money payments herein-after mentioned; and that there shall be paid by us on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year to the said dean and chapter, until they shall have been put into possession of real estates as herein-after mentioned in respect of the half year then last past, the sum of four thousand nine hundred and thirty pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose that until such re-endowment as aforesaid there shall also be paid by us to the said dean and chapter on the said twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year a sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, in order to enable them to remunerate their chapter clerk for the time being, and that the first of each such half-yearly payments shall be made immediately upon the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme in respect of the half year now last past, together with a further sum of one thousand pounds in con-

sideration of the said dean and chapter having abstained and abstaining from renewing certain leases of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereby proposed to be transferred to us, which became renewable prior to the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and that the receipts of the receiver for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us under the authority of this scheme when ratified as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that no augmentation or endowment of any benefice by means of the appropriation or annexation of any part of the estates to be acquired by us under the provisions of this scheme, or by means of any payment granted out or in respect of the rents and profits thereof, shall be made by us until or unless by and under the like authority the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income therefrom (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings) of nine thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said dean and chapter and of their visitor, that the said sums of stock described in the said schedule marked A., shall be, as soon as conveniently may be, sold out or transferred, and the same or the proceeds thereof paid or carried to our account at the Bank of England to be applied towards the objects of this scheme, and particularly to investment in the purchase of any interest in the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us, or any or either of them, or of any other real estates.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the said Acts, or either of them, or with any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE A.

"The sum of twelve thousand and sixty-nine pounds four shillings and sevenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, and in cash the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds and fivepence, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, in the matter of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester.

"Also the sum of two thousand one hundred and nine pounds six shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, part of two thousand one hundred and nineteen pounds five shillings and one penny like stock, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the said dean and chapter, *ex parte* the Company of Proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal.

"And also the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight pounds nine shillings and twopence, three pounds per centum Consolidated

Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Reverend Matthew Irving, D.D., and George Essell, Esquire, being the proceeds arising from the sale of certain land taken by the South-Eastern Railway Company for the purpose of their line of railway at Denton.

"And also the sum of one hundred and seventy-two pounds eleven shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, *ex parte* 'The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, in the matter of the East Kent Railway Western Extension Act, 1858, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Act, 1859, the account of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester.'

"And also the sum of fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the dean and chapter of Rochester.

"And also the sum of twenty-six pounds six shillings and elevenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the dean and chapter of Rochester, being the surplus proceeds arising from the sale of property, under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Acts.

"And also the sum of three hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings and fivepence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the dean and chapter of Rochester, and George Essell, Esquire, being the proceeds of the sale of certain tithe barns.

"And also the sum of four thousand four hundred and sixty-nine pounds fifteen shillings, three pounds per centum Reduced Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, in the matter of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester.

"And also the sum of four thousand eight hundred and twenty three pounds nineteen shillings and fivepence, three pounds per centum New Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, *ex parte* the South Eastern Railway Company, the account of the dean and chapter of Rochester.

"And also the sum of forty-eight pounds two shillings and elevenpence, two pounds ten shillings per centum New Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the dean and chapter of Rochester.

"And also the sum of seven hundred and forty-three pounds thirteen shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, *ex parte* the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, in the matter of the East Kent Railway Act, 1853, the East Kent Railway (Western Extension) Act, 1858, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Act, 1859, the account of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Rochester.

"And also the sum of two thousand and five pounds six shillings and sevenpence, three pounds per centum New Bank

Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, in the matter of the Burial Board for the parish of Ashford, in the county of Kent, and of the Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in the metropolis, and of the Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the metropolis, and of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the account of the dean and chapter of Rochester.

"And also the sum of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven pounds seventeen shillings and one penny, three pounds per centum New Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, *ex parte* the East Kent Railway Company, the account of the dean and chapter of Rochester.

"And also the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-three pounds ten shillings and fivepence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the dean and chapter of Rochester, in the matter of the Defence Act, 1860, the account of the dean and chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Rochester.

"And also the sum of fifty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Venerable Anthony Grant, Archdeacon of Rochester and Saint Albans, and George Brindley Acworth, Esq., being the proceeds arising from the redemption of rectorial tithe rentcharge, in the parish of Chatham, in the county of Kent.

"And also the sum of twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and tenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of George Henry Knight and James Latchford Edwards, being the proceeds arising from the redemption of rectorial tithe rentcharge in the parish of Saint Margaret's, Rochester, in the county of Kent.

"And also the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and elevenpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Right Honourable Henry Thomas, Earl of Chichester, the Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., and the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., being the proceeds of certain monies paid to them as Church Estates Commissioners, for an estate sold under the powers of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts.

"And also all the proceeds to be derived from a sale to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company of certain premises in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London, which sale is now in course of completion.

"SCHEDULE B.

"All that messuage or mansion house, called or known as the Deanery, with the stables, outhouses, courts, yards, gardens, and orchards thereunto belonging and adjoining, occupied by the Very Reverend the Dean.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, with the garden and appurtenances thereunto belonging, now assigned as the residence of the under-master of the Cathedral Grammar School for the time being, situate on the north side of the cathedral church of Rochester.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, with the gardens, stables, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being one of the houses of the canons residentiary of the said cathedral church, situate in or near College yard.

" And also all that piece or parcel of ground whereon an ancient Prebendal house lately stood situate on the south side of the High Street of the city of Rochester.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate at or over Chersies Gate, now occupied by the porter of the said cathedral church, at the will of the said dean and chapter, together with the said gate or gateway.

" And also all those seven messuages or tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances thereunto belonging, known by the name of 'Minor Canon Row.'

" And also all that messuage or tenement, with the garden and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in or near Minor Canon Row aforesaid, occupied by the verger of the said cathedral church.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, with the yard, garden, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate adjacent to the last-mentioned messuage, occupied by one of the lay clerks, schoolmaster of the choristers of the said cathedral.

" And also all that gate-house called the Prior's Gate, with the chamber over the same.

" And also all that burial ground, situate in College yard aforesaid, on the north side of the said cathedral church, now disused pursuant to the statutes for the burial of the dead in England.

" And also all those pieces or parcels of land respectively called the Vine's Garden, and the Vine's Field, in the occupation of George Hughes.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, being one of the houses of the canons residentiary, with the gardens, stables, outbuildings, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said messuage and premises adjoin the Vine's Field aforesaid, and are now in the occupation of the Reverend Edward Hawkins, Doctor in Divinity, canon of the said cathedral church, and of Edward Phillips, as under-tenant of a portion of the gardens aforesaid.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, being another of the houses of the canons residentiary, with the gardens, stables, coach-house, yards, outbuildings, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with a small piece of ground used therewith, which said messuage, premises, and piece of ground adjoin the Vine's Field aforesaid, and are now in the occupation of the Venerable Anthony Grant, archdeacon of Rochester and Saint Albans, and canon of the said cathedral church.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, being another of the

houses of the canons residentiary, with the gardens, stables, coach-house, and appurtenances to the same belonging, near unto the last-mentioned messuage, and in the occupation of the Reverend Dr. Griffith, the vice-dean of the said cathedral church.

"And also all that the said Cathedral Grammar School building, with the yard and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

"And also all that the cathedral cemetery or burial ground situate on the Borstal Road, in the parish of Saint Margaret.

"And also all those three messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying at the eastern end of the piece of ground in the High Street of Rochester herein-before described, demised to George Essell by a lease dated the 26th day of November 1859, for forty years from Michaelmas, 1859, at annual rents, amounting to five pounds four shillings.

"And also all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining the last-mentioned messuages towards the east, demised to William Robins Rye by a lease dated the 6th October 1837, for forty years from Christmas then last past, at annual rents amounting to eleven shillings and fourpence.

"And also all those two messuages or tenements now used as three dwellings, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of the way in College yard aforesaid, demised by a lease dated the 1st day of December 1849, to Henry Appleby, for twenty-one years from Michaelmas then last past, at annual rents amounting to two pounds two shillings and eightpence.

"And also the manor and site of the manor of Pryors Hall, with the appurtenances and marsh called Pryor's Marsh or Rochester Marsh, situate in the parish of Cliffe, in the county of Kent, as the same are now in lease to Edward Twopeny, Esquire.

"And also all roads, ways, paths, and passages in, over, and through the precincts of the said cathedral church."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Rochester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1947.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the District Parishes of Saint Peter, Walworth, and the Holy Trinity, Southwark, sometime Part of the Parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the district parish of Saint Peter, Walworth (sometime part of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington), in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of London, and in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington.

" Whereas the Bishop of London for the time being is patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington.

" And whereas the Reverend Arthur Cyril Onslow, Clerk, the present rector of the said rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, is the patron (during and in right of his incumbency of the same rectory) of the said district parishes of Saint Peter, Walworth, and of the Holy Trinity, Southwark.

" And whereas a desire has been expressed to us by the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, and it appears to us to be expedient that the patronage of the said two district parishes of Saint Peter, Walworth, and of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, should from and after the next

avoidance of the said rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, be permanently vested (if the same be not already by law prospectively so vested) in the Bishop of London for the time then being and his successors.

"And whereas a desire has also been expressed to us by the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, and it appears to us to be expedient, that arrangements should be made for apportioning the endowments of the said rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, between the rector thereof and the incumbents of the said district parishes of Saint Peter, Walworth, and of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, in the manner herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, and of the said Arthur Cyril Onslow, as such rector as aforesaid of the said rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the next avoidance of the said rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, the whole right of patronage of the said two district parishes of Saint Peter, Walworth, and of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, and of each of them, now as aforesaid vested in the said Arthur Cyril Onslow, as such rector as aforesaid, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and be absolutely and for ever vested in the Bishop of London for the time then being, and his successors (if such prospective right of patronage will not by operation of law become absolutely vested in the Bishop of London and his successors in the same see), upon and after the next avoidance of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington.

"And with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we also humbly recommend and propose, that upon the next avoidance of the said rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, and subject to the ratification of this scheme by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and to the due publication of such Order in the London Gazette, all those the messuages and hereditaments which are specified in the first schedule hereunder written, and which now form part of the endowment of the said rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, with their appurtenances, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than as aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the incumbent of the said district parish of Saint Peter, Walworth, and his successors incumbents of the same benefice; subject, nevertheless, to any legally subsisting lease or leases upon which the same may then be held, and that all those the messuages and hereditaments which are specified in the second schedule hereunder written, and which also now form part of the endowment of the said rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, with their appurtenances, shall in like manner be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the incumbent of

the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, and his successors incumbents of the said benefice; subject, nevertheless, to any legally subsisting lease or leases upon which the same may then be held.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The First Schedule to which the foregoing scheme refers.

"Particulars of houses and premises belonging to the Rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of London, which are proposed to be annexed to the district parish of Saint Peter, Walworth, sometime part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington.

Church Yard Row.

No. of House.	Tenant.	Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Jenkin Joel	40	0	0
2	William Edward Spencer	32	0	0
3	George Wise	32	0	0
4	Charles John Parker	32	0	0
5	Jane Craggs	32	0	0
6	John Andrews	32	0	0
7	John Turner	32	0	0
8	George Aldridge	32	0	0
9	Richard Gibb	32	0	0
10	Mrs. Ford	32	0	0
11	Henry Clark Barlow	32	0	0
12	John Rowsell	32	0	0
13	Edwin Honychurch	32	0	0
	Total	£424	0	0

with the yards, gardens, and appurtenances to the said houses respectively belonging and now occupied therewith.

"The Second Schedule to which the foregoing scheme refers.

"Particulars of houses and premises belonging to the Rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of London, which are proposed to be annexed to the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Southwark, sometime part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington.

PARSONAGE ROW.

No. of House.	Tenant.	Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
4	George Mills	60	0	0
5	Maria Paul Collins	60	0	0
6	Maria Burnell Brown and Charlotte Miller	60	0	0
7	Arthur Anderson	60	0	0
8	Catherine Jane Ruffell	60	0	0
9	John Hole Lawrence	60	0	0
10	Edward Keil	60	0	0
	Total	£420	0	0

with the yards, gardens, and appurtenances to the said houses respectively belonging and now occupied therewith."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1948.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Brearton, in the Parish of Knaresborough, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before

Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Brearton, in the parish of Knaresborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Brearton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Knaresborough which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned, as a district chapelry, to the said church situate at Brearton aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Brearton.'

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Brearton, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Knaresborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within, and is co-extensive with, the limits of the township of Brearton and of the township of Walkingham Hill with Ockany."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every

part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1949.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 10th August 1866.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that certain additions and alterations should be made to and in the houses of residence respectively belonging to the benefices specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and that for that purpose certain sums of money should be borrowed upon mortgage of the same benefices respectively, in order that such sums of money may be applied towards defraying the cost of the said additions and alterations to and in such houses of residence respectively.

" Now, therefore, for the better enabling a sum of money to be borrowed upon mortgage of each of the said several benefices so specified as aforesaid, in the schedule hereunto annexed for the purpose aforesaid, we humbly recommend and propose, that during

the subsistence of any mortgage of each of such benefices, which may be effected under the provisions of the Act of the seventeenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter fifty-three, of the Act of the twenty-first year of His said Majesty, chapter sixty-six, of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-three, and of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, or any or either of them, there shall be paid by us in each year, to or on account of the incumbent of the benefice so mortgaged as aforesaid, such sums as shall be sufficient to discharge the yearly interest and instalment of principal monies which may become due and owing in each such year on account of such mortgage: provided always, that the amount of such yearly interest and instalment of principal monies, shall not in any one year exceed the sum which, in the fourth column of the said schedule, is set opposite to the name of the benefice to be so mortgaged as aforesaid; and provided also, that every such mortgage shall be effected with our consent, signified under our common seal.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing to Your Majesty in Council any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Maximum Annual Payment by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.
			£
Crambe, V.	York	York	35
Peterborough, Saint Mark, P.C.	Northampton.	Peterborough	38
Strensall, V.	York	York	21

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of York and Peterborough.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1950.

For constituting the District of all Saints, Viney Hill, out of the District Parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said district parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, which is hereinafter mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas a sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England by Mary Bathurst, of Eastbach Court, near Coleford, in the said county of Gloucester, widow, and by the Reverend William Hiley Bathurst, of Lydney Park, in the same county, clerk, in aid of the endowment of the district hereinafter recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being, and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said Mary Bathurst and the said William Hiley Bathurst, and have undertaken to provide and pay by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds.

" And whereas the said sum of three thousand pounds sterling has been so contributed and paid as aforesaid upon the understanding that we should pay, out of the common fund created by the firstly herein named Act, to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when such minister shall have been duly licensed as before mentioned, the annual sum of fifty pounds, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district and of the nomination of the minister thereof should be assigned in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said district parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, which is described in the schedule hereunder written and which is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of All Saints, Viney Hill.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund before mentioned, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid, and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted and of the nomination of the minister thereof shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to, and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said William Hiley Bathurst, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them,

in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of All Saints, Viney Hill, being :—

" All that part of the district parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said district parish from the district parish of Saint John, Dean Forest, in the same county and diocese, at the point in the middle of the bridge which carries over Blackpool Brook the road leading from Staple Edge Lodge towards Yorkley, near to which point a boundary stone inscribed ' V. H. A. S. D. 1866, No. 1,' has been placed ; and extending thence south-westward, for a distance of fifty yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the said road as far as the point where it enters the Cockshot Inclosure ; and extending thence, first north-westward and then south-westward, and then southward, along the middle of the fence which forms the western boundary of the said inclosure, and which in part separates it from Moseley Green, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Danby Lodge over Bailey Hill towards Yorkley, opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed ' V. H. A. S. D. 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of the said road ; and extending thence, south-westward, and in a straight line, for a distance of one hundred and fifty yards or thereabouts, to a boundary-stone inscribed ' V. H. A. S. D. 1866, No. 3,' and placed on the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Paul, Dean Forest, from the parish of Newland, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the patron and to the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the district parish, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patron and incumbent have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the several Registrars of the said diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester respectively.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1951.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Perpetual Curacy of Saint Matthias, Malvern Link, in the County and Diocese of Worcester, for the Patronage of the Vicarage of Rowington, in the County Warwick and said Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint Matthias, Malvern Link, in the county of Worcester and in the diocese of Worcester, for the patronage of the vicarage of the parish of Rowington, in the county of Warwick and in the said diocese of Worcester.

" Whereas the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, is seised in fee, in right of his see, of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of Saint Matthias, Malvern Link.

" And whereas the Right Honourable Frederick, Earl Beauchamp, is seised in fee of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said vicarage of Rowington.

" And whereas the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and the said Frederick, Earl Beauchamp, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said perpetual curacy and the patronage of the said vicarage may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

" And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances and relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that the circumstances and values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and of the said Frederick, Earl Beauchamp (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of the new parish of Saint Matthias, Malvern Link, shall be assigned and transferred from the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and from his successors, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may be exercised by, the said Frederick, Earl Beauchamp, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and that, in exchange for the same, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said vicarage of the parish of Rowington shall in like manner be assigned and transferred from the said Frederick, Earl Beauchamp, and his heirs, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may be exercised by, the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and his successors bishops of the same diocese for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population according to Census of 1866.	Gross Income.	Residence.
				£	
Malvern Link, Saint Matthias, Perpetual Curacy.	Worcester	Worcester	1670	146	House.
Rowington, Vicarage -	Warwick	Worcester	995	327	House.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1952.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Frimley, in the Parish of Ash, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Frimley, in the parish of Ash, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Frimley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Ash which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned, as a district chapelry, to the said church situate at Frimley aforesaid, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Frimley.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such

church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Frimley, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Ash, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, which is comprised within and is coextensive with so much of the chapelry or hamlet of Frimley as is not included within the limits of the particular district of Saint Michael, York Town, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1953.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Felling, in the Chapelry of Heworth and Parish of Jarrow, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King

George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Felling, within the limits of the parochial chapelry of Heworth, in the parish of Jarrow, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Felling aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parochial chapelry of Heworth which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Felling aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Felling.'

"And with the like consent of the said Charles, Bishop of the said diocese of Durham (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Felling, being:—

"All that part of the parochial chapelry of Heworth, within the parish of Jarrow, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parochial chapelry from the new parish of Saint Alban, Heworth, in the same county and diocese, at the point near High Felling, where Split Crow Lane is joined by Holly Hill Road; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of such road to its junction with the Sunderland Turnpike Road; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said turnpike road for a distance of sixty yards or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Stoneygate Lane; and extending thence north-

ward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the Felling Shore Road ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of twenty-five yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the passage or way leading to the ferry across the River Tyne, called the Heworth Shore Ferry ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of such passage or way to the southern bank of the said River Tyne ; and continuing thence still north-eastward and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of the said river which divides the said county of Durham from the county of Northumberland, and forms the northern boundary of the said parochial chapelry of Heworth."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1,954.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Boroughbridge, in the Parish of Aldborough, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the

Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Boroughbridge, in the parish of Aldborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Boroughbridge aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Aldborough which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Boroughbridge.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid or belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Boroughbridge, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Aldborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the township and chapelry of Boroughbridge."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1955.

For constituting the District of Gillcar out of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York and in the diocese of York.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Sheffield which is herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas, in pursuance of the power and authority given by an Order and Decree of Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery, bearing date the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, approving a scheme for the application of the income of the trust property of the Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonalty of the town and parish of Sheffield, in the said county of York, a clear annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling has been provided out of the revenues of the said trust property for and towards the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and for and towards the maintenance of the minister thereof, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed and licensed thereto, and of his successors, ministers of the same district.

"And whereas the said annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds has been so provided upon the understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the right of

patronage of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend William, Archbishop of York (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said parish of Sheffield which is described in the schedule hereunder written, and which is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Gillcar.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to, and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonalty of the town and parish of Sheffield aforesaid, and their successors, for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the other matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of Gillcar, being:—

" All that part of the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded upon the north and east by the chapelry district of Saint George, Sheffield, by the new parish of Eldon, and by the chapelry district of Saint Mary, Sheffield, all sometime part of the said parish of Sheffield, and upon the remaining sides thereof, that is to say, upon the south and west by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the last-named chapelry district from the said parish of Sheffield, at the junction of South Street with Ecclesall New Road; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of such road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of William Street; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Clarke Street; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-named street, to its junction with Hanover Street; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the last-named street, to the boundary at the junction of

such street with Wilkinson Street which divides the said parish of Sheffield from the chapelry district of Saint George, Sheffield, aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before firstly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the patrons and to the incumbent of the vicarage of the parish out of which it is intended that the district to be recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patrons and incumbent have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of York.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1956.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Worcester, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the

consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate partly in the parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and partly in the parish of Claines, both of which parishes are situate partly in the city of Worcester and partly in the county of Worcester, and wholly in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and of the said parish of Claines, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and of the said parish of Claines should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said Church of the Holy Trinity aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation), and with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester, the patrons of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester (in testimony whereof they have affixed their common or corporate seal to this representation), and with the consents of Henry Smith Adlington, of Holme Hale Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, of Louisa Wakeman, of Cotton Hall, Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, widow, and of Emily Offley Cary, wife of William Lucius Cary, of the Woolands, Leamington, in the county of Warwick, Esquire, in whom, as trustees during the minority of Sir Offley Wakeman, of Perdiswell Hall, in the said county of Worcester, Baronet, the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Claines is vested (in testimony of which consents they the said Henry Smith Adlington, Louisa Wakeman, and Emily Offley Cary have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and of the said parish of Claines which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan thereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the church of the Holy Trinity aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Worcester,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said Henry, Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester, and by his successors, bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Worcester, being :—

"All those contiguous portions of the parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and of the parish of Claines, both of which parishes are situate partly in the city of Worcester, and partly in the county of Worcester, and wholly in the diocese of Worcester, which said portions are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, from the parish of Claines aforesaid, at a point in the centre of Rainbow Bridge, which carries the turnpike-road leading from Worcester to Astwood over the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, and extending thence southward along the middle of the said canal to the boundary at Tallow Hill Bridge which divides the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, from the parish of St. Peter, Worcester, situate partly in the city of Worcester and partly in the county of Worcester, and wholly in the diocese of Worcester aforesaid, and extending thence first eastward along the last-described boundary to the eastern end of the said bridge, and then southward along the same boundary, for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts, to the brook which divides the closes numbered respectively 313 and 314 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 315 upon the same maps, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said brook, and along the middle of the brook and fence which divide the closes numbered respectively 309 and 251 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 166 upon the same maps, to the junction of such fence with the fence forming the western boundary of the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, and continuing thence in a direction mainly eastward across the said line of railway to and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 251 as aforesaid, 250, 249, 187, 190, 131, 130, 129, 58, 66, and 65 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 166 as aforesaid, 168, 186, 185, 133, 132, 46, 47, 57, 59, and 61 upon the same maps, to the junction of the fence which divides the close numbered 65 from the close numbered 61 as aforesaid with the fence forming the southern boundary of the road leading from Worcester to Crowle, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described fence which divides the close numbered 65 as aforesaid from the close and buildings numbered 62 upon the said maps to the intersection of the fence last referred to by the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Martin, Worcester from the parish of Warndon, in the county of Worcester, and diocese of Worcester aforesaid, and extending thence first northward along the last-described boundary (crossing the road leading from Worcester to Crowle as aforesaid), and continuing along the same boundary in a direction first north-eastward, then north-westward, and finally south-westward, follow-

ing, as to the last-named direction, the southern side of the Tolladine turnpike-road for a distance of sixteen chains, or thereabouts, to the junction, near Virgin's Tavern, of such boundary with the boundary dividing the said parish of Claines from the parish of Warndon aforesaid, near to which point of junction a boundary-stone, inscribed "W. H. T. C. C. 1866," has been placed, and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the eastern fence of the close numbered 1042 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Claines, and upon the map hereunto annexed, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 1042, as aforesaid, from the closes numbered respectively 1255 and 1254 upon the said maps, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 1043 and 1044 upon the said maps from the close numbered 1254 as aforesaid to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 1252 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 1254, as aforesaid, 1253, and 1270, upon the same maps, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described fence, and of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 1251, 1278, 1277, and 1324 upon the maps last referred to, from the closes numbered respectively 1270, as aforesaid, 1271, 1272, 1276, and 1325 upon the same maps, to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 1324 from the close numbered 1325, as aforesaid, with the fence forming the eastern boundary of the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, aforesaid, and extending thence north-westward across the said line of railway to and along the middle of the public footpath leading past Red Hill House to the junction of such footpath with the turnpike-road leading from Worcester to Astwood aforesaid, and continuing thence still north-westward across such turnpike-road to and along the middle of Horne Lane, as far as the bridge called Horne Lane Bridge which carries such lane over the Worcester and Birmingham Canal aforesaid, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said canal as far as a point under the centre of the bridge which carries over such canal the line of the Worcester and Hereford Railway, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named line of railway, as far as its intersection by the boundary dividing the said parish of Claines from the parish of Saint Nicholas, Worcester, in the city of Worcester and diocese of Worcester aforesaid, and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Martin, Worcester, from the parish of Claines, as aforesaid, and extending thence first north-eastward then north-westward, and again north-eastward, along the boundary last referred to, to the point in the centre of Rainbow Bridge where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with

the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1957.

For constituting the District of Saint Thomas, Pond's Bridge, out of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and Saint Mary, Whittlesey, in the County of Cambridge; the Parish of Ramsey, the new Parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, and the Parish of Standground, with the Chapelry of Farcet, in the County of Huntingdon and Diocese of Ely.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, and Saint Mary, Whittlesey, in the county of Cambridge, and in the diocese of Ely, out of the parish of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon, and in the said diocese of Ely, out of the new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, in the lastly-mentioned county and diocese, and out of the parish of Standground with the chapelry of Farcet, also in the lastly-mentioned county and diocese.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parishes of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, and Saint Mary, Whittlesey, of the said parish of Ramsey, of the said new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, and of the said parish of Standground with the chapelry of Farcet, herein after mentioned and described

(such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas by an indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made or expressed to be made between Edward Fellowes, of Ramsey Abbey, in the said county of Huntingdon, Esquire, of the one part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery at Westminster), the said Edward Fellowes did grant and confirm unto the minister of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed, and to his successors, ministers thereof for the time being, one annual rentcharge, or sum of twenty pounds, to be payable half-yearly on the sixth day of April and the eleventh day of October in every year, a proportionate part of the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on such of those days as shall first happen next after a minister shall have been first appointed to the said intended district, such annual rentcharge or sum of twenty pounds to be paid free and clear of all deductions whatsoever, except income or property tax (if any), and to be for ever issuing and payable out of and charged upon the messuage or tenement closes, pieces or parcels of land or ground situate and being in the said parish of Ramsey which are mentioned and described in such indenture.

"And whereas by an indenture bearing date the thirteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made or expressed to be made between the Reverend William Waller, the vicar of the vicarage and parish church of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, of the first part; John Walbanke Childers, of Cautley Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York, Esquire, the patron of the same vicarage, of the second part; the Right Reverend Edward Harold, Bishop of the said diocese of Ely, of the third part; and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fourth part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's said High Court of Chancery at Westminster aforesaid), the said William Waller did grant and confirm unto the minister of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and to his successors ministers thereof for the time being, one clear yearly rentcharge or sum of ten pounds, to be payable half-yearly on the sixth day of April and the 11th day of October in every year, a proportionate part of the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on such of those days as shall first happen next after a minister shall have been first appointed to the said intended district, such last-mentioned yearly rentcharge or sum to be paid free and clear of all deductions whatsoever, except income or property tax (if any), and to be for ever issuing and payable out of and charged upon the vicarage of the parish of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, aforesaid, and the tithes or tithe commutation rentcharges and hereditaments

and all other the emoluments belonging or in anywise appertaining to the same vicarage, which said tithes or tithe commutation rents-charge are particularized in a summary form in the said lastly-mentioned indenture.

" And whereas by an indenture bearing date the thirtieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made or expressed to be made between the said John Walbanke Childers of the one part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's said High Court of Chancery at Westminster aforesaid), the said John Walbanke Childers did grant and confirm unto the minister of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed, and to his successors ministers thereof for the time being, certain tithe commutation rentcharges or annual sums, amounting together to the sum of twenty-four pounds three shillings and fourpence, issuing out of or payable in respect of certain lands situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, aforesaid, the particulars of which rentcharges or annual sums, and of the lands out of which the same respectively arise or are payable, are set forth in a summary form in the said lastly-mentioned indenture.

" And whereas by an indenture bearing date the thirteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made or expressed to be made between the Reverend Henry Burgess, the vicar of the vicarage and parish church of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, of the first part; the Right Honourable Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the patron of the said vicarage of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, aforesaid, of the second part; the said Edward Harold, Bishop of the said diocese of Ely, of the third part; and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the fourth part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's said High Court of Chancery at Westminster aforesaid), the said Henry Burgess did grant and confirm unto the minister of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed, and to his successors ministers thereof for the time being, one clear yearly rentcharge or sum of ten pounds, to be payable half-yearly on the sixth day of April and the eleventh day of October in every year, a proportionate part of the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on such of those days as shall first happen next after a minister shall have been first appointed to the said intended district, such last-mentioned yearly rentcharge or sum to be paid clear of all deductions whatsoever, except income or property tax (if any), and to be for ever issuing and payable out of and charged upon the vicarage of the parish of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, aforesaid, and the glebe lands, tithes, or commutation rentcharges and hereditaments, and all other the endowments belonging or in anywise appertaining to the same vicarage, which said glebe lands, tithes, or tithe commutation rentcharges are in a summary form particularized in the said lastly-mentioned indenture.

"And whereas by an indenture bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made or expressed to be made between the Reverend Robert Cory, the vicar of the vicarage and parish church of Standground with the chapelry of Farcet, of the first part; the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, the patrons of the same vicarage, of the second part; the said Edward Harold, Bishop of the said diocese of Ely, of the third part; and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fourth part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's said High Court of Chancery at Westminster aforesaid), the said Robert Cory did grant and confirm unto the minister of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as such minister shall have been appointed, certain tithe commutation rentcharges or annual sums, amounting together to the sum of fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence, issuing out of or payable in respect of certain lands situate in the chapelry of Farcet aforesaid, the particulars of which rentcharges or annual sums, and of the lands out of which the same respectively arise or are payable, are in a summary form set forth in the said lastly-mentioned indenture.

"And whereas, in order to further augmenting the permanent endowment of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, a capital sum of nine hundred pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England by certain persons, and we have in respect thereof undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister of the said district, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, and to his successors ministers thereof for the time being, the yearly sum of thirty pounds.

"And whereas the several rentcharges aforesaid and the several tithe commutation rentcharges aforesaid, and the said capital sum of nine hundred pounds sterling, have been so granted and confirmed and contributed and paid as aforesaid upon the understanding that we should pay out of the common fund created by the firstly herein-named Act to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when such minister shall have been duly licensed as before mentioned, the annual sum of fifty pounds, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Edward Harold, Bishop of the said diocese of Ely (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parishes of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, and Saint Mary, Whittlesey, of the said parish of Ramsey, of the said new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, and of the said parish of Standground with the chapelry of Farcet, which

are described in the schedule hereunder written, and which are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Thomas, Pond's Bridge.'

"And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to pay out of the common fund before mentioned to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of fifty pounds in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the first of such payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy or his personal representative or representatives and the minister succeeding to such district.

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Edward Harold, Bishop of the said diocese of Ely, and by his successors bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Thomas, Pond's Bridge, being:—

"All those portions of the parishes of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, and Saint Mary, Whittlesey, in the county of Cambridge and in the diocese of Ely, together with all those portions of the parish of Ramsey, of the new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, and of the parish of Standground with the chapelry of Farcet, in the county of Huntingdon and in the said diocese of Ely, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary in the middle of Oakley Dyke which divides the said parish of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, in the county of Cambridge aforesaid, from the fen allotments called 'Eight Roods,' belonging to the said parish of Standground and chapelry

of Farcet conjointly, in the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, at a point opposite to a boundary-stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 1,' and placed on the northern bank of such dyke, in the middle of the south-western end of Suet's Hill Drove, and extending thence north-eastward to such boundary-stone, and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the said drove as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the road connecting Suet's Hill Drove with Ten Acre Drove, and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the said connecting road to its junction with Ten Acre Drove aforesaid, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-named drove as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Ive's Drove, and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-named drove to its junction with Black Bush Drove, and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named drove as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Camber's New Drove, and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-named drove to its junction with the high road leading from Ramsey to Whittlesey, and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Shepherd's Drove, and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the last-named drove to its eastern extremity, and continuing thence still eastward across Long Drove to a point in the western end of the dyke which divides the inclosures numbered respectively 2911, 2912, 2908, 2899, and 2802 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the inclosures numbered respectively 2914, 2913, 2893, 2896, 2898, and 2803 upon the same maps, and extending thence first eastward and then south-eastward along the middle of the last-described dyke to a point on the boundary in the middle of the watercourse called 'Bevill's Leam,' which divides the said parish of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, from the parish of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, aforesaid, and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described boundary for a distance of thirty-nine chains or thereabouts, following thereby the middle of the said Bevill's Leam, which extends along the northern side of the road leading from Pond's Bridge to Angle Bridge, to a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the drove numbered 2612 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, and upon the said map hereunto annexed, and extending thence south-eastward across the last-described road, and to and along the middle of the drove numbered 2612 as aforesaid to its junction with Cold Harbour Drove, and extending thence in a direction mainly north-eastward along the middle of the last-named drove to its junction with Angle Bridge Drove, and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named drove to the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Whittlesey, in the county of Cambridge, from the said parish of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, and continuing thence first southward along the said

boundary, following the middle of the last-named drove, and then south-westward along the same boundary, following thereby the middle of Marriott's Drove to the point where such boundary diverges north-westward from the middle of the last-named drove, and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the same drove for a distance of eighty-seven chains or thereabouts to a point upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Ramsey from the new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, aforesaid, in the middle of the high road leading from Whittlesey to Ramsey, at the junction of Marriott's Drove aforesaid with the said high road, and extending thence first south-eastward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of the said high road, and then south-westward along the same boundary, following thereby the middle of Plaw's Drain, as far as a point near to a boundary-stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 2,' and placed on the north-western side of such drain at a distance of five chains from the middle of the said high road, and extending thence north-westward in a course distant five chains from, and parallel to, the middle of the same high road (crossing the Oil Mills Drove) to a boundary-stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 3,' and placed on the north-western side of the dyke which divides the inclosures numbered respectively 19 and 18 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Ramsey, and upon the said map hereunto annexed, from the inclosure numbered 20 upon the same maps, and at the aforesaid distance of five chains from the middle of the high road aforesaid, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described dyke to its junction with the dyke which divides the inclosures numbered respectively 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, and 11, upon the said last-named maps, from the inclosures and the drove numbered respectively 23, 24, 25, 33, and 34 upon the same maps, and extending thence still mainly westward along the middle of the last-described dyke to its extremity on the eastern side of Herne Drove, and extending thence westward and in a straight line across the last-named drove to a boundary stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 4,' and placed on the western side of such drove, and extending thence westward and in a straight line for a distance of seventy-seven chains or thereabouts to a boundary-stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 5,' and placed on the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Mary, Ramsey, from the chapelry of Farcet aforesaid, at or near to the middle of the south-eastern end of the dyke which divides the inclosure numbered 317 upon the tithe commutation map of the said chapelry, and upon the said map hereunto annexed, from the inclosure numbered 314 upon the same maps, and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary for a distance of thirty-six chains or thereabouts to its junction with the boundary in the middle of Bevill's Leam aforesaid, which divides the said chapelry of Farcet from the parish of Holme, in the county of Huntingdon and diocese of Ely aforesaid, and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Bevill's Leam as far as

Johnson's Point, and extending thence northward in a direct line for a distance of thirty-three chains or thereabouts to a boundary stone inscribed 'P. B. St. T. D., 1866, No. 6,' and placed on the northern side of the private road leading to Frog Hall Farm, in the middle of the south-western end of the dyke which divides the inclosures numbered respectively 291, 269, 270, 271, and 272 upon the said last-named maps, from the inclosures numbered respectively 268, 267, and 266 upon the same maps, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described dyke to the extremity of the same dyke on the south-western side of the road leading from Randall's Bridge to Farcet, and continuing thence still north-eastward to a point in the middle of such road, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described road, past Clap Gate, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Wright's Drove, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named drove to its junction with King's Delph Drove, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named drove for a distance of seven chains or thereabouts to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the dyke which divides the fen allotments called 'Eight Roods,' belonging to the said parish of Standground and chapelry of Farcet conjointly as aforesaid, from the fen allotments called 'King's Delph,' also belonging to the same parish and chapelry conjointly, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described dyke to the boundary in the middle of Oakley Dyke aforesaid which divides the said fen allotments called 'Eight Roods,' in the county of Huntingdon, from the said parish of Saint Andrew, Whittlesey, in the county of Cambridge, and extending thence south-eastward along the said county boundary, following thereby the middle of the said dyke, to the point opposite to the first-described boundary-stone placed on the northern bank of such dyke, in the middle of the south-western end of Suet's Hill Drove as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the patrons and to the incumbents of the five cures out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ely.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1958.

For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint David's.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Cathedral Churches of Wales," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Cathedral Churches of Wales,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint David's.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared that by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested in the public funds, or in any other security or securities in trust for any Ecclesiastical body, corporate, aggregate, or sole, might upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under the hand and seal of such body corporate, and in the case of

any chapter with the consent of the visitor thereof, be directed to be sold, and the same should be sold accordingly, and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate, and also that for any like purpose any arrangement might be made with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested in trust for any Ecclesiastical body corporate, did and should include and apply to all moneys and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government funds, or elsewhere standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer, or of any individual or individuals for or to the credit of, or in trust for, any Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Dean or Canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise.

" And whereas the said Chapter now consists of a Dean and four Canons, one Canonry having been suspended under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

" And whereas the said Dean and Chapter are seised in fee of certain lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments forming the endowment of the said Chapter, the greater part of which have been heretofore demised or granted, and are now held on lease or grants for years or lives at small annual reserved rents, and upon payment of fines.

" And whereas it has been made to appear to us that by reason of the great antiquity of the said cathedral church, and of the want of due reparation in times past, it has become necessary for the sustentation thereof, to expend thereon forthwith such a sum of money as cannot be wholly charged on the parties now entitled to the receipt and enjoyment of the divisible corporate revenues of the said Dean and Chapter.

" And whereas we have ascertained that the sum required to be provided for the purpose of executing such repairs, and for effecting improvements conducive to the permanent security of the fabric of the said cathedral church, amounts to not less than ten thousand pounds.

" And whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette of the next day then following, and made under the authority of the Acts herein-before mentioned, provision is made by means of payments to be made by us from time to time out of our ' Common Fund ' for making up the incomes of every Dean and Canon of the said cathedral church appointed after the date of such Order to the respective annual amounts of seven hundred pounds for such Dean, and three hundred and fifty pounds for every such Canon, and payments are now accordingly made by us from time to time

to the present four Canons of the said Cathedral Church (all of whom are appointed after the date of the said Order).

" And whereas we have satisfied ourselves that the annual payments herein-after mentioned and intended to be hereby secured to the said Dean and Chapter will be sufficient after providing for the due maintenance of the fabric, the establishment, and the service of the said Cathedral Church, to secure to the present Dean of the said Cathedral Church an equivalent for the income now derived by him from the estates hereby proposed to be transferred to us, and also to secure to the successors of the said Dean, and to the present and future Canons of the said Cathedral Church, the incomes specified for them in the said Order, and the said Dean and Chapter have accordingly agreed to accept, on behalf of themselves and their successors, the annual payments herein-after intended to be secured to them in lieu of the payments now made by us as aforesaid, or which would hereafter become due under the provisions of the said Order, and we are of opinion that the arrangement herein-after set forth will be the most convenient mode of effecting for the future the purposes contemplated in the said Order, and will ultimately conduce to the improvement of our common fund.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Saint David's, and of the Right Reverend Connop, Bishop of Saint David's, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose that all the lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong either in possession or reversion to the said dean and chapter (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, the said cathedral church, and the precincts thereof), subject nevertheless to the liabilities and claims upon or in respect of the same lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments of or to which the said dean and chapter are now liable, and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter, shall upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than any such duly published Order, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become absolutely seised of the same in fee, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof as from the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, and also in discharge of the obligation with respect to the provision of the incomes of the dean and canons of the said cathedral church imposed upon us by the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council, we shall pay to the said dean and chapter by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-fifth day of January and the twenty-fifth day of July in every year until the date of the next avoidance of the deanery of the said cathedral church the annual sum of two thousand and three hundred pounds, and that the first of such half-yearly payments shall be made on the twenty-fifth day of January

next, and that from and after the date of such next avoidance of the said deanery we shall pay to the said dean and chapter by like half-yearly payments the annual sum of two thousand and eight hundred pounds (of which said annual sums of two thousand three hundred pounds and two thousand eight hundred pounds respectively, the annual amount of seven hundred pounds has been allowed in order to meet the cost of maintaining the fabric, the establishment, and the services of the said cathedral church), with a proportionate allowance in respect of the period which may have elapsed between the date of such avoidance and the date of the half-yearly payment then next ensuing, and that the payment of such last-mentioned annual sum shall continue until the said dean and chapter shall have been put in possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income therefrom (after deducting rates, taxes, and costs of management) of two thousand and eight hundred pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose that in further consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, we shall surrender and give up all claim to and be excluded from all participation in respect of the said suspended canonry, as well as to and in the property so excepted from such transfer as aforesaid, and that the receipt or receipts of the receiver for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us under the authority of this scheme when ratified as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that no payments shall be hereafter made by us under the authority of the hereinbefore recited Order of Your Majesty in Council, in respect of any period subsequent to the said twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

"And we further recommend and propose that as a further consideration for the said transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid and expended by us towards defraying the cost of effecting such repairs of the said cathedral church and improvements as aforesaid, under the superintendence of and according to plans and specifications to be prepared by the architect of the said dean and chapter, and to be approved by us, the said sum of ten thousand pounds, together with interest thereon, at the rate of three pounds per centum, from the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid in conformity with the said Acts or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this

Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint David's.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1959.

For constituting the District of Saint Matthew, Southampton, in the Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September, 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Mary, in the town and county of the town of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester, out of the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Southampton, in the said county and diocese, and out of the new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Southampton, and of the said new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, which are herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas by an indenture bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made or expressed to be made between the Reverend Mark Cooper, the rector of the rectory and parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, aforesaid, of the first part; the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, as such bishop, and also as the patron in right of his see of the rectory

of the said parish, of the second part; and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery at Westminster), the said Mark Cooper (with the consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester) did grant and confirm unto the minister for the time being of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and to his successors, ministers thereof, the annual or yearly rentcharges following; that is to say: one yearly rentcharge or sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, when and so soon as such proposed district shall have been constituted, and also one additional yearly rentcharge or sum of fifty pounds, when and so soon as a church shall have been erected within and for the same district, and shall have been consecrated, such several rentcharges or sums of one hundred and fifty pounds and fifty pounds respectively to be payable by equal half-yearly payments, at the dates and in the manner mentioned in such indenture, and to be for ever issuing and payable out of and charged upon the glebe lands belonging to the said rectory of Saint Mary, Southampton, which are mentioned and described in the schedule annexed to the same indenture.

"And whereas the said yearly rentcharges or sums of one hundred and fifty pounds and fifty pounds respectively have been so granted and confirmed as aforesaid, upon the understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Southampton, and of the said new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, and which are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Matthew, Southampton.'

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district, so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly Gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Charles Richard, Bishop of the said diocese of Winchester, and by his successors bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matter aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Matthew, Southampton, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Saint Mary, in the town and county of the town of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester, of the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Southampton, in the same county and diocese, and of the new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the Northam Road Bridge over the main line of the London and South-western Railway, where the boundary which divides the new parish of Christ Church, Northam, in the same county and diocese, from the new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, aforesaid, meets the boundary which divides the last-named new parish from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Southampton, aforesaid, and extending thence westward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of the said bridge as far as a point over the middle of the branch line to Dorchester, and extending thence first south-westward and then westward along the middle of the said branch line of railway, as far as the centre of the bridge which carries Upper Saint Mary Street over such branch line, and extending thence northward along the middle of the said street to its junction with Northam Bridge Road, and extending thence north-westward across such road to a point in the middle of the south-eastern end of Saint Andrew's Road, and continuing thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the southern wall of the house numbered 7 in Saint Andrew's Road, and similarly numbered on the map hereunto annexed, and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of such wall to its junction with the wall which forms the northern boundary of the land upon which the school buildings, known as the Holy Trinity Parochial Schools, are situate, and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-described wall as far as its junction with the wall forming the western boundary of the garden belonging to the house numbered 8 in Saint Andrew's Road, and similarly numbered on the said map, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described wall, and along the middle of the walls which divide the gardens of the houses on the west side of Saint Andrew's Road aforesaid from the yards in rear of the houses in Trinity Terrace, and continuing still north-westward and in a direct line across Trinity Street, and to and along the middle of the walls which divide the gardens of the houses on the west side of Saint Andrew's Road aforesaid from the gardens of the houses in Magdalene Terrace, to the junction of such walls with the wall forming the northern boundary

of the house and premises numbered 7 in Magdalene Terrace aforesaid, and similarly numbered on the said map, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described wall to its south-western extremity, and continuing thence still south-westward and in a direct line to a point in the middle of the cross road which is parallel to and upon the eastern side of Park Road, and which connects Northam Bridge Road with Saint Andrew's Road aforesaid, and extending thence northward along the middle of the said Cross Road to its junction with Saint Andrew's Road, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road to a point at the junction of such road with Park Road aforesaid, on the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, from the parish of All Saints, Southampton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and extending thence northward, along the last-described boundary, passing thereby in front of Brunswick Terrace to the junction of such boundary at the eastern end of the road leading from Brunswick Place, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, from the new parish of Saint Paul, Southampton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described boundary as far as the junction of Bellevue Road with Saint Mary's Road, and extending thence northwards along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the wall or fence dividing the glebe land belonging to the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, and numbered 430 upon the tithe commutation map of the same parish and upon the map hereunto annexed from certain lands belonging to Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, in the said county of Southampton, Esquire, and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the said wall or fence to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. 1866, No. 1,' and placed at the distance of forty-seven yards, or thereabouts, from the wall which forms the western boundary of the land which now constitutes the site of the building known as the Royal South Hants Infirmary, and extending thence south-westward in a straight line across the said glebe land to another boundary-stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. 1866. No. 2,' and placed on the southern side of the road in front of Brinton's Terrace, at a point opposite to the southern corner of the easternmost house of the said terrace, and at the distance (measuring in a straight line) of forty-four yards, or thereabouts, from the aforesaid boundary wall of the land which now constitutes the site of the Royal South Hants Infirmary, as aforesaid, and extending thence eastward along the middle of the bank or fence which forms the northern boundary of that portion of the glebe lands belonging to the rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, aforesaid, which is called the Cricket Ground, and is numbered 431 upon the said maps, to the junction of such bank or fence with the wall which forms the southern boundary of the land which now constitutes the site of the building known as the Royal South Hants Infirmary, as aforesaid, and continuing thence still eastward along the middle of the last-described wall to its

junction with the wall forming the eastern boundary of the said land, and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-described wall to its junction with the fence forming the south-western boundary of the gardens in the rear of the houses on the southern side of Bullar Street, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said boundary fence and along the middle of the fence dividing the lands belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and known as 'Oakley's Gardens,' from lands belonging to the said Thomas Chamberlayne, to a boundary-stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. 1866, No. 3,' and placed in the middle of the south-eastern end of the last described fence on the western side of the footpath which leads across the Market Gardens to the Northam Bridge Road aforesaid, and continuing thence still south-eastward and in a straight line across the lands belonging to the said Thomas Chamberlayne to another boundary-stone inscribed 'S. St. M. D. 1866, No. 4,' and placed on the western side of the main line of the London and South-western Railway aforesaid, opposite to the locomotive engine house or factory of the same railway, and continuing thence still south-eastward to a point on the boundary in the middle of the said line of railway which divides the said new parish of Christ Church, Northam, from the new parish of Saint Luke, New Town, aforesaid, and extending thence southward along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of the said line of railway to the first-described point in the Northam Road Bridge aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, been transmitted to the patrons and incumbents of the three cures out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and the said patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1960.

For compensating the Vicar of Tynemouth, in the County of Northumberland and Diocese of Durham, for the Loss of certain Fees, Dues, or other Emoluments, which has been occasioned by reason of Proceedings under the "New Parishes Acts."

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for compensating the Reverend Christopher Reed, Clerk, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland and in the diocese of Durham, for the loss of certain fees, dues, or other emoluments which has been occasioned by reason of proceedings under the said Act.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that the fees, dues, or other emoluments of the said Christopher Reed, as such vicar or incumbent as aforesaid, have been diminished by reason of the constitution under the provisions of the said Act of the district of Cullercoates, Tynemouth, and of the district of Low Town, Tynemouth, and of the district of Percy, Tynemouth, all of which districts have since become new parishes under the provisions of the same Act ; and that the assignment to the said Christopher Reed of the annual sum herein-after mentioned would be a just and reasonable compensation for such diminution.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us to the said Christopher Reed, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Tynemouth aforesaid, so long as he shall remain such vicar or incumbent, and no longer, the annual sum of fifty pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, by way of compensation for the loss of fees, dues, or other emoluments sustained by him by reason of the formation of the said districts of Cullercoates, Tynemouth, Low Town, Tynemouth, and Percy, Tynemouth, all of which districts have since become new parishes, as before mentioned.

" And we further recommend and propose that payment of the said annual sum of fifty pounds shall be held to commence as from the thirty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1961.

Relating to the new Parish of Willaston, sometime Part of the Parish of Neston, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme relating to the new parish of Willaston, sometime part of the parish of Neston, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

" Whereas the church of the said new parish of Willaston is in the patronage of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Neston.

" And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the church of the said new parish of Willaston is ill endowed.

" And whereas, in order to make better provision for the cure of souls in the said new parish, Duncan Graham, of Lydiate House, Neston, in the county of Chester, Esquire, has conveyed to us two acres and ten perches, or thereabouts, of land, with a messuage or dwelling-house thereon, as and for a parsonage-house for the said new parish.

" And whereas such conveyance as aforesaid was made to us upon the faith and understanding that we (such arrangement appearing to us to be under the circumstances desirable) should lay before Your Majesty in Council a scheme containing the recommendation and proposal herein-after made and set forth with respect to the patronage of the said new parish.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester, and of the Reverend Richard William Gleadowe, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Neston, and as such vicar or incumbent the patron of the said new parish of Willaston (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that, upon and from the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the whole right of patronage of the said new parish of Willaston, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto, and to the church thereof, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Duncan Graham, his heirs and assigns.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1962.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Leeds, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"And whereas the said church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, aforesaid, was built in pursuance of a local Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-second year of His said Majesty King George the Third, and intituled 'An Act for building a new church or chapel in the town of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York,' and the same Act is now in force.

"And whereas it appeared to us that, under and by reason of the said Local Act, the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, could not be brought within the provisions of the Church Building Acts, so far as relates to the formation thereout of a district to be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate in the same parish as aforesaid.

"And whereas a representation, such as is contemplated by the herein-before mentioned Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, has been made to us by

the patrons and by the Reverend James Atlay, Doctor in Divinity, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, both as such vicar or incumbent, and also as the chairman of the vestry of the same parish, on behalf and by authority of such vestry, that it would be for the spiritual benefit of such parish that it should be brought within the provisions of the said Church Building Acts, so far as relates to the formation thereout of a district to be assigned to the said church of St. Paul aforesaid.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that, in accordance with such representation, a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth in the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint Paul, situate in the same parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Leeds.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: provided always, that so long as the said James Atlay shall continue to be the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, as aforesaid, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the church of Saint Paul as aforesaid shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said James Atlay.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Leeds, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is bounded on the south by the district chapelry of Christ Church, Leeds, and by the new parish of Little Holbeck, both in the county and diocese aforesaid, on the west by the new

parishes of Saint Philip, Leeds, and of Saint George, Leeds, both in the same county and diocese, on the north in part by the last-named new parish, and upon the remaining part of the north and upon the east by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, from the said new parish of Saint George, Leeds, at a point in the middle of Park Lane, distant forty-four yards or thereabouts from the north-western corner of the street called East Parade; and extending thence eastward, along the middle of Park Lane aforesaid, as far as a point (at the southern end of Cookridge Street) on the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, from the new parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Leeds, in the same county and diocese; and continuing thence in the same direction along the last-described boundary, following thereby the middle of Park Lane aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the street called Park Row; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Bishopsgate Street; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then southward, along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Neville Street; and continuing thence still southward along the middle of the last-named street to the boundary in the centre of the Victoria Bridge which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Leeds, from the district chapelry of Christ Church, Leeds, aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1963.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, Tatworth, in the Parish of Chard, in the County of Somerset and Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Tatworth, in the parish of Chard, in the county of Somerset and in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Tatworth aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John, Baron Auckland, Bishop of the said diocese of Bath and Wells (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Chard which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Tatworth aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist, Tatworth.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Robert John, Baron Auckland, Bishop of the said diocese of Bath and Wells (testified

as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist, Tatworth, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Chard, in the county of Somerset and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the two tithings of Tatworth and South Chard."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Bath and Wells.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1964.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Matthew, Croydon, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 18th September 1866.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 14th day of September 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth

years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Canterbury.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Croydon aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Croydon which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Croydon aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Croydon.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: provided always, that so long as the Reverend John George Hodgson, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Croydon, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which may be received in respect of the performance of such offices in the said church as aforesaid shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said John George Hodgson.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Croydon, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Canterbury, which is bounded on

the north by the district chapelry of Saint James, Croydon Common, on the east by the new parish of Shirley, on the south by the district chapelry of Saint Peter, Southend (which said district chapelries and new parish respectively sometime formed part of the said parish of Croydon), and on the remaining side, that is, on the west, by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides such parish from the said district chapelry of Saint Peter, Southend, at a point in the middle of Combe Lane, opposite to the middle of the southern end of Park Lane, and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to the boundary at the junction of such lane with Addiscombe Road which divides the said parish of Croydon from the district chapelry of Saint James, Croydon Common aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1965.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts within the original Limits of the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 16th November 1866.

At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of November 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-one, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-one, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts within the original limits of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, certain monies have been and will be from time to time paid over to us by the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church of Manchester, and the same are and will be applicable towards making better provision for the cure of souls within the original limits of the said parish of Manchester.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, out of the monies so paid over to us, subject to the provisions of such before-mentioned Act, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of November and the first day of May in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices named in the first schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice in the last column of the same schedule ; and that the first of such half-yearly payments shall become and be due on the first day of November now next ensuing.

" And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us out of the monies so paid over to us as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the said Act, on the first day of November and on the first day of May now next ensuing, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices named in the second schedule hereunto annexed, one moiety of the sum set opposite to the name of such benefice in the last column of the same schedule.

" And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" First Schedule.

Name of Benefice.	Annual Grant from Manchester Capitular Revenues.
	£
Blackley, Saint Andrew, R.	120
Denton, Saint Lawrence, R.	97
Gorton, R.	18
Gorton, Saint Mark, R.	117
Heaton Mersey, Saint John the Baptist, R.	105
Heaton Reddish, Saint Mary, R.	120
Hulme, Saint Michael, R.	103
Lower Crumpsall, Saint Thomas, R.	118
Manchester, Saint George in the Fields, R.	66
Manchester, Saint Mary, R.	127
Manchester, Saint Michael, R.	83
Salford, Saint Stephen, R.	126

" Second Schedule.

Name of Benefice.	Temporary Grant from Manchester Capitular Revenues.
	£
The Albert Memorial Church, R.	132
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	24
Barlow Moor, Emmanuel, R.	99
Bradford-cum-Beswick, Christ Church, R.	85
Chorlton-on-Medlock, Saint Luke, R.	107
Crumpsall, Saint Mary, R.	82
Didsbury, Saint James, R.	40
Heaton Norris, Christ Church, R.	5
Hulme, Saint John the Baptist, R.	65
Manchester, Saint James, R.	40
Manchester, Saint Jude, R.	123
Manchester, Saint Matthew, R.	81
Manchester, Saint Peter, R.	86
Manchester, Turner Street, Saint Paul, R.	3
Miles Platting, Saint John, R.	30
Oldham Road, Saint Peter, R.	73
Openshaw, Saint Barnabas, R.	10
Red Bank, Saint Thomas, R.	63
Salford, Saint Bartholomew, R.	55
Salford, Saint Philip, R.	99 "

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

Edmund Harrison.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

APPENDICES, Nos. 34 & 35.

ABBREVIATIONS.

R.	Rectory.
V.	Vicarage.
P.C.	Perpetual Curacy.
D.C.	District Chapelry.
C.C.	Consolidated Chapelry.
N.P.	New Parish.
C.	Chapelry.

The Paging indicates the commencement of the Order in which the subject occurs.

ABERDARE, *Glamorgan:*
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ABERYSTWITH, *Cardigan:*
Saint Michael, P.C.:
Income. 499.

ACCRINGTON, *Lancaster:*
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Income. 114.

ADBASTON, P.C., *Stafford:*
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AILBY, *Lincoln:*
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ALBERT MEMORIAL CHURCH, Manchester, R., *Lancaster:*
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ALDBOROUGH *York:*
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ALDENHAM, *Hertford:*
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ALLERTON MAULEVERER, P.C., *York:*
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ALFORD, V., with RIGSBY and AILBY, C., *Lincoln:*
Income. 115.

ALGARKIRK, *Lincoln:*
Holland Fen:
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ALKRINGTON, *Lancaster:*
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ALLITHWAITE, *Lancaster:*
Saint Mary:
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ALREWAS:
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ALTCAR, P.C., *Lancaster:*
Income. 221.

AMLWCH, P.C., *Anglesey:*
Income. 499.

AMPNEY, *Gloucester:*
Saint Mary:
Parish:
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AMPNEY CRUCIS, *Gloucester:*
Parish:
Estates. 419.

ANCOATS, *Lancaster:*
All Souls, R.:
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ANSTEY, *Leicester:*
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APPLEDORE, *Kent:*
Parish:
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ARDWICK, *Lancaster:*
Saint Mark, Gorton:
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Income. 565.
Saint Silas, R.:
Income. 140.
Saint Thomas, R.:
Income. 140.

ARKENDALE, P.C., *York:*
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ARLOSH, *Cumberland:*
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ASCOT HEATH, *Berks:*
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ASH, *Salop:*
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Ashton-under-Lyne, *Lancaster*:
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Ashwick, *Somerset*:
All Saints, Oakhill:
Consolidated Chapelry. 320.

Askern, *York*:
Saint Peter, P.C.:
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Aston Brook, *Warwick*:
Saint Mary, P.C.:
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Attercliffe, P.C., *York*:
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Aycliffe, *Durham*:
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Bacup, *Lancaster*:
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Saint Saviour:
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Baidan, *Glamorgan*:
See Llangynwydd.

Bamford, P.C., *Derby*:
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Barlow Moor, *Lancaster*:
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Barmby-on-the-Marsh, P.C., *York*:
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Income. 414.

MILTON NEXT GRAVESEND, *Kent*:
Christ Church, P.C.:
Income. 499.

MINETY, *Gloucester and Wilts*:
Parish:
Estates, 419.

MINSTER, *Kent*:
Parish:
Estates. 490.

MONCKTON, *York*:
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MONNINGTON, *Pembroke*:
See SAINT DOGMAELS.

MONTPELIER, *Gloucester*:
Saint Andrew, P.C.:
Income. 499.

MOSTYN, P.C., *Flint*:
Income. 226.

MUNDEN, *Herts*:
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MUSKHAM, *Nottingham*:
See SOUTH MUSKHAM.

NANTCWNLLE, *Cardigan*:
See LLANCWNLLE.

NESTON, *Chester*:
Willaston, N.P.:
Patronage, 557.

NETTLEBED, P.C., *Oxford*:
Income. 403.

NEW BARNETBY, *Lincoln*:
See MELTON ROSS.

NEW BURY, *Lancaster*:
Saint James:
District Chapelry. 340.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *Northumberland*:
Saint Anne, P.C.:
Income. 499.

NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE, *Lancaster*:
Saint James, Waterfoot
Consolidated Chapelry. 287.

NEWINGTON, *Surrey*:
Saint Mary, R.:
Estates. 490.
Income. 516.
All Saints, Surrey Square:
District Chapelry, 237.
Income. 325.
Holy Trinity, Southwark, P.C.:
Income. 516.
Patronage. 516.
Saint Peter, Walworth, P.C.:
Income. 516.
Patronage. 516.

NEWPORT, P.C., *Devon*:
Income. 499.

NEWPORT, R., *Salop*:
Income. 403.

NEWTON, *Chester*:
Saint Mary, P.C.:
Income. 499.

NEW RADFORD, P.C., *Nottingham*:
Income. 131.

NEWTON ARLOSH, *Cumberland*:
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Income. 403.

NEWTON HEATH, *Lancaster*:
All Saints, R.:
Income. 140.

NEWTON, *Northampton*:
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NEWTON UPON RAWCLIFFE, *York*:
Consolidated Chapelry. 182.
Income. 325.
Parsonage. 355.

NORBITON, *Surrey*:
Saint Peter, P.C.:
Income. 499.

NORTHAMPTON:
Saint Andrew, P.C.:
Income. 499.
Saint Sepulchre, V.:
Income. 221.

North Collingham, V., *Nottingham:*
Income. 311.
Parsonage. 214, 311.

Northenden, *Chester:*
Rectory. 199.

North Harborne, V., *Stafford:*
Income. 499.

North Otterington, V., *York:*
Income. 414.

North Wootton, P.C., *Somerset:*
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Norton-le-Clay, *York:*
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Nottingham:
All Saints, P.C.:
Income. 132.
Saint John the Baptist, P.C.:
Income. 499.
Saint Matthew, P.C.:
Income. 499.
Saint Paul, P.C.:
Income. 499.
Patronage. 370.
Saint Saviour, P.C.:
Income. 132.

Oakamoor, P.C., *Stafford:*
Income. 414.

Oakhill, *Somerset:*
All Saints:
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Old Brentford, *Middlesex:*
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Oldham Road, *Lancaster:*
Saint Peter, R.:
Income. 140, 565.

Old Radnor, *Hereford and Radnor.*
Evancoyd:
District. 390.
Endowment. 390.
Patronage. 390.

Old Romney, *Kent:*
Parish:
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Old Swinford, *Worcester:*
Christ Church, Lye, N.P.:
Income. 334.
Patronage. 334.
Saint Thomas, Stourbridge:
District Chapelry. 477.

Openshaw, *Lancaster:*
Saint Barnabas, R.:
Income. 140, 565.
Saint Mark, Gorton:
District. 464.
Income. 565.

Osmotherley, *York:*
Vicarage:
Income. 499.

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Ouseburn, *York:*
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Ovingham, *Northumberland:*
Mickley:
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Owston, V., *Lincoln:*
Curate. 499.
Income. 499.
Parsonage. 214.

Oxford:
Cathedral:
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Saint Thomas, P.C.:
Income. 414.

Pateley Bridge, P.C., *York:*
Parsonage. 214.

Patrixbourne, *Kent:*
Parish:
Estates. 490.

Patterdale, *Westmoreland:*
Saint Patrick:
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Peckham, *Kent:*
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Peckham, *Surrey:*
Saint Andrew:
Consolidated Chapelry. 483.

Penshaw, *Durham:*
Burnmoor:
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Endowment. 189.

Peterborough, *Northampton:*
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Curate. 325.
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Parsonage. 521.

Petersham, *Surrey:*
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Pickering, *York:*
Vicarage:
Curate. 325.
Income. 325.
Newton upon Rawcliffe:
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Pimlico, *Middlesex:*
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Pinchbeck, *Lincoln:*
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Ponds Bridge, *Cambridge and Huntingdon:*
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Income. 539.
Patronage. 539.

Pontefract, V., *York:*
Income. 132.

Portland, R., *Dorset:*
Income. 325.

Portwood, *Chester:*
Saint Paul, P.C.:
Income. 499.

Poulton-le-Sands, P.C., *Lancaster:*
Income. 221.

Preston, *Lancaster:*
Saint Mark:
Consolidated Chapelry. 179.
Income. 133.

Preston in Holderness, V., *Lancaster:*
Income. 499.

Preston next Faversham, *Kent:*
Parish:
Estates. 490.

Priddy, P.C., *Somerset:*
Parsonage. 214.

Putson Major:
Prebend:
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Putson Minor:
Prebend:
Estates. 357.

Queen's Head, P.C., *York:*
Income. 499.

Radford, *Nottingham:*
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Radlet, *Hertford:*
Christ Church:
District Chapelry. 175.
Income. 414.

Radley, *Berks:*
Saint Swithin, Kennington:
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Radnor, *Hereford and Radnor:*
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Ramsey, *Huntingdon:*
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Income. 539.
Patronage. 539.

Ramsgate, *Kent:*
Holy Trinity, P.C.:
Income. 403.

Rashcliffe, *York:*
Saint Stephen, P.C.:
Income. 403.

Raskelfe, P.C., *York:*
Income. 325.
Parsonage. 355.

Rawcliffe, *York:*
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Rawmarsh, *York:*
Parish:
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Red Bank, *Lancaster:*
Saint Thomas, R.:
Income. 140, 565.

Regent Square, *Middlesex:*
Saint Peter, P.C.:
Income. 311.
Parsonage. 311, 355.

Rhydymwyn, P.C., *Flint:*
Parsonage. 355.

Rigsby, *Lincoln:*
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Ripley, P.C., *Derby:*
Income. 134, 325.

Ripon, *York:*
Bishop Monkton, P.C.:
Boundaries. 337.

Ripponden, P.C., *York:*
Income. 499.

Rochdale, *Lancaster:*
Saint James, Waterfoot:
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Rochester:
Cathedral:
Dean and Chapter:
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Estates. 508.
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Romney, *Kent:*
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Rookhope, *Durham:*
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Rowington, *Worcester:*
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Saint Asaph:
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Llanvairtalhaiarn Prebend, First Comportion:
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Saint Coln Rogers, *Gloucester:*
Parish:
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Saint David's:
Cathedral:
Dean and Chapter:
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Saint Dogmaels, V., with Llantood, V., and Monnington, V., *Pembroke:*
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Saint George, *Gloucester:*
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Saint Giles in the Wood, P.C., *Devon:*
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Saint Ives, P.C., *Cornwall:*
Income. 499.

Saint Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, R., with Saint Gregory by Saint Paul, P.C., *London:*
Parsonage. 214.

Saint Mary on the Hill, *Chester:*
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Saint Pancras, Old Church, P.C., *Middlesex:*
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Salford, *Lancaster:*
Saint Bartholomew, R.:
Income. 140, 565.
Saint Matthias, R.:
Income. 140.
Saint Philip, R.:
Income. 140, 565.
Saint Simon, R.:
Income. 140.
Saint Stephen, R.:
Income. 140, 565.

Salterhebble, *York:*
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Sancton, V., *York:*
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Sandford, P.C., *Oxford:*
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Sandhurst, *Gloucester:*
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Sawley:
Prebend:
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Sculcoates, *York:*
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Seaham Harbour, *Durham:*
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Seale, *Surrey:*
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Selby, *York:*
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Shackleford, *Surrey:*
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Shaw and Whitley, P.C., *Wilts:*
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Sheffield, *York:*
Gillcar:
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Patronage. 533.

Shepley, *York:*
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Shepton Mallett, *Somerset:*
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Sheriff Hutton, V., *York:*
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Parsonage. 499.

Shireoaks, *Nottingham:*
Saint Luke, P.C.:
Income. 499.

Shoreditch, *Middlesex:*
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Shotter Mill, *Surrey*:
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Patronage. 156.

Skipsea, V., *York*:
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Smallhythe, *Kent*:
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Snargate, *Kent*:
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Southall Green, *Middlesex*:
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Southampton:
Holy Trinity, Weston:
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Patronage. 551.

South Cerney, *Gloucester*:
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South Hackney, *Middlesex*:
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South Hampstead, *Middlesex*:
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South Muskham, V., *Nottingham*:
Parsonage. 214.

Southwark, *Surrey*:
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Patronage. 516.
Saint Peter, P.C.:
Income. 499.
Saint Stephen, P.C.:
Income. 499.

Southwater, P.C., *Sussex*:
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Sowerby Bridge, *York*:
Christ Church, P.C.:
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Saint Stephen, Copley:
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Stafford:
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Endowment. 373.
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Standground with Farcet, *Huntingdon*:
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Stella, *Durham*:
Saint Cuthbert, R.:
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Stinchcombe, P.C., *Gloucester*:
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Stockcross, P.C., *Berks*:
Income. 414.

Stockingford, P.C., *Warwick*:
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Stockport, *Chester*:
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Stoke, *Chester*:
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Stoke Lane, or Stoke Saint Michael, *Somerset*:
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Stoke upon Trent, *Stafford*:
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Stourbridge, *Worcester*:
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Stratford New Town, *Essex*:
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Streatham, *Surrey*:
Parish:
Estates. 490.

STRENSALL, V., *York*:
Parsonage. 521.

STUBBINGS, *Berks*:
Saint James, P.C.:
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STUDLEY, *Wilts*:
Saint John, P.C.:
Income. 414.

STURTON, V., *Nottingham*:
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SUNNINGWELL, *Berks*.
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SUTTON, *Chester*:
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SUTTON BRIDGE, *Lincoln*:
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SUTTON IN ASHFIELD, P.C., *Nottingham*:
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TANSLEY, R., *Derby*:
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THEALE, P.C., *Somerset*:
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THELWALL, *Chester*:
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THIRKLEBY, V., *York*:
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THORNABY, P.C., *York*:
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THORNTHWAITE, *York*:
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THRUXTON, *Hereford*:
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THURCASTON, *Leicester*:
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THURSTASTON, *Chester*:
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TILFORD, *Surrey*:
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TONBRIDGE, *Kent*:
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TONGE CUM ALKRINGTON, P.C., *Lancaster*:
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TONGHAM, *Surrey*:
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TOTTENHAM, *Middlesex*:
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TOTTINGTON, P.C., *Lancaster*:
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TRANMERE, *Chester*:
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TREFRIW with LLANROCHWYN, *Carnarvon*:
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TURNER STREET, MANCHESTER, *Lancaster*:
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UPTON, P.C., *Devon*:
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UPTON, V., *Nottingham*:
Income. 499.

VAUXHALL, P.C., *Lancaster*:
Income. 499.

VICTORIA DOCKS, *Essex and Kent*:
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Income. 499.

VINEY HILL, *Gloucester*:
All Saints:
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WALKER, P.C., *Northumberland*:
Income. 499.

WALLASEY, *Chester*:
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WALMLEY, *Warwick*:
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WALTON-LE-DALE, P.C., *Lancaster*:
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WALTON ON THE HILL, *Lancaster*:
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Patronage. 473.
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WARTHILL, V., *York*:
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WATERFOOT, *Lancaster*:
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WEARDALE, *Durham*:
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WEASTE, *Lancaster*:
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WEAVERTHORPE, V., *York*:
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Chapter Clerk. 457.
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WEST PINCHBECK, P.C., *Lincoln*:
Income. 414.

WESTWOOD, P.C., *Warwick*:
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WETWANG, V., with FIMBER, C., *York*:
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Income. 325.

WHITCHURCH, P.C., *Glamorgan*:
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WHITCHURCH, *Salop*:
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Whitwood, *York*:
Saint Philip:
District Chapelry. 408.

Wilburton, P.C., *Cambridge*:
Income. 226.

Willaston, P.C., *Chester*:
Patronage. 557.

Willington, *Durham*:
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Wilmslow, *Chester*:
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Winksley cum Grantley, P.C., *York*:
Income. 414.

Winthorpe, *Lincoln*:
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Winwick, V., *Huntingdon and Northampton*:
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Wistow, V., *York*:
Parsonage. 214.

Withington, *Gloucester*:
Parish:
Estates. 419.

Witton, *Lancaster*:
Saint Mark, P.C.:
Income. 499.

Wivelsfield, P.C., *Sussex*:
Income. 403.

Wolsingham, *Durham*:
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SIXTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

For the Year preceding 1*st March* 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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SIXTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

10, Whitehall Place,
SIR, 1st March 1867.

We, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our Annual Report of our proceedings under the Act passed in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, intituled "An "Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of "Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and sixteen, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act to facilitate the "Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitu-"lar Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-six, intituled "An Act to continue and amend "the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and "Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, intituled "An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Eccle-"siastical Commissioners and the Act concerning the "Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in Eng-"land," and under the "Expiring Laws Continuance Act, "1866."

We have, under the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the Act secondly above mentioned, transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England during the past year a sum of 50,000*l.*, in respect of the surplus proceeds of Enfranchisements completed. The aggregate amount which has been paid over or transferred to the account of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is now 1,300,207*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in addition to 150,000*l.* in respect of interest which has accrued on the surplus.

18154.

We last year reported that the transactions approved by us, between August 1851 and March 1866, were 2,743 in number, and that the value in fee of the Estates so agreed to be dealt with amounted to about 10,660,000*l.*

We have during this year approved the terms agreed upon in 108 cases; 106 being cases of sales of reversions, and 2 cases of purchases of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the Estates so agreed to be dealt with is approximately 265,000*l.* The aggregate number of cases approved by us is therefore 2,851, and the value of the property dealt with amounts to about 10,925,000*l.* In 8 cases we declined to approve the terms proposed; but in 3 of these the terms have been modified so as to meet with our sanction, and they have been included in the number above stated to have been approved.

We set forth in Schedule A. all the cases in which during the past year we have approved sales of reversions or purchases of leasehold interests; and in Schedule B. the proposed sales of reversions which we have declined to sanction.

In Schedule A. are also set forth 9 cases of enfranchisement of copyholds of inheritance effected under the above mentioned Acts.

The transactions continue to be effected with facility, and the Commissioners have reason to believe that the terms are generally satisfactory to the Lessees as well as beneficial to the Church.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

CHICHESTER.
J. R. MOWBRAY.
EDW. HOWES.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Schedule A.

Cases in which Terms proposed have been approved.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of London	Middlesex	Hornsey	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,450*l.*
,,	Middlesex	Ealing	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 431*l.*
Bishop of Winchester	Hants	North Waltham	Land and cottages	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 540*l.*
,,	Hants	City of Winchester	Land	Copyhold for 60 years	The payment of 40*l.*
,,	Hants	Alverstoke	Tenements and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 40*l.*
,,	Hants	City of Winchester	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 25*l.*
,,	Surrey	Southwark, St. Saviour	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 5,400*l.*
,,	Hants	Winchester, St. Peter, Cheselchill.	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives, and copyhold for 60 years	The payment of 255*l.*
,,	Hants	East Woodhay	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 3,800*l.*
,,	Hants	East Woodhay	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 190*l.*
,,	Surrey	Farnham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 40*l.*
Bishop of Bangor	Carnarvon	Bangor	Cottages and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 105*l.*
,,	Anglesey	Llandysilio	House	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 51*l.*
,,	Anglesey	Llanvair Pwllgwyngyll.	Buildings and premises	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 135*l.*
,,	Anglesey	Amlwch	Premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 105*l.*
Bishop of Chichester	Sussex	Amberley	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 500*l.*
,,	Sussex	Chichester, Subdeanery.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,500*l.* (See Schedule B. p. 10.)
,,	Sussex	Coldwaltham	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 47*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*
,,	Sussex	Chichester, St. Pancras	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 290*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Bishop of St. David's	Brecon	Landdewi Abergwessin	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 123*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 1A. 2R. 0P. of land, with buildings thereon.
Bishop of Hereford	Hereford	Bromyard	Land and cottage	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 70*l.*
,,	Hereford	Stanford Bishop	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 362*l.*
,,	Hereford	Whitborne	Land and cottages	Leasehold for lives and for 21 years.	The payment of 284*l.*
,,	Hereford	Bromyard	House and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 115*l.*

Schedule A.—Cases in which Terms proposed have been approved—*continued.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Hereford—*cont.*	Hereford	Hereford, St. Owen	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 650*l.* (See Fifteenth Report, Schedule B. p. 10.)
,,	Hereford	Hereford, St. Owen	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 750*l.* (See Fourteenth Report, Schedule B, p. 10.)
Dean and Chapter of Durham.	Durham	Jarrow	Building	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 23*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 16*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Two dwelling houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 222*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 208*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 700*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Cottage	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 46*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 12,400*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Shops	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 330*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land and cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 630*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 275*l.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	Houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 115*l.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 126*l.*
,,	Durham	Pittington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 680*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,300*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 200*l.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,800*l.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land and house	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 270*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,400*l.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land	Leasehold for 40 and 21 years	The payment of 63*l.* 10*s.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 155*l.* 10*s.*
,,	Durham	Billingham	Cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 35*l.* 15*s.*
,,	Durham	Merrington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 7*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 5,940*l.*
,,	Durham	Pittington	Cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 29*l.* 11*s.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	Clay	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 500*l.*

Schedule A.—Cases in which Terms proposed have been approved—*continued.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Dean and Chapter of Durham—*cont.*	Durham	Pittington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 294*l.* 5*s.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	House and garden	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 105*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 190*l.*
,,	Durham	Gateshead	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 900*l.*
,,	Durham	Lanchester	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 843*l.* 15*s.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Garden, ground, and cottage.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 70*l.* (See Schedule B. p. 10.)
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Land and Cottage	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 84*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 70*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	House and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 170*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	House	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 130*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Two houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 150*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 80*l.*
,,	Durham	Aycliffe	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 130*l.*
,,	Durham	Billingham	Cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 46*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	House and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 300*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Chapel	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 25*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 60*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 200*l.*
,,	Northumberland.	Wallsend	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 78*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Shop and premises	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 256*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 52*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Dwelling house	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 45*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Two dwelling houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 80*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Two dwelling houses	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 153*l.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 40*l.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 400*l.*
,,	Durham	Durham, St. Oswald	Land and premises	Leasehold for 40 and 21 years	The payment of 215*l.*
,,	Durham	Jarrow	Three cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 65*l.*
,,	Durham	Stanhope	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,340*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	Lincoln	Lincoln, St. Peter at Gowts.	House and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 338*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Schedule A.—Cases in which Terms proposed have been approved—*continued.*

SALES—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Dean and Chapter of Lincoln—*cont.*	Lincoln	Fotherby	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,140*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
,,	Lincoln	Lincoln, St. Peter at Gowts.	Land and cottages	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 315*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
,,	Lincoln	Normanby	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,020*l.* (See Schedule B. p. 10.)
,,	Lincoln	Fotherby	Land and buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,604*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*
,,	Lincoln	Osbournby	Land and buildings	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 121*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*
Dean and Chapter of London.	Middlesex	London, Saint Bennet, Paul's Wharf.	Warehouse	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 1,000*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Middlesex	Westminster, St. Margaret.	Buildings	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 3,000*l.*
,,	Worcester	Longdon	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 204*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
,,	Gloucester	Corse	Land and tenements	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 854*l.*
,,	Worcester	Mathon	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 2,285*l.* 5*s.*
,,	Worcester	Chaceley	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 492*l.*
,,	Worcester	Mathon	Cottage and garden	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 16*l.*
,,	Worcester	Castle Morton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 120*l.*
,,	Berks	Chievely	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 109*l.*
,,	Worcester	Longdon	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 71*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
,,	Worcester	Pershore, St. Andrew	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 3,748*l.*
,,	Worcester	Castle Morton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 355*l.*
,,	Oxford	Islip	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 1,422*l.* 10*s.*
,,	Worcester	Castle Morton	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 422*l.* 19*s.*
,,	Worcester	Mathon	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 200*l.*
Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Middlesex	London, St. Laurence Old Jewry.	Buildings and tenements.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 14,000*l.*
Vicars Choral of Hereford	Hereford	Hereford, St. John the Baptist.	Buildings	Leasehold for 29 years	The payment of 150*l.*
,,	Hereford	Hereford, St. Owen	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 690*l.*
,,	Hereford	Cradley	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,720*l.*
,,	Hereford	Norton Canon	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 285*l.*

Schedule A.—Cases in which Terms proposed have been approved—*continued.*

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
PURCHASES.					
Bishop of Salisbury -	Wilts - -	Milford - - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 50*l.* and the enfranchisement of 0A. 1R. 22P. of land with buildings thereon.
Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	Lincoln -	Wellingore - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 13,700*l.*
COPYHOLDS of INHERITANCE.					
SALES.					
Bishop of Winchester -	Surrey - -	Elstead - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 138*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Ely	Cambridge -	Ely - - -	House and butcher's premises.	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 136*l.*
,, - -	Cambridge -	Swaffham Prior -	Land and tenements -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 45*l.*
,, - -	Cambridge -	Wentworth - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 257*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*
,, - -	Cambridge -	Wisbeach - -	Buildings and land -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 165*l.*
,, - -	Suffolk -	Lakenheath - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 6*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	Norfolk -	Catton - -	Land and buildings -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 951*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	York - -	Ripon - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 450*l.*
Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Middlesex -	Isleworth and Twickenham.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 242*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Schedule B.

Cases in which Terms proposed have been refused.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.	Grounds of Refusal.
Bishop of Chichester -	Sussex -	Chichester Subdeanery.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,801*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*	Value under-estimated, but terms subsequently revised and approved. (See Schedule A, p. 5.)
Dean and Chapter of Durham.	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,300*l.* -	Value under-estimated.
" - -	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,500*l.* -	Value under-estimated.
" - -	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,200*l.* -	Value under-estimated.
" - -	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Garden ground and cottage.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 53*l.* -	Value under-estimated, but terms subsequently revised and approved. (See Schedule A, p. 7.)
" - -	Durham -	Jarrow - - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 85*l.* -	Value under-estimated.
" - -	Northumberland.	Wallsend - -	House and land -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 440*l.* -	Value under-estimated.
Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	Lincoln -	Normanby- -	Land and buildings.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,882*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*	Value under-estimated, but terms subsequently revised and approved. (See Schedule A, p. 8.)